The Holocaust presents social scientists with an extraordinary "case history." In the years following World War II, social scientists produced an overwhelming quantity of research in areas that either directly related to the period or to issues by the War itself.

World War II was massive in its scale of death and power, towering and complex in its elemental imbalance of good and evil, majestic and stirring in its heroism, overwhelming in its multi-leveled set of meanings, overpowering in its content, beyond good and evil, beyond explanation. Every scholar feels somehow impotent when facing the enormity of this event. Still we try, and with the new Holocaust museums in Washington, Los Angeles, and Europe, we are seeing a long stream of books on the subject. Fortunately, they are nearly all good or interesting or both. I do not know how one can write a "bad" book on the Shoah. Most of the books under review here are anthologies, often based on conference papers. However, one volume deals with Jewish resistance and especially Jewish partisans in Western Belarus and another with Nazi war criminals. I recommend ALL of them. They should be in everyone’s library.

Friedman’s anthology comes at an auspicious time with the rise of neo-fascist groups in Germany and the cancer of Holocaust denial.
It is an excellent collection, well-bound, in short, a handsome library edition. It reminds me of an earlier collection that should be reprinted and is still relevant: *Encountering the Holocaust: An Interdisciplinary Survey* (edited by Byron L. Sherwin and Susan G. Ament, Chicago: Impact Press, Spertus College of Judaica, 1979). It is a time as Dennis Klein says when the "subject is victim to ideological warfare and, for that reason, threatens to vaporize completely" (p. xvii) and why these thirty-two bibliographic essays are noteworthy.

*Holocaust Literature* is divided into three parts: Conceptual Approaches to the Holocaust, Holocaust Area Studies, and the Holocaust in Education and the Arts. Part One contains important essays on the "major texts of the Holocaust" by Annette El-Hayek, the rise and fall of National Socialism by Reynold Koppel, selected bibliographies and interpretations of Hitler by Robert Whealey, understanding motivations in the Holocaust by Eva Fogelman, Jewish women in the resistance by Bea Stadtler, and the relationship of genocide to Holocaust Studies by the late Nora Levin.

Part Two deals with area studies in such places as Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, the Balkans, France, Holland, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Great Britain, and German-Arab relations during the Holocaust (1933-1945).

Part Three investigates school textbooks in Germany, Holocaust diaries and memoirs, the Holocaust in fiction and poetry, juvenile books, the Holocaust in art, music, and in movies, and concludes with further resources for study. This book should be on every scholar's desk as a reference.

Eckardt's anthology, *Burning Memory*, is a collection of essays, some philosophical, others historical, based on the 18th Annual Scholars Conference on the Church Struggle and the Holocaust (1988) when she was chairperson and program director.

Essays include Henry Huttenbach on Kristallnacht, between burning books in 1933 and burning bodies in 1943; Paul Bartrop on refugees and the Evian Conference of 1938; the orthodox Jewish response by Gershon Greenberg; essays by Nechama Tec and Franklin Littell; rescuers of Jewish children in Poland and the Netherlands by Mordechai Paldiel; the Italian role by Susan Zuccotti; Catholics and Jews in Poland today by Iwona Irwin-Zarecka; Waldheim, the Pope, and the Holocaust by Richard L. Rubenstein; the Gypsy's fate by Gabrielle Tyrnauer; Christians and Jews in Germany today by Eberhard Bethge; and finally Black Protestantism and antisemitism by Hubert G. Locke.