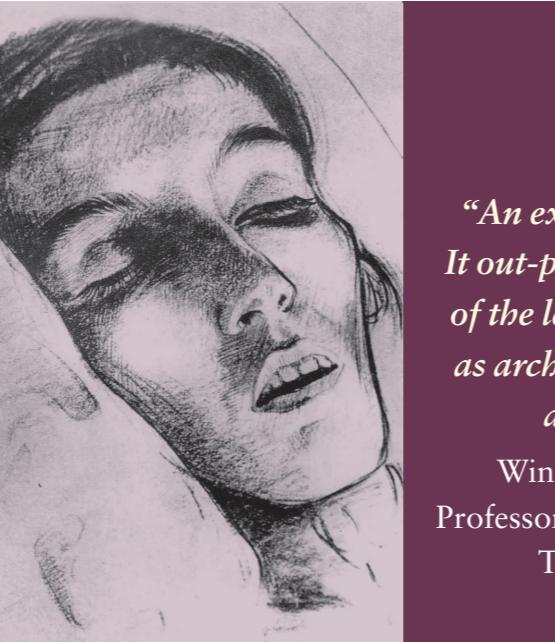


Judith Buber Agassi is a comparative historical sociologist, as well as a sociologist of gender and of work. She has taught at universities in Hong Kong, the United States, Israel, Germany, and Canada. She has published six other books, edited or co-edited three more and made over fifty contributions to the learned press. She lives in Herzliya, Israel.

"In the transition period between the living memory of the Holocaust and its history, it is time to forge the tools for its historical study. Here is a pioneer work that does this. As the character of the war against the Jews altered so did the camp, and Dr. Buber Agassi describes five different periods of the 6 years of the existence of this hell on earth, where the Jewish prisoners constituted a minority group at the bottom of a hierarchy of tormented prisoners."

Vittorio Dan Segre, Reuben Hecht Professor (Emeritus) of Zionism and Jewish Political Thought at Haifa University, head of L'Istituto Studi Mediterranei dell'Università della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano



"An extraordinary book. It out-performs on all three of the levels it set for itself, as archive, as history, and as sociology."

Winifred Rothenberg,
Professor of American History,
Tufts University

"Using a Jewish feminist sociologist's eye, moral commitment to their memory, and personal involvement (her mother was a non-Jewish prisoner of the camp) . . . this book is an extraordinary combination of data and personal stories, sociologically astute and emotionally sensitive."

Dr. Judith Lorber, Professor Emerita, City University of New York
and author of *Paradoxes of Gender*

"This book . . . should be read by every serious student of oppression and racism as well as by all those who want to prevent such horrors in the future."

Yakov M Rabkin, Professor of History, University of Montreal

"[The] first thorough analysis of all those Jewish women and girls who were deported to Ravensbrück, about whom any evidence was found . . . It will set standards for the research of other camps and its method and analysis will serve as an example."

Sigrid Jacobbeit, Professor of History, Humboldt University, Berlin,
and Director of the Ravensbrück Memorial 1992–2005



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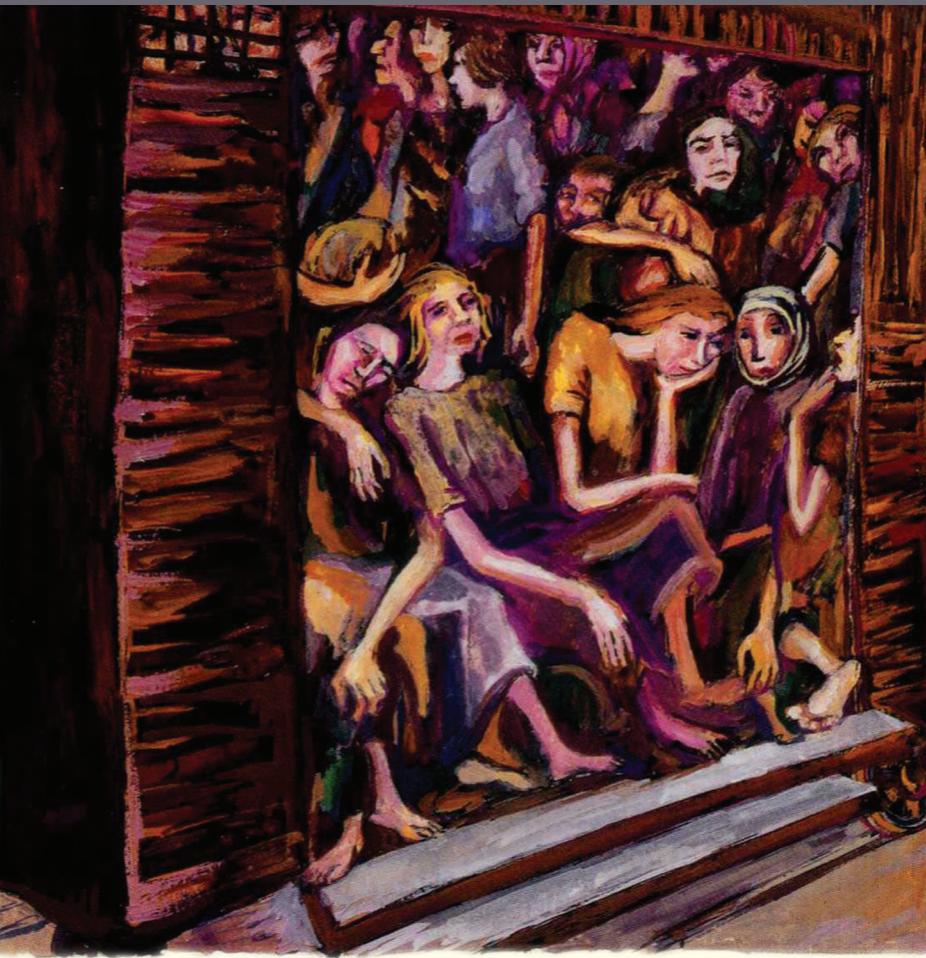
JEWISH WOMEN PRISONERS OF RAVENSBRÜCK

JUDITH BUBER
AGASSI



JEWISH WOMEN PRISONERS OF RAVENSBRÜCK WHO WERE THEY?

JUDITH BUBER AGASSI



"Very scholarly and very moving."
Shevach Weiss, Author, Professor of Political Science, Haifa University, Past Speaker of the Israeli Knesset, and Chairman of the Yad Vashem Council

"An important book for all students of Judaism, the Holocaust, and of gender."
Dr. Gilya Gerda Schmidt, Head of the Department of Religious Studies and Chair of the Fern and Manfred Steinfeld Program in Judaic Studies at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville

"Judith Buber Agassi's extraordinary work of historical scholarship The Jewish Women Prisoners of Ravensbrück is a voice for history against silence . . ."

Jancis Long, Psychologists for Social Responsibility, USA, and the Wright Institute, Berkeley, CA

"[Buber Agassi] closes a sizable gap in our knowledge of the horror story of the Third Reich."

Dr. Werner Becker, Professor of Political Philosophy at the universities of Giessen and Frankfurt

This is the story of a nearly forgotten chapter of the Holocaust—of over 16,000 Jewish women, girls and children, their origins, itineraries and fates, who suffered in the horrendous Nazi concentration camp for women, Ravensbrück. As a historian, Judith Buber Agassi was struck by the changing conditions, countries of origin, and fates of these women during 5 distinct periods during the 6 years of the camp's existence. As a sociologist, she studied the social relations of the Jewish prisoners among themselves as well as with the non-Jewish majority.

After the mass murder of Jewish prisoners early in 1942, a larger group organization became impossible, but the Jewish women developed a special and effective form of small-group organization, the so-called camp-families. As a sociologist of gender, she surveyed the educational background and patterns of behavior specific to Jewish women, and has produced an impressive study.