

[Free and download] Shoah

## Shoah

*Claude Lanzmann*

*ebooks / Download PDF / \*ePub / DOC / audiobook*

DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#1847461 in Books 1985-10-12 1985-10-12 Original language: French PDF # 1 #File Name: 0394551427212 pages | File size: 71.Mb

**Claude Lanzmann : Shoah** before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Shoah:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five Stars By Jean Deaux Word-by-word transcript of extremely moving, landmark film. 1 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Polonophobic and Inaccurate. Links Provided to Corrective Information for the Serious Viewer By Jan Peczkis This series is lengthy but unobjective. Here are a few issues: CHERRY-PICKING Lanzmann should have examined fewer topics, and done so more thoroughly and objectively. He used only 9.5 hours out of 350 hours of taping, making one wonder what he left out. His work comes across as very Polonophobic. Students of the Holocaust deserve better, and I now provide some context, a few of the necessary corrections, and links for further study from solely Jewish sources. From there, read my reviews. THE TROPE OF THE WEALTHY JEW--ALSO HELD BY JEWS THEMSELVES The Polish peasants interviewed by Lanzmann exhibit a "Jews owned everything" mindset. (pp. 89-90). An interviewed Polish peasant is made to look rather primitive for "remembering" a Jew once showing him a box full of money. What he does not tell the viewer is that Jews ALSO had memes of wealthy Jews--having barrels of gold coins. Click on Journey to a Nineteenth-Century Shtetl: The Memoirs of Yekhezkel Kotik (Raphael Patai Series in Jewish Folklore and Anthropology). Let us put all this in proper context. There were many wealthy Jews and, even with the formal and informal discriminatory policies enacted to reverse Jewish economic dominance, the average Jew remained wealthier than the average Pole. See Social and Political History of the Jews in Poland, 1919-1939 (Studies in the social sciences). In Poland, most peasants lived in poverty, and were stuck in it because the next-higher economic niche (the shopkeepers, tailors, shoemakers, etc.)

was largely pre-occupied by Jews. This, rather than simple prejudice against or jealousy of Jewish successes, explains frequent Polish peasant resentments against Jews. Also, the employer-employee, buyer-seller, and lender-borrower relations are partly adversarial ones. When there are different ethno-religious groups on each side of the divide, this will naturally generate frictions between groups.

**POLISH ANTI-SEMITISM DIFFERED FUNDAMENTALLY FROM GERMAN ANTI-SEMITISM** One interviewed German tries to relativize German conduct. (pp. 182-183). In fact, despite the fact that anti-Semitism existed in countless nations since time immemorial, it was only in Germany (Haman excepted) that it ever developed into a never-before-seen effort to exterminate the Jews. Also, the sources and course of anti-Jewish policies in pre-Nazi and Nazi Germany, and those in prewar Poland, were entirely different. See *The Jewish War Front*.

**THE TRUTH ABOUT YOU-WILL-DIE GESTURES** Poles are portrayed as generally laughing at Jewish deaths (p. 31) and mocking Jews with the you-will-die gesture. (p. 34). Against both misrepresentations, see *Am I A Murderer?: Testament of a Jewish Ghetto Policeman*. The cut-throat gesture was a common warning, and Poles, even according to most Jewish sources, were generally sympathetic to the plight of Jews. As for the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, the conduct of the Polish Blue Police is incorrectly conflated with that of the collaborationist Ukrainian police. For the truth, see *Martyrs and Fighters*. Also, mention is made of some Poles turning-in Jews who had fled after the Uprising (p. 198), but not the circumstances behind it. Besides imposing the automatic death penalty for the slightest assistance to individual Jews, the Germans had created draconian collective terror against the Polish population of Warsaw for any semblance of assistance to, or connection with, the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. Some Poles made life-or-death decisions to turn Jews in rather than risk large groups of Poles shot by the Germans in reprisal for the Germans killed by Jews during the Uprising. See *Muranowska 7: The Warsaw ghetto rising*.

**NOT ONLY JEWS SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZI GERMANS** Finally, Claude Lanzmann's analysis is so Judeocentric that it is completely sanitized of any reference to Polish suffering. Did you know that Poles lived in daily fear of their lives, under near-starvation conditions, during the German occupation? Did you know that 3 million Polish gentiles (including about half of all educated Poles) were murdered by the Germans? There's much more: See the *Peczki Listmania: FORGOTTEN HOLOCAUST...* For further analysis of the anti-Polish prejudices of Lanzmann, please click on *Claude Lanzmann's Shoah: Key Essays (Casebooks in Criticism)*. 1 of 4 people found the following review helpful. *Witnesses to the Horror* By Shalom Freedman Lantzman talks with a wide variety of people, including survivors and researchers of the Shoah, but also ordinary Poles even anti-Semites. There may seem a certain incoherence in the presentation but what emerges valuable evidence of the greatest Evil Mankind has ever committed against Man.

Here is the complete text of Claude Lanzmann's film, whose publication will coincide with the American release, following the successful launching in Paris. With all that has been written about the Holocaust, Shoah is an extraordinary achievement. The result of years of research, the nine-and-a-half-hour film is an oral history of the Holocaust that brings together a full range of witnesses: the SS officers who served in the death camps; the Polish villagers who tilled their fields within yards of the crematoriums; the Germans who resettled occupied Poland, moving into the houses whose Jewish owners had been sent to their death; the state employee who sold Jews halter excursion tickets to the camps- one way; Western scholars of the Holocaust. And then there are the survivors themselves: a Polish barber shop cut the hair of women he knew were to die in the next few minutes; a thirteen-year-old boy who was to work in the death camp's "special squad"; the Pole who was taken into the Warsaw ghetto so that he could report to the outside world what he has seen; a woman who lived in hiding in Berlin for most of the war, in anguish at that fate her people and her own escape from it. The film shows no archival footage, and it is through the words themselves that the imagination recreates the world described in these words- a way of getting at the truth that is far more shocking than the depiction of actual images. Shoah is unforgettable, and it is destined to become a landmark of film and history.

From *Library Journal* The complete text spoken words and subtitles of a recent documentary film on the Holocaust by French journalist and director Lanzmann is presented here in an unusual but grimly effective format. Doubtless seeing the film would be a vastly different experience, but the text carries a relentless strength and coherence of its own. Excerpts from interviews with a couple of dozen Jewish survivors, German officials and guards, Polish villagers and railway men, and contemporary historians in the United States, Israel, Germany, and Poland are juxtaposed, following the pattern of the film's scenes. The result is a powerful and unique impression of the Jewish tragedy drawn from the composite viewpoints of these radically different participants and observers. Highly recommended. James B. Street, Santa Cruz P.L., Cal. Copyright 1985 Reed Business Information, Inc. Language Notes Text: English, French (translation)