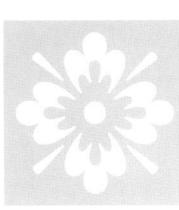
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	No. German Jews did not have enough warning, and, according to William L. Shirer, they were "unduly optimistic" about their circumstances. (Melissa Jane Taylor)4
Alli	led Intervention: Could the Allies have disrupted the Holocaust by bombing extermination camps?
	Allied air raids on concentration camps would have been disruptive, but they also would have prolonged the war by diverting bombers and other military resources
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Ant	(William D. Rubinstein)14  ti-Semitism: Did the Holocaust have its origins in the Social
	Darwinism of the nineteenth century?
	of the Holocaust. (Lisa Unterseher)
Co	nfessing Church: Did the actions of the Confessing Church (Protestant clergymen opposed to the intrusion of Nazi ideology into the life of the church) constitute resistance
	to the Holocaust?
	No. The Confessing Church was too disorganized, too patriotic, and too anti-Semitic to provide meaningful resistance to the Holocaust. (John Kuykendall)
Eic	hmann: Did Adolf Eichmann receive a fair trial?
	Yes. Adolf Eichmann received a fair trial by the standards of international law. ( <i>Jamie Wraight</i> )
	as well as many procedural irregularities, prevented  Adolf Eichmann from receiving a fair trial. (Barry Sharpe)
Eth	<b>sical Limits:</b> Is the Holocaust a suitable subject for fiction?



Yes. Serious fiction aspires to a representation of historical	
truth that supersedes factual accounts. (Menachem Feuer) 46	
No. The facts of the Holocaust and the testimony of survivors	
carry such profound significance they should not be	
challenged by fictional truths that blur the	
historical record. (Kristina Busse)50	
Evian Conference: Did the west do all that it could before the	
beginning of WWII to assist potential and actual refugees	
of the Holocaust?	
Yes. Though the Evian Conference failed to provide substantial	
relief to Jews fleeing Nazi oppression, the failure was systemic	
rather than intentional. (Tandy McConnell)56	
No. The Evian Conference was intended only as a politically	
expedient means of avoiding action to assist	
the Jews. (Dennis Laffer)	
the down. (Domine Laner)	
Family 1-4 last annual state on Did annual and a second annual state of	
Feminist Interpretation: Did men and women experience the	
Holocaust differently?	
Yes. Recognition of the significant differences in the perceptions	
of men and women assist in understanding the complexities	
of the Holocaust. (Susan M. Shaw)	
No. To study the Holocaust in terms of gender responses is to	
diminish its significance as racial	
genocide. (Anne McCulloch)	
Forms of Power: Was the Holocaust shaped by modern theories	
of power?	
Yes. Forms of power conceived during the Enlightenment	
helped produce the Holocaust. (Kristina Busse)	
No. The Holocaust, though dependent on modern technologies	
and ideologies, was fundamentally medieval and feudal in its	
structures of power. (Tandy McConnell)	
Führer Order: Did Adolf Hitler issue an order to	
exterminate the Jews?	
Yes. The plan to exterminate the Jews was part of Hitler's	
original order for the invasion of the	
Soviet Union. (Clifford F. Porter)	
No. Although Hitler made his intentions clear to his closest	
associates, he never explicitly ordered the extermination of	
European Jews.	
(Mary Ann Mahony and Cynthia Klima)	
Gender Differences: Did Jewish women perceive the dangers	
of the Nazi threat differently from Jewish men?	
Yes. Women were more likely than men to see the dangers	
of Nazism and to express a desire	
to flee Germany. (Marion Kaplan)	
No. Though Jewish women and men in Nazi Germany	
responded differently to the increasingly hostile environment,	
differences in perceptions of danger and willingness to flee	
had less to do with gender than with social status	
and personal experience. (Cynthia Klima)	
Intentional Strategy: Was the progressive isolation of	
the Jews from German life during the 1930s part of Nazi	
strategy intended to culminate in extermination?	
<del></del>	
Yes. The persecution of the Jews was part of an intentional	
strategy that resulted in genocide. (Larry L. Ping)	
No. Adolf Hitler did not seriously consider the Final Solution	
until after the invasion of the Soviet Union in	
June 1941. (Melissa Jane Taylor)	

	onality: Was the Final Solution a rationally conceived policy or the result of madness inspired by anti-Semitism?
-	The only explanation for the Final Solution was uncontrolled madness inspired by anti-Semitic hatred. The policy
	offered no discernible political or military advantage. (Larry L. Ping)
•	The Final Solution was a carefully designed policy to provide Lebensraum (living space) for German settlement in the east
á	and to create a "new order" in Europe. (Rod Stackelberg) 114
ı	modern State of Israel?120
I	Yes. The Holocaust was an important catalyst for the creation of srael, focusing world attention on the need for a Jewish State.  (Frances Glazer Sternberg)
I	No. The political and moral foundation of the modern State of srael was established long before World War II, and the Jewish nation would have been created eventually whether or not the
	Holocaust had occurred. (Steven Leonard Jacobs)
	ovah's Witnesses: Was the Jehovah's Witnesses' commitment to neutrality a defensible response to Nazi tyranny?
1	Yes. Political neutrality, as practiced by the Jehovah's Witnesses, was their only viable option. (Jolene Chu)129
	No. Neutrality was impossible in the Nazi State. (Henry R. Huttenbach)
	sh Councils: Were the <i>Judenräte</i> (Jewish Councils) overly cooperative with the Nazi authorities?
;	Yes. A variety of motives, ranging from misguided idealism to selfish opportunism, inclined the leaders of the Jewish Councils to be overly cooperative with
!	the Nazi authorities. (Robert J. Pauly Jr.)
	preserve the lives of fellow Jews. (Eric Sterling)
	ical Experiments: Should data derived from Nazi medical
,	experiments be used by contemporary scientists?
1	scientists. (Tandy McConnell)
	of science. (Judith W. Kay)
	for the movies?
,	examining the Holocaust. (Victor Ehly)
	No. The study of the Holocaust is best left to professional historians because they are more concerned with truth than entertainment. (J. Michael Butler)
	No. Some recent representations such as the movie Schindler's List (1993) actually downplay the plight of
	Holocaust victims. (Lauren Proll)
	Criminality: Were the Nazis more evil than other genocidal regimes?
,	Yes. Because of the enormous scope of criminal intent exhibited in the totality of their actions, the Nazis were
	exceptionally evil. (Tandy McConnell)

ino. The morals, psychology, and structural context of the
genocide sponsored by the Nazi regime did not differ
fundamentally from others in history. (Pieter François)
Neutral States: Did the neutral states of Europe act responsibly
in the face of the Holocaust?
Yes. Neutral governments acted within the narrow limits
available to them to assist Jewish refugees. (Wayne Bowen) 175
No. Neutral states, especially Switzerland, benefited from
Nazi plunder and expropriation of Jewish
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Ordinary Germans: Were ordinary Germans culpable for the
Holocaust?
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shared the same level of responsibility. (Wendy A. Maier)184
No. Ordinary Germans did not, as a group, perpetrate the
Holocaust. (Tandy McConnell)18
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Yes. Though he could have wielded enormous moral
influence, Pope Pius XII did little to protect Jewish lives from
Nazi genocide. (Robert McCormick)
No. Pope Pius XII worked effectively to save hundreds
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Yes. Schindler was fundamentally altruistic. (Eric Sterling) 202
No. Schindler was an opportunist. (John Kuykendall) 200
Slave Labor: Do German industries that employed slave
laborers have an obligation to pay reparations?210
Yes. Slave laborers were worked to death
to enrich private companies supporting the German war effort.
Reparations are a moral imperative. (Steven F. Sage) 21
No. Private industry did not voluntarily employ slave
labor, and the workers they did employ would otherwise have
gone to the gas chambers. (Leslie Magrath)
Survival: Was survival for Jews during the Holocaust purely
a matter of chance?
Yes. Chance alone determined who survived and who perished
during the Holocaust. (Tandy McConnell)
No. Even though chance played some role in survival, a wide
variety of other factors, such as national origin, race, class,
gender, and family, proved much more important. (Caroline Schaumann)
Survivor Narratives: Are survivor narratives of the Holocaust
reliable as historical evidence?
Yes. Survivor narratives are a rich source of evidence that provides both eyewitness testimony and a measure of the
emotional effect of the Holocaust. (Caroline Schaumann)
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Not necessarily. While their importance is undeniable, survivor narratives are filtered by the emotional trauma of the
Holocaust, which can distort memories and limit
perspectives. (Meili Steele)
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Victim Psychology: Did the concentration camp experience rob
the victims of what Bruno Bettelheim called their
"psychic independence"?
Yes. The concentration camp experience had the effect
of rendering its victims dependent on the guards and unable

	to assert their full humanity in the face
	of extremity. (Tandy McConnell)236
	No. Reliable eyewitness accounts cite many examples
	of dignified and courageous behavior on the part of
	concentration camp inmates who, despite all odds, refused to
	allow their humanity to be debased. (Peter R. Erspamer)
The	e Victims: Did the Nazi T–4 euthanasia program discriminate
THE	
	among victims in the targeted groups?
	Homosexuals received different treatment from other targeted
	groups. (Nancy C. Unger)
	Trial Nazi extermination programs initially targeted the disabled,
	sick, and aged, but their function was to develop procedures
	for the indiscriminate extermination of non-Aryans.
	(J. Michael Butler)
Vic	tors' Justice: Were Nazis tried for war crimes subjected
	to victors' justice?
	Yes. The prosecution of German war criminals was judicially
	,
	unfair because the United States was more concerned with
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	No. In spite of charges of victors' justice and the questionable
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	were fair. (G. Michael Stathis)
	word tall. (S. Michael Stating)
1A/;/	ling Evacutionary Wars Nazi caldiars who participated in the
AAII	ling Executioners: Were Nazi soldiers who participated in the
	Holocaust committed anti-Semites who believed extermination
	was necessary for the preservation of social order?
	Yes. Though only a small minority of Germans killed Jews,
	they would not have done so had they not had good reason
	to believe that many other Germans shared their eliminationist
	anti-Semitic attitudes. (Karsten Uhl)
	No. The testimony of perpetrators, victims, and bystanders
	suggests that most Germans were ordinary people caught
	up in extraordinary circumstances and under enormous
	pressure to engage in or acquiesce
	to genocide. (Richard McGaha)
	to genociae. (Michara wicoana)
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