

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY ON RESISTANCE AND RESCUE.

RESISTANCE

Ainsztein, Reuben. *Jewish Resistance in Nazi-Occupied Europe*. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1974. An excellent, widely used source.

Arad, Yitzhak. *Ghetto in Flames*. New York: Holocaust Publications, 1982. Arad's scholarly and groundbreaking study focuses upon the life, struggle, and annihilation of the Jews of Vilna between 1941 and 1944.

Atkinson, Linda. *In Kindling Flame: The Story of Hannah Senesh 1921–1944*. New York: William Morrow, Beech Tree Books, 1992. Story of the noted resistance fighter who fought with the Palestinian Jewish Brigade of the British army.

Bauer, Yehuda. "Forms of Jewish Resistance During the Holocaust." In *Holocaust: Religious and Philosophical Implications*, edited by John K. Roth and Michael Berenbaum, 136–55. New York: Paragon House, 1989. A valuable summary.

Eliach, Yaffa. *Hasidic Tales of the Holocaust*. New York: Vintage Books, 1988. This collection of 89 tales bears witness to spiritual struggle for survival during the Holocaust.

Glass, James M. *Jewish Resistance during the Holocaust: Moral Uses of Violence and Will*. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. Glass explores the moral arguments for violent resistance and forms of spiritual resistance.

Gutman, Israel. *Resistance: The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin in association with United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 1994. A classic study.

Krakowski, Shmuel. *The War of the Doomed: Jewish Armed Resistance in Poland, 1942–1944*. New York and London: Holmes and Meier, 1984.

Langbein, Hermann. *Against All Hope: Resistance in the Nazi Concentration Camps 1938–1945*. Translated by Harry Zohn. New York: Paragon House, 1994. Langbein, a leader of the resistance in Auschwitz, defines "active resistance" in the camps as "an organized activity with far-reaching goals" such as efforts to diminish the exploitation of prisoners as workers in the camp or to inform the outside world about conditions.

Laska, Vera, ed. *Women in the Resistance and in the Holocaust: The Voices of Eyewitnesses*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1983. Laska, herself a resistance activist has written several chapters about her own experiences; the remaining accounts are reprinted from a variety of sources, some translated from other languages by Laska. The two major sections deal with the resistance and with concentration camp life; a shorter final section concerns re-entry into normal life by the survivors.

Latour, Annie. *The Jewish Resistance in France, 1940-1944*. New York: Holocaust Library, 1981. The author, a veteran of Jewish resistance in German-occupied France, tells the story of rescue as a form of resistance to Nazi Germany.

Levin, Dov. *Fighting Back: Lithuanian Jewry's Armed Resistance to the Nazis, 1941–1945*. New York and London: Holmes and Meier, 1985. Meticulously researched and exhaustively detailed, this study traces the painstaking efforts of Lithuanian Jews, despoiled of haven and hope, to combat the onslaught of the Nazi death machine.

Meed, Vladka. *On Both Sides of the Wall*. New York: Holocaust Library, 1979. An informative memoir of the Warsaw ghetto by one of the young couriers in the ghetto resistance.

Milton, Sybil, ed. and trans. *The Stroop Report*. New York: Pantheon, 1979. SS Major General Juergen Stroop oversaw the destruction of the Warsaw ghetto in 1943. His almost daily, detailed reports of the ghetto's liquidation provide a vivid picture of the battle and of the determined heroism of the underground fighters.

Rings, Werner. *Life With the Enemy: Collaboration and Resistance in Hitler's Europe*. New York: Doubleday, 1982. Rings breaks resistance down into five broad categories: symbolic (e.g., communication of ultimate hope of military victory over Germans), polemical (e.g., efforts to persuade people to oppose Nazi aggression), defensive (e.g., recruitment, planning, arming phases of resistance groups), offensive (e.g., activities of armed partisans), and resistance enchained (e.g., Jewish ghetto rebellions, undertaken with no hope of success).

Roskies, David, ed. *The Literature of Destruction: Jewish Responses to Catastrophe*. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society, 1989. Includes selections composed by ghetto historians, poets, and rabbis.

Smolar, Hersh. *The Minsk Ghetto: Soviet-Jewish Partisans Against the Nazis*. New York: Holocaust Library, 1989. Smolar, a leader of the resistance in the Minsk ghetto, became a partisan commander in the forests after the ghetto's liquidation.

Steinberg, Lucien. *Not as a Lamb: The Jews against Hitler*. London: Gordon and Cremonesi, 1978. This study differentiates Jewish resistance from other resistance movements throughout Europe.

Suhl, Yuri, ed. *They Fought Back: The Story of the Jewish Resistance in Nazi Europe*. New York: Schocken Books, 1967. This collection of documents and memoirs is one of the best available.

Szwajger, Adina B. *I Remember Nothing More: The Warsaw Children's Hospital and the Jewish Resistance*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1992. The author worked in the children's hospital of the Warsaw ghetto. After the hospital closed, she left the ghetto with false papers, and from then until liberation worked as a courier for the resistance.

Tec, Nechama. *Defiance: The Bielski Partisans*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993. A fascinating account of the Bielskis and their family camp revealing the close link between resistance and rescue.

Trunk, Isaiah. *Judenrat*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1996. This scholarly study remains the most important work on the Jewish councils and their responses to ghetto resistance groups.

[Note: This section of the bibliography is an edited version of the bibliography found in the USHMM's pamphlet "Resistance during the Holocaust". URL: <https://www.ushmm.org/m/pdfs/20000831-resistance-bklt.pdf>]

RESCUE

Abella, Irving & Harold Troper. *None is Too Many: Canada and the Jews of Europe, 1933-1948*. Toronto: Lester & Orpen Denys, 1983. This book criticizes Canada's response to the persecution and mass murder of the Jews of Europe during this period.

Bauer, Yehuda. *American Jewry and the Holocaust: The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, 1939-1945*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1981. This is the story of Jewish self-help and the organization that controlled most outside aid to Europe's Jews during WWII.

Bierman, John. *Righteous Gentile: The Story of Raoul Wallenberg, Missing Hero of the Holocaust*. New York: Viking, 1981. This the biography of Wallenberg, the Swedish businessman turned diplomat, who helped rescue thousands of Hungarian Jews in 1944.

Block, Gay & Malka Drucker. *Rescuers: Portraits of Moral Courage in the Holocaust*. New York: Holmes and Meier, 1992. Forty-nine Gentile rescuers describe their lives before, during, and after the Holocaust and reflect on why they acted as they did.

Breitman, Richard & Alan Kraut. *American Refugee Policy and European Jewry, 1933-1945*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1987. A detailed, balanced study of FDR's complex responses to the unfolding plight of European Jewry in light of US immigration law, State Department policy, public opinion, and the demands of the war.

Feingold, Henry. *Bearing Witness: How America and Its Jews Responded to the Holocaust*. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1995, Feingold studies the ineffectiveness of the U.S. government and Jewish leaders to halt the Nazi genocide against the Jews.

_____. *The Politics of Rescue: The Roosevelt Administration and the Holocaust, 1938-1945*. A critique of the Roosevelt administration's alleged failure to respond to the disaster that befell Europe's Jews.

Fenyvesi, Charles. *When Angels Fooled the World: Rescuers of Jews in Wartime Hungary*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 2003. Charles Fenyvesi and members of his family were on the helped by these rescuers. Thousands of others were helped by Raoul Wallenberg. Fenyvesi writes as a historian and beneficiary of these people who, with their actions in a time of absolute terror, soared while others crawled.

Fogelman, Eva. *Conscience and Courage: Rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust*. New York: Anchor, 1994. The author examines the circumstances and motivations that led some persons to become rescuers while so many others did nothing.

Gilbert, Martin. *Auschwitz and the Allies*. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1981. The author investigates the failure of the Allies to acknowledge and respond to what was happening in Auschwitz, ignoring relevant evidence.

_____. *The Righteous: The Unsung Heroes of the Holocaust*. Toronto: Key Porter, 2003. Gilbert tells the stories of non-Jews who saved Jews ("the Righteous") drawing his cases from all of Nazi occupied Europe.

Grose, Peter. *A Good Place to Hide: How One French Village Saved Thousands of Lives During World War II*. New York: Pegasus Books, 2015. Grose tells this story well. It reads like a thriller, but it is a well-researched book on the history of Le Chambon.

Häsler, Alfred. *The Lifeboat is Full: Switzerland and the Refugees, 1933-1944*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1969. An account of Switzerland's complex and contradictory refugee policies during this period.

Hallie, Philip P. *Lest Innocent Blood be Shed: The Story of the Village of Le Chambon, and How Goodness Happened There*. New York: Harper & Row, 1979. A careful study of how and why this village in France played a key role in rescuing Jews.

Keneally, Thomas. *Schindler's List*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1993. A remarkable work of fiction based on the true story of German industrialist and war profiteer, Oskar Schindler, who, confronted with the horror of the extermination camps, gambled his life and fortune to rescue 1,300 Jews from the gas chambers.

Lidegaard, Bo. *Countrymen: The Untold Story of how Denmark's Jews Escaped the Nazis....* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013. A Danish journalist draws on primary sources to reconstruct the crucial fourteen days (Sept. 26-Oct. 9, 1943) during which most Danish Jews were saved.

Moorehead, Caroline, *Village of Secrets: Defying the Nazis in Vichy France*. New York: HarperCollins, 2014. Moorehead's deeply researched, crisply written, and well-paced work will stand as the definitive account of a heroic, hazardous, and uplifting initiative in Le Chambon during the German occupation.

Morse, Arthur. *While Six Million Died: A Chronicle of American Apathy*. New York: Random House, 1968. One of the first studies to take America and especially FDR and the State Department to task for the failure to aid European Jewry during WWII.

Oliner, Samuel & Pearl Oliner. *The Altruistic Personality: Rescuers of Jews in Nazi Germany*. New York: Free Press, 1988. An examination of why rescuers became rescuers. The book's title indicates their answer.

Schilling, The Holocaust Exploring Issues of Resistance and Rescue

Paldiel, Mordecai. *The Path of Righteousness: Gentile Rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust*. Hoboken, N.J.: Ktav Publishing, 1993. The book's chapters, each devoted to a different country, present the stories of Gentile rescuers of Jews in German-occupied Europe.

_____. *The Righteous Among the Nations*. Jerusalem: Yad Vashem, 2007. Paldiel profiles more than 150 recipients of the Yad Vashem "Righteous Among the Nations" award, given to non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jews during the Holocaust.

Penkower, Monty. *The Jews were Expendable: Free World Diplomacy and the Holocaust*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1988. Another book critical of the Allies for not doing more to help Jews during the Holocaust.

Rittner, Carol, and Sondra Myers, eds. *The Courage to Care: Rescuers of Jews During the Holocaust*. New York: New York University Press, 1986. This collection features first person accounts of rescuers and of survivors whose stories address the basic issue of individual responsibility: the notion that one person can act—and that those actions can make a difference.

Rubinstein, William. *The Myth of Rescue: Why the Democracies Could Not Have Saved More Jews from the Nazis*. London: Routledge, 1997. A vigorous counter-argument to all the studies critical of Allied failures to rescue Jews. The title makes Rubinstein's position clear.

Tec, Nechama. *Dry Tears: The Story of a Lost Childhood*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1982. This eloquent memoir of a Polish Jewish girl whose family was sheltered by Polish Catholics testifies to the difficulties Jews faced trying to survive in hiding or by passing as Christians.

———. *When Light Pierced the Darkness: Christian Rescue of Jews in Nazi-Occupied Poland*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1986. Seeking to explain the motives of rescuers, Tec analyzes data collected on more than 500 rescuers.

Wasserstein, Bernard. *Britain and the Jews of Europe, 1939-1945*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988. This critical examination of British policy highlights its bureaucratic complacency, inhumanity, and indifference.

Werner, Emmy E. *A Conspiracy of Decency: The Rescue of Danish Jews During World War II*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2002. Drawing on many personal accounts, Werner tells the story of the rescue of the Danish Jews from the vantage-point of living eyewitnesses.

Wyman, David. *The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-1945*. New York: Pantheon, 1984. Wyman argues that response of American society, its key institutions, and the Roosevelt administration to the catastrophe facing Jews in Europe was completely inadequate.

_____. *America and the Refugee Crisis, 1938-1941*. New York: Pantheon, 1985. An exploration of the factors limiting the admission of Jewish refugees to the U.S. in this critical period.

Yahil, Leni. *The Rescue of Danish Jewry*. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 1969. A recounting of the unique position of Jews in Denmark, and the rescue operation that successfully evacuated almost all of Denmark's Jews to Sweden.