

Denying History: Who Says the Holocaust Never Happened and Why Do They Say It? by Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman

This is an excellent book that discusses the modern-day denial of the Holocaust. The authors provide a detailed look at the history of this controversial issue, examining evidence and debunking the myths and the lies used to promote this kind of revisionism. They also explore how people can be motivated to deny such a heinous event, including political or ideological reasons.

The authors also provide an overview of the Holocaust and its history, discussing the physical evidence as well as eyewitness accounts. While they review the various theories and attempts to deny the Holocaust, it is a bit strange why they do not reference Arthur Butz's book *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* they claim as central to the whole Holocaust denial "industry" at that time. Despite not specifically mentioning him, this book covers a vast array of topics that include origins of Holocaust denial and tactics used by deniers. Additionally, the authors look at how international response has evolved over time in regards to denial allegations.

The book is well-researched and provides an insightful look at the history of Holocaust denial. The authors provide a thorough examination of the evidence, making it clear that there is no doubt

about its occurrence. As I said they also delve into the motivations behind those who deny this atrocity occurred, providing answers to the question why the claims of the Holocaust deniers continue to be believed by some people despite overwhelming proof to the contrary. Overall, *Denying History* is an important and thought-provoking read for anyone interested in understanding how this dark chapter in world history continues to be denied.

Outlawing Genocide Denial: The Dilemmas of Official Historical Truth
by Guenter Lewy

This book offers a comprehensive exploration of the legal, ethical, and practical implications of criminalizing the acts of denying or distorting the historical record of genocide. It focuses on the Holocaust because as of this moment this is the only genocide whose denial is criminalized in some countries. USA is not among them because of the unrestricted protection of free speech enshrined in the 1st Amendment.

Lewy does an excellent job of examining the complexities of this issue from a variety of perspectives. He considers the effects of laws against genocide denial on freedom speech, particularly in democratic societies, as well as the legal implications for historians and other researchers. He also examines the impact of such laws on

the healing process for survivors of genocide, and suggests that they could be abused by governments to cover up or minimize their own participation in past crimes.

The book is well written and easy to follow. Lewy's arguments are clear and concise, supported by very-thorough research. He presents both sides of the argument without bias or judgment, respectfully engaging with a wide range of sources including academics, legal experts and victim groups.

Lewy's exploration of the complexities of genocide denial is an admirable effort. He offers valuable insights into legal, ethical and practical implications of outlawing this type of speech. His arguments are sure to provoke thought and debate among scholars and laypeople alike, and his book is an important contribution to the literature on this topic.

Reporting the Holocaust in the British, Swedish and Finnish Press, 1945–50 by Antero Holmila

This book looks at how different newspapers reported the Holocaust between 1945 and 1950. Holmila examines the international context in which it occurred, as well as the differing ways the newspapers in the respective countries reported it. He argues that what was reported depended on a newspaper's political, cultural and

ideological interests as well as the political alliances of the respective countries.

The book begins by exploring the international context in which the Holocaust was reported, including how Allied efforts shaped the way people around the world heard about it and also the journalistic approaches used to tell this story. The author then looks at each country's individual response to what was happening, concentrating on Britain, Sweden and Finland. It is argued that while British newspapers tended to focus more on atrocities committed during WWII - such as concentration camps - Swedish papers showed a greater concern for those affected by Nazi persecution; likewise, Finnish publications were focused more on human suffering both before and after World War II. Out of those three countries, Finland was an ally of Germany, Sweden was supposedly neutral and Britain obviously was an archenemy of Hitler.

Holmila also examines the influence of the media on public opinion in each country. He argues that while different levels of media access had an impact on how much influence each country's press had, ultimately it was Sweden and Finland who were more influenced by the British press due to their lack of personal experience with World War II atrocities. According to Holmila that this difference is partly because Finland and Sweden lacked a Ministry for Foreign Affairs which would have allowed them to build closer

ties with other countries; as a result, they relied more heavily on British information sources.

Holmila examines the political and ideological influences on Holocaust reporting in each country. He argues that these influences are responsible for shaping how the Holocaust was reported, and that this portrayal reflects the particular interests of each nation.

Holmila's book provides a detailed and engaging examination of how the Holocaust was reported in the British, Swedish and Finnish press during this period. The research is thorough, and the arguments are well-supported by evidence. This book is an important contribution to our understanding of how the Holocaust was reported immediately after the end of the war, providing valuable insights into the role of media in shaping public opinion.

The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial by Robert Jan van Pelt

This is a book about the evidence that was presented in the famous trial of David Irving versus Deborah Lipstadt. Irving was accused of being a Holocaust denier, so he took Lipstadt to court. The outcome of the case was a victory for Lipstadt, as the judge's ruling said that her claim about Irving being a Holocaust denier was not libelous. This win was seen by many people as an important victory for those who survived Auschwitz and other concentration camps.

Van Pelt's book looks at the trial proceedings and all of the evidence that was presented. He examines testimony from historians, survivors, and other witnesses to see what their thoughts were on the case. He also looks at expert analysis to get a better understanding of why certain pieces of evidence support one side or another.

The first part of the book examines how physical evidence from Auschwitz supports the case that it was a concentration camp and operated as a killing machine to systematically murder Jews. Van Pelt looks at eyewitness testimony, archaeological excavations, and expert testimony to come up with his conclusions. He discusses Christopher Browning's work on the decision to build Auschwitz and the debate surrounding the systematic killings of Jews.

The second half of the book looks at what evidence was presented by the defense - including testimony from Holocaust deniers such as David Irving. Van Pelt examines how these arguments were countered by plaintiff's evidence, and also looks at some of the other evidence used to refute claims made by historian Richard J. Evans.

The book provides a detailed look at the evidence in the Irving trial and how both sides used it to make their arguments. Van Pelt's analysis is thorough, well-researched, and objective - providing an excellent overview of the trial as a whole. It's a valuable resource for anyone interested in learning more about the Holocaust or

understanding how this key historical event became a subject of a debate.