Jews As A Polish Problem | 470655eddc439b967177d503adf782

A World Problem - Jews-Poland-Humanity - A Psychological and Historical Study - Translated from Polish by T. Jaworski-Smith. Semic-plita's Neighbors. People at Bay and the Jews. The Polish Underground and the Jews, 1939-1945. Facing a Holocaust. The Jews in Poland and the Jews, 1939-1945. Poland's religious, cultural, and political legacy has been shaped by the historical experience of Polish-Jewish relations. This collection of essays explores the ways in which the Polish society has responded to the challenges posed by the Holocaust and other historical events.

The Holocaust virtually destroyed the Jews of Poland, once a community of more than three million, constituting ten percent of the population, and the oldest continuous Jewish community in a European country. On the Edge of Destruction looks at the rich and complex nature of that community and the tremendous pressures under which it lived before the tragic end.

Neighbors

A 43-page hardcover publication of the Polish Holocaust survivors who returned home solely to face continued violence and anti-Semitism at the hands of their neighbors. "Farewell to Man," it is a Statement. In his personal story, a Jew who was a prisoner of the Nazis in the Warsaw Ghetto, describes his experiences as a Jew forced to live in an environment of hatred and despair. The book provides a unique perspective on the Holocaust and its impact on the Jewish community.

Life in a J
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Philos-Semetic V:icence

Engel's study will be the definitive statement on one of the most complex and controversial issues of our time: the role of non-Germans in the extermination of the Jews. Neighbors shows how people victimized by the Nazis could at the same time victimize their Jewish fellow citizens. In a new preface, Gross reflects on the book's explosive reception and its impact on the study of the Holocaust.

Poles and Jews

With the death of Pilsudski, the prognosis for the Polish Jews appeared increasingly bleak, as hostile forces sought to abrogate their constitutional rights and force them to leave the country en masse. The enmity they experienced drew in no small measure from the example of Nazi Germany, which did not hesitate to portray the Jews as the common enemy of Germans and Poles alike.

Polish-Jewish Relations in North America

The Haskalah is one of the central topics in modern Jewish historiography. With its scope, erudition, and new analysis, The Jewish Enlightenment now provides the most comprehensive treatment of this major cultural movement. Enlightenment now provides the most comprehensive treatment of this major cultural movement. The Haskalah is one of the central topics in modern Jewish historiography. With its scope, erudition, and new analysis, The Jewish Enlightenment now provides the most comprehensive treatment of this major cultural movement.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century most European Jews lived in restricted settlements and urban ghettos, isolated from the surrounding dominant Christian cultures not only by law but also by language, custom, and dress. By the end of the century, urban life had become more commonplace, and Jews were increasingly visible in the public sphere. The Enlightenment, a movement of ideas that spread across Europe in the eighteenth century, had a profound impact on Jewish thought and society. In his influential book, The Jewish Enlightenment, Shmuel Feiner fully views the Haskalah as the Jewish version of the European Enlightenment and, as such, a movement that cannot be isolated from broader eighteenth-century European traditions. Critically, he argues that the Haskalah was not simply a reaction against Jewish life in the Diaspora but a response to broader cultural and intellectual trends in Europe. By analyzing the full participation of Jews in modern Europe and America, he demonstrates the importance of the Haskalah as a catalyst for Jewish modernity and political change. The full participation of Jews in modern Europe and America would be unthinkable without the intellectual and social revolution that was the Haskalah, or Jewish Enlightenment.

The Polish underground and the Jews, 1939-1945

Any of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1500s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

Facing a Holocaust

A summary of Polish-Jewish relations up to and during the Holocaust outlines how the Polish society was involved in the Holocaust as witnesses, the subsequent denial of involvement after the war, and the communist manipulation of Jewish history in the struggle for political power.

The Jews in Polish Culture

A man of towering intellectual accomplishment and extraordinary tenacity, Emma R. Koffler devoted his life to recording the fate of his people at the hands of the Germans. Convinced that he must remain in the Warsaw Ghetto to complete his work, he refused to leave the city until the end of the war. Koffler's wife, and their son and daughter, were killed by the Nazis, but his work was saved and eventually published in English.

Polish-Jewish Relations During the Second World War

A revealing account of Polish cooperation with Nazis in the First World War - a grim, compelling, and significant scholarly study. "Kolbuszewski's Review. Between 1942 and 1943, thousands of Jews escaped the fate of death camps in Poland. As they sought refuge in the Polish countryside, the Nazi death machine organized what they called the Judenjagd, meaning "hunt for the Jews." This book provides a deep understanding of the complexities of Polish society during the Holocaust.

The Polish Underground and the Jews, 1939-1945

The Polish Underground (also known as the Polish Home Army) was the largest and most effective resistance movement in occupied Europe. The Polish Underground and the Jews, 1939-1945 examines one of the central problems in the history of Polish-Jewish relations: the attitude and the behavior of the Polish Underground in the context of the Holocaust. The book analyzes the role of the Polish Underground in the rescue of Jewish lives and the resistance to Nazi oppression.

The Jews of Eastern Europe, 1772-1914

The Jews of Eastern Europe, 1772-1914 explores the complex and multifaceted relationship between the Jews and their Christian neighbors in Eastern Europe. The book covers the period from the eighteenth century to the First World War, a time of great change and upheaval in Eastern Europe. The book focuses on the relationship between the Jews and their Christian neighbors, as well as the impact of international events on Jewish life in Eastern Europe.

The Jews of Poland

The Jews of Poland suffered an exceedingly brutal Nazi occupation during the Second World War, in which 90 percent of the country's Jews perished. Although this unprecedented calamity, Jews Holocaust survivors returning to their hometowns in Poland for the first time after the war were often subjected to terror and bloodshed. The delegation of the Polish government in-exile in London took off with a large group of Polish Jews who were rescued from the Holocaust. The delegation visited London, Paris, and other European capitals, where they presented their case to the Allies and sought international recognition for their suffering.

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Jews in Independent Poland, 1918-1939

On the Edge of Destruction

The first scholarly account of massive and tragic pogroms, psychologically and psychologically, the Jews of Poland.

Black Earth

In recent years, an active debate has developed in Poland on the question of what responsibility the Polish share for the mass murder of the Jews, which took place largely on Polish soil. This debate was sparked by the showing in Poland of Claude Lanzmann's film, Shoah, which revealed how deeply-rooted anti-Semitic prejudice could still be found in the Polish countryside. Anti-Semitism is something with which Poland has preferred to forget. But before the Second World War hostility to the Jews was widespread and this climate of pervasive anti-Semitism may have facilitated the Nazis' murderous plans. But Poland now, with great courage, can face this dark side of their past. This book, translated and edited by a leading British historian of Poland, Antony Polonsky, is a major contribution to the history of the Holocaust; it gathers together the most important contribution to the current debate, revealing the agony many Poles feel about their lack of action during the war.

Difficult questions in Polish-Jewish dialogue

In the nineteenth century, the largest Jewish community in the modern world had known lived in hundreds of towns and cities in the Polish region of Poland and the Ukraine, and the Poles who lived there were the Jews of Poland. The history of Poland and the history of Polish-Jewish relations is not only the story of violence and pogroms, but also of the history of the Jews in Poland. The Jews of Poland have been a part of the Polish nation from the earliest times, and their history is intertwined with the history of Poland.

The Jews in Poland

For more than a century, Nicholas's views about Jews and Judaism have been subject to periodic polemics. The Nazis famously fashioned the philosopher as their anti-Semitic precursor, while in the past thirty years the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction. The prevailing view today is that Nietzsche was not only completely free of racist tendencies but also was a principled adversary of anti-Semitism. This book, written by one of the leading scholars of Nietzsche, examines the extent to which these views have been accurate.

Neutralizing Memory

This exploration of the texture of contemporary Polish-Jewish relations has its origins in the author's haunting experience of growing up Polish and Jewish in Warsaw in the 1960s. It begins with questions about the silence: the silence of Jewish survivors, the silence of non-Jewish townspeople, the silence of the institutions and the illness about anti-Semitism. But when the author went to Europe in 1983 to work on the project that resulted in this book, Poland was in the middle of preparing for a grand commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. From all parts of the political spectrum came calls to remember and to honor Polish Jews, to reemerge and to reshape the past. In effect, Poland was inviting the Jew into its household of memory to be processed by the regime.

Contested Memories

The last Jewish survivors, those who had survived the Nazi genocide, returned to their homes in Poland and tried to start their lives anew. This book, written by one of the leading scholars of Pole-Jewish relations, explores the experiences of these survivors and their descendants, and their efforts to come to terms with their past.

The Catholic Church and Antisemitism

The Catholic Church and Antisemitism presents a new perspective on the relationship between the Catholic Church and anti-Semitism in Poland. It argues that the Church's stance on anti-Semitism has been shaped by the political and social context in which it operates, and that this context has changed over time.

A World Problem: Jews-Poland-humanity; a Psychological and Historical Study

In the years before World War II, Poland was a leader in the Catholic Church, and its leaders saw their role as fostering harmony between Jews and Poles. However, as the war approached, the situation changed, and the Church found itself in a difficult position. This book explores the complex relationship between the Church and anti-Semitism in Poland, and how it has evolved over time.
devastation of Poland, recurring violence, and bureaucratic hurdles, they tried to start over. They attempted to rebuild local Jewish life, recover their homes and workplaces, and reclaim property appropriated by non-Jewish Poles or the state. At times they turned on their own. Krzyzanowski recounts stories of Jewish gangs bent on depriving returnees of their prewar possessions and of survivors shunned for their wartime conduct. The experiences of returning Jews provide important insights into the dynamics of post-genocide recovery. Drawing on a rare collection of documents— including the postwar Radom Jewish Committee records, which were discovered by the secret police in 1974— Ghost Citizens is the moving story of Holocaust survivors and their struggle to restore their lives in a place that was no longer home.

Traces of Polish Jews

Against Anti-Semitism

Few issues have divided Poles and Jews more deeply than the Nazi occupation of Poland during the Second World War and the subsequent slaughter of almost ninety percent of Polish Jewry. Many Jewish historians have argued that, during the occupation, Poles at best displayed indifference to the fate of the Jews and at worst were willing accomplices of the Nazis. Many Polish scholars, however, deny any connection between the prewar culture of anti-Semitism and the wartime situation. They emphasized that Poles were also victims of the Nazis and, for the most part, tried their best to protect the Jews. This collection of essays, representing three generations of Polish and Jewish scholars, is the first attempt since the fall of Communism to reassess the existing historiography of Polish-Jewish relations just before, during, and after the Second World War. In the spirit of detached scholarly inquiry, these essays honestly challenge commonly held views on both sides of the debate. The authors are committed to analyzing issues fairly and to reaching a mutual understanding. Contributors cover six topics: The prewar legacy The deterioration of Polish-Jewish relations during the first years of the war Institutional Polish responses to the Nazi Final Solution Poland and the Polish nation through Jewish eyes The destruction of European Jewry and Polish popular opinion Polish-Jewish relations since 1945.

The Jewish Problem in Poland

Poland today is a very different country from the Poland of the past, yet attitudes inherited from the past continue to affect Polish-Jewish relations in the present. In Poland itself, now a free society, memories of the Jewish place in Poland's history, long suppressed by communism, are being re-evaluated. In America, the attitudes that had divided the two sides in the Old Country seem for a long time to be becoming more entrenched. This volume—probably the first comprehensive study of Polish-Jewish relations in North America—explores how this situation came about, and also considers the efforts being made to put the resentments caused by past conflicts to one side as the influences long dominant in the Polish-Jewish relationship in North America begin to lose their formative power. The contributors deal boldly with matters at the heart of the relationship. There is an attempt to quantify the attitudes of both sides to a number of key aspects of the Holocaust, and fascinating questions are raised about how the Holocaust has distorted the perceptions that Poles and Jews have of each other, and why the Holocaust remains a problem in Polish-Jewish relations. Stereotyping is confronted head-on. There is an investigation of how crude stereotypes of Polish peasants have found their way into Jewish history textbooks, crucially affecting the disposition of American Jews towards Poland, and of how the stereotyped world of the shtetl still haunts the American Jewish imagination, with great consequences for attitudes to Poland and Polish Americans. The way in which this stereotype is challenged by realities encountered in the context of the March of the Living is provocatively discussed, along with the options for dealing with a landscape “poor in Jews, but rich in Jewish ruins.” A number of chapters describe attempts to overcome mutual stereotyping, including a detailed and valuable account of the National Polish-American Jewish American Council, and of the attempts that have been made to steer the Jedwabne debate in a constructive direction. These small beginnings show that it is possible to go beyond past differences and to concentrate instead on what has linked Poles and Jews in their long history. As in earlier volumes of Polin, substantial space is given, in “New Views,” to recent research in other areas of Polish-Jewish studies.

The Jewish Enlightenment

No Way Out

Imaginary Neighbors offers a unique and significant contribution to the contemporary debate concerning Holocaust memory by exploring the most important current political topic in Poland: Jewish-Polish relations during and after World War II.

Imaginary Neighbors

Tells story of Irena Sendler who organized the rescue of 2,500 Jewish children during World War II, and the teenagers who started the investigation into Irena’s heroism.

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