The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, a unique institution given the origin of its endowment and its status overlapping civil society, government and Jewish institutions, is now ten years old. This year’s report is intended to present the principles that have guided our initiatives in the Foundation’s various spheres of activity throughout the past decade.

The report therefore includes a major section covering the Foundation’s accomplishments under the presidency of Simone Veil, who immediately conferred an eminent stature to our institution and for whom we aim to be worthy.

We have, of course, included the Shoah Memorial, which would surely have been developed without our participation, but probably not as quickly nor as ambitiously. We are proud of its success, even though challenges remain, starting with the upcoming inauguration of the Center of History and Memory in Drancy, on the symbolic French site where Jews were interned prior to deportation and death.

We are happy to have been able to provide funds to major Jewish institutions over the years, to meet our community’s needs for memory, solidarity, transmission and efforts to fight anti-Semitism.

Having been involved in the creation of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah from the beginning, I can gauge all that it has achieved on both a human and a financial level.

We can’t mention the more than 2,000 projects supported by the Foundation since its creation. Yet I would like to thank all the project initiators we had the honor of supporting, along with the experts and eminent members of the committee who donated their time to us, as well as the Foundation’s staff members for the crucial work they have accomplished over ten years to help Shoah survivors, keep alive the memory of those who were killed, pursue research in the history of the Shoah and strengthen Judaism for the future.

David de Rothschild, President of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah
Ten years after its creation, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah is a solid institution, with a well-defined role and clear organization.

In terms of our role, it is a discreet one. We do not want to take the place of institutions and project initiators which have demonstrated experience and proven skills. In terms of organization, which I hope is efficient, there is a healthy governance, based on a small staff—though I am happy to say it expanded in 2010 with the arrival of Gabrielle Rochmann, Deputy Director, and Judith Cytrynowicz, Program Associate for the Memory and Transmission Committee. They have already contributed a great deal.

We are all aware of the importance of our mission, and of our responsibility to all the Jews assassinated by the Nazis during World War II. It is incumbent upon us to perpetuate their memory and transmit their culture; pursue research into all the various aspects of the history of the Shoah; transmit this information to younger generations; and, above all, help survivors in need.

We would be unable to achieve these tasks without project initiators.

We want to continue helping them, in the same spirit of dialogue and open communication that we have maintained throughout the Foundation’s entire existence. We strive to encourage a diversity of opinions, while working toward a consensus, based on our principles of collegial cooperation and concern for public interest.

We have a duty to ensure that our activities are perpetuated for future generations. We are committed to total transparency concerning all our procedures, while remaining vigilant, so that we never fall into a routine, bureaucracy or complacency. This will make the ten years ahead of us as rich and as significant as the decade behind us has been.

Philippe Allouche, Executive Director of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

A responsibility to past, present and future generations
Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

The endowment for the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah came from the restitution by the government and certain financial institutions of dormant accounts from expropriated Jews living in France. With the funds generated from this endowment, the Foundation subsidizes the Shoah Memorial in Paris; supports projects bearing on research and the history of the Shoah; provides assistance to survivors in need; and encourages the transmission of Jewish culture.
An independent and public-benefit foundation

Projects submitted to the Foundation are evaluated by five committees made up of volunteer experts: Solidarity, Memory and Transmission, History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah, Shoah Education, and Jewish Culture.

Projects recommended by the committees are submitted to the Foundation’s Executive Board, then to the Board of Directors.

The Financial Committee manages the endowment’s investment strategy, provides an opinion on the largest projects and oversees the proper use of its revenues.

**Key figures**

Since its creation, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has financed more than 2,000 projects. In 2010, more than €13.5 million were allocated to 245 projects.

Evolution in the number of projects handled by the Foundation

- **Projects accepted**
  - 267 in 2008
  - 218 in 2009
  - 245 in 2010

- **Projects rejected or not followed up**
  - 150 in 2008
  - 95 in 2009
  - 80 in 2010

2008: 417

2009: 313

2010: 325
Permanent support for the Shoah Memorial

The Foundation covers more than 80 percent of the Shoah Memorial’s operating budget. In 2010, this funding represented more than €7 million. Additional funding went to other projects, including trips to Auschwitz for teachers and high school students.

The Foundation is also committed to financing the construction of the future Center of History and Memory in Drancy, the major internment camp from which Jews were deported to Auschwitz.

Key figures

This year, the share of funding for the Shoah Memorial represents approximately 35 percent of the financing granted by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah (excluding specific projects).

Evolution of funding granted by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah (in euros)

- Funding for the Shoah Memorial operating budget
- Funding for projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Funding (INR)</th>
<th>Share of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>13,817,535</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>9,191,849</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13,518,371</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 2008: €21,556,452
- 2009: €16,374,869
- 2010: €20,729,991
Key figures for 2010
Budget for projects: €13.5 million

Distribution of funds per committee

- **Solidarity** €4,104,833
- **Shoah Education** €1,141,448
- **History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah** €1,118,706
- **Jewish Culture** €2,945,700
- **Memory and Transmission** €2,772,284
- **Others** €1,435,400

*Including the FMS’s share in projects financed by the Gordin Foundation

Distribution of projects per committee

- **Solidarity** 19 projects
- **Shoah Education** 60 projects
- **History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah** 52 projects
- **Jewish Culture** 57 projects
- **Memory and Transmission** 51 projects
- **Others** 6 projects
Solidarity with Shoah survivors, dispensed through Jewish institutions, receives the largest share of the Foundation’s budget. In two years, the FMS tripled the budget earmarked for the “emergency fund,” which it finances in entirety. This fund, run by the United Jewish Social Fund, provides for urgent and unplanned expenses for survivors in need.

Funding for the History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah Committee also increased this year, to pursue and complete the digitization of regional archives, a major program run by the Shoah Memorial.

The activity of the Shoah Education Committee remained stable, with funding for numerous trips to sites of memory and innovative educational projects.

Nearly the entire 2010 budget for the Jewish Culture Committee went toward financing real-estate projects, notably the inauguration of the new premises of the Paris Yiddish Center. In terms of school buildings, the Foundation, through the Gordin Foundation, participated in the expansion of the Maimonide Rambam school in Boulogne and the renovation of the Beth Rivka school in Yerres.

Partnerships with major Jewish organizations

As part of its long-term projects, the FMS supports the three major federating institutions for French Judaism: the Unified Jewish Social Fund (FSJU), the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France (CRIF) and the Consistoire. The agreement with the FSJU is two-fold: setting up services of mutual interest for medical and social institutions acting on behalf of Shoah victims, and fostering programs that make Judaism more accessible through quality Jewish education. The agreement with the CRIF, renewed in 2009, concerns the struggle against anti-Semitism, and the promotion of activities about the memory of the Shoah at the regional level. Finally, the agreement concluded with the Consistoire concerns education, with the development of programs for young people, and the modernization of rabbinical educational training.
Organization of the Foundation

Honorary President
Simone Veil

EXECUTIVE BOARD
President
David de Rothschild
Vice president
Serge Klarfeld
Treasurer
Roger Cukierman (replaced Jean-François Guthmann in April 2010)
Secretary
Alice Tajchman

Members of the Executive Board
Claude Lanzmann, Paul Schaffer (replaced Éric de Rothschild in April 2010)

FRANÇOIS BERNARD
Conseiller d’État, Ministry of Justice and Liberties
NORBERT ENGEL
Inspector for the administration of Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Communications
PIERRE LUBEK
Financial inspector, Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Employment
ALICE TAJCHMAN
University lecturer, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
LAURENT TOUVENT
Conseiller d’État, Ministry of the Interior, of Overseas Territories and Immigration
ISAIELLE YÉNI
Inspector of Social Affairs, Ministry of Labor, Social Relations, Family and Solidarity
JOSEPH ZIMET
Assistant director of Memory, Heritage and Archives, Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs

Members of the college of representatives from Jewish institutions in France
Pierre Besnainou
President of the United Jewish Social Fund (FSJU)
Roger Cukierman
Honorary president of the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France (CRIF)
Raphaël Ésrait
President of the Auschwitz Survivors’ Union-France
Jean-François Guthmann
President of the Society for Rescuing Children (OSE)
Jean-François Guthmann (replaced in April 2010)
Joël Mergui
President of the Central Consistoire
Richard Prasquier
President of the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France (CRIF)
Éric de Rothschild
President of the Shoah Memorial
Paul Schaffer
Honorary president of the French Committee for Yad Vashem
Marc Eisenberg
President of the Alliance Israélite Universelle

Members of the college of qualified personalities
Claire Andrieu
Historian
Raphaël Hadass-Lebel
Conseiller d’État
Simone Halberstadt Harari
Producer
David Kessler
Conseiller d’État, Director of publications
Claude Lanzmann
Filmmaker, writer
Samuel Pisar
Lawyer
David de Rothschild
President of Rothschild & Cie

Program Associates
David Amar
Solidarity
Isabelle de Castelbajac
Jewish Culture
Judith Cytrynowicz
Memory and Transmission
Rachel Rimmer
Pierre Marquis
Communication
Dominique Trimbur
History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah

Philipp Weyl
"Testimonies of the Shoah" series

Assistants
Yanique Mervius
Administration, Shoah Education
Audrey Rouah
Administration, Logistics, External relations, Solidarity
Joëlle Sebbah
Accounts

Régine Socquet
History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah, Memory and Transmission
Gladys Sroussi
Jewish Culture

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Honorary member
Professeur Ady Steg

Members of the college of representatives from public authorities
Jacques Andréani
French ambassador, Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs

Philippe Allouche
Executive Director
Jean-Luc Landier, (2001-2010)
Gabrielle Rochmann (since September 2010)

Program Associates
David Amar
Solidarity
Isabelle de Castelbajac
Jewish Culture
Judith Cytrynowicz
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History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah, Memory and Transmission
Gladys Sroussi
Jewish Culture
Tenth anniversary of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah
The creation of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

The Foundation was created as part of a major initiative by the French government for the recognition and reparation of an unprecedented crime: the arrest, internment and deportation from France to the Nazi camps of 76,000 people, including 11,000 children—for the sole reason that they were Jewish or judged to be Jewish.
This official recognition occurred in 1995, after years of political activism by memory associations; it ushered in new initiatives in terms of reparations.

A study mission on the despoliation of Jews was formed in 1997, chaired by Jean Mattéoli, president of the Fondation de la Résistance and a former minister. Its report offered several proposals, which the government adopted between 1999 and 2000:

> Creation of a Commission for the Compensation of the Victims of Spoliation (CIVS), which handles individual compensation requests from the victims (or heirs) of expropriation

> Attribution of reparations for orphans whose parents were victims of anti-Semitic persecution

> Creation of a Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, funded from unclaimed expropriated Jewish property.

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah was created by a decree dated December 26, 2000.

**Benchmarks**

*Presidents of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah*
- Simone Veil from 2000 to 2007
- David de Rothschild since February 2007

*Executive Directors of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah*
- Pierre Saragoussi from 2001 to 2003
- Anne-Marie Revcolevschi from 2003 to 2009
- Philippe Allouche since September 2009
Ady Steg
Secure the future of the Jewish people

A few of us working on the Mattéoli Mission, notably Serge Klarsfeld, Annette Wieviorka and Claire Andrieu, expressed our desire for the creation of a large foundation, called the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. It would bear witness to this inconceivable, unspeakable “thing” that engulfed the Jews during World War II. For all of us who are among “those who came after,” it embodies the commandment Zakhor, “Remember,” written in the Torah. It is not merely a moral prescript, but, as Pastor Florence Taubmann, president of the Amitié Judéo-Chrétienne of France, says, an “injunction of a spiritual nature” to never cease efforts to transmit the memory of this absolute horror, the Shoah, which has marked our people forever. This foundation also works to ease the wounds and aftermath of the Shoah, to construct a rampart against forgetting and to support a vibrant future for Judaism in France.

Ady Steg is honorary president of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, honorary member of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah.
You are among those working on the Mattéoli Mission to recommend the creation of a foundation. Would you say today that the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has fulfilled your expectations?

Overall, the Foundation has performed its duty well for ten years. It is not a foundation created on the initiative of a few people, but rather from a collective will, which is by nature more difficult to implement and orchestrate. The Foundation has available funds that were not able to be returned to Jewish families who were entirely wiped out; as a result, it must be extremely rigorous in its choices and its beneficiaries.

It was hard to build an organization from the ground up, and I think that today, we are fortunate to have a foundation that functions well, and which covers a very wide range of initiatives.

What are the Foundation’s greatest successes?

The Shoah Memorial is the keystone in the structure we have built with the creation of the Foundation. The Memorial existed, yet it did not have the status it enjoys today; it should still be expanded internationally to become a reference center, like Yad Vashem or the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C.

The Foundation recently approved a plan to support the Shoah Memorial, so that it can catalogue and optimize use of its exceptional archives. In addition to the Memorial, we have also accomplished great projects, such as that of Father Desbois in the Ukraine and in the Baltic countries, which has added to our knowledge of the massacres committed by the Einsatzgruppen.

In what areas can the Foundation improve?

In my opinion, there is still much to be done for the orphans of the Shoah, those who lost their parents when they were still children, still completely vulnerable—some of whom have never managed to reconstruct their lives. Today, the “children of the Shoah” are over 70 years old, and now is the time we must help them, facilitate access to health care, assist those in financial difficulty, provide them with our support.

A study currently being carried out by the Foundation should provide a more targeted response to this group of people.

What do you think has changed in ten years with respect to the way we approach history and the memory of the Shoah?

The Foundation got involved at a time when the media had co-opted the memory of the Shoah and World War II. There was a kind of fascination for this dire “scenario” written by the Nazis to annihilate all the Jews of Europe. The Foundation’s aim is to keep the essential aspects in the forefront, to perpetuate the lives and memories of those who were killed, to remind us that this persecution occurred in France, to teach younger generations to learn the lessons of the past and always to defend the values of human dignity.

Most of our current sites of memory (Drancy, Les Milles, the CERCIL in
Orléans) aspire to this goal by hosting school groups and inspiring them to think, at a time when young people are raising the questions that will form their future identities (notably in middle school). The same holds true for the school trips to Auschwitz-Birkenau, which have expanded considerably in recent years and especially target young people.

Many films, particularly feature films, are produced without the support of the Foundation, but we participate actively in the production of documentaries, most of which would not have been possible without our financial assistance and scientific support. We are also witnessing a proliferation of scientific research on the Shoah, notably in the form of theses—which are not, of course, of the same quality. We aim to support those we view as most promising, but in my opinion, we lack systematic efforts in each département of France to finalize the inventory of what happened locally, what was done to the Jews in terms of persecution, but also in terms of the help provided by the massive number of French who, once women and children started to be deported in large numbers, helped the Jews.

**Does the future of memory involve an institutionalization?**

Yes, I think so. We, as militants of memory, have done the groundwork at every level, notably by collecting names, photographs, documents, first-hand accounts. We now have to accept to transmit this heritage, because we are not eternal, and the purpose of institutions like the Shoah Memorial is to perpetuate this memory.

Serge Klarsfeld is vice president of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, president of the Association of Sons and Daughters of Jewish Deportees from France.
The activities of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

The tenth anniversary of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah is an opportunity to highlight the Foundation’s activities over the past decade and its success in accomplishing its statutory missions.
Roch-Olivier Maistre
A singular institution on a European level

How and when did you learn about the existence of the Foundation?
From day one, if I may say so. I had, of course, heard the words of the President of the Republic at the time during his Vél d’Hiv speech in 1995, in which he acknowledged France’s responsibility, but above all, through my various functions, I was able to follow all the work leading up to the creation of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah and the Committee for the Compensation of the Victims of Spoliation. From 2000 to 2005, I was in charge of contacts with the Jewish community as a member of the cabinet of the French president.

Why did you accept a personal commitment to the Foundation?
I have always been particularly attuned to the Shoah, a major event in the history of humanity that raises crucial questions for all of us. When Philippe Séguin, then president of the French Court of Audit, was looking for a magistrate to replace Daniel Houri to chair the Foundation’s Financial Committee, my name was passed around, because I knew the issues well and I was well qualified. It was an honor for me, but it also gave me the opportunity to achieve a longstanding and heartfelt commitment.

Why a magistrate from the Court of Audit to chair the Financial Committee?
Because it is stipulated in the Foundation statutes. Given the origins of the endowment, the founders agreed to have a representatives from the government and from Jewish institutions on the Foundation’s Board of Directors, and to work with the most qualified people on both sides. It seemed wise to have a magistrate from the Court contribute to good financial governance of the Foundation.

For you, what is most important in the Foundation’s activities with the Shoah Memorial?
I feel that the preservation of memory is the core of the Foundation’s activities, naturally with the assistance of survivors. It’s striking to see just quickly how a person’s memory erodes, just how fragile this memory is today. I come from a generation that did not know war, but I grew up with the work of Serge Klarsfeld, the major trials. The Shoah was part of my education; with younger generations, I feel that this memory is more distant, and that preserving it is now an everyday battle and a major responsibility.

What does the Foundation have that other institutions or organizations do not?
First of all, it has no equivalent in Europe, given its scope, its activities and the size of its endowment. And yet it remains remarkably discreet, always favoring the interest at large and maintaining its avowed neutrality. Furthermore, it includes people with multiple skills and expertise, which encourages dialogue between different mindsets. Within the Financial Committee, for example, we have high-ranking bankers and people from other sectors who provide their viewpoints; all of them share a sincere commitment to the Foundation’s missions.
What are the responsibilities of the Financial Committee?
On the one hand, the Financial Committee oversees the endowment to safeguard the available resources and provide for the Foundation’s long-term initiatives. On the other, it monitors the good governance of the Foundation, the results and the ways to maintain equilibrium within the institution.

What input does the Financial Committee have on projects?
The Financial Committee does not aim to replace the thematic committees; it only gets involved in large-scale projects, giving an opinion on whether a certain project is balanced and compatible with our resources, and suggesting a few principles of careful management. Overall, it is rather supportive, but will also sound the alarm for certain projects, notably those that stray toward the limits of our statutes. Concerning school real estate, for example, we recommended that a dedicated foundation be created under the auspices of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, to best manage a demand that we must address.

What is your overall assessment of endowment management after ten years?
Very positive, as we have been able to pursue a cautious, yet dynamic management strategy so that, with the exception of the financial crisis in 2008, we have had income of approximately €20 million per year, and provided €150 million to fund projects over ten years. Yet we must remain vigilant given that requests are increasing more rapidly than our resources are.

How do you view the future for the Foundation?
We feel that we are constructing something solid. The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has become a vital institution with an exemplary president and governance. It draws on a highly professional staff that is supported by the best experts, and all the people gravitating around the Foundation are highly committed. We can face the future with confidence and thereby preserve the memory of the Shoah in the long term.

Roch-Olivier Maistre is premier avocat général for the French Court of Audit, president of the Financial Committee for the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah.
The development of the Shoah Memorial

Support and assistance to the Shoah Memorial has been a priority since the creation of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah.

The Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation was created in 1943, during World War II, on the initiative of Isaac Schneersohn, who was also the impetus for the construction of the Memorial to the Unknown Jewish Martyr in 1956. This Center received additional funding once the FMS was created, and in 2005, it became known as the Shoah Memorial. With the Wall of Names, which includes the names of the 76,000 Jews deported from France, the renovation of the museum’s rooms and exhibition spaces, and the creation of an auditorium, the Shoah Memorial is now a major European museum, with an exceptional collection of archives that is constantly growing and is available to researchers. It is also one of the leading centers for the transmission of the history of the Shoah to schoolchildren. Finally, it has established partnerships on an international level as well as with regional authorities to promote its initiatives and offer educational services and traveling exhibitions. Agreements were signed recently with the Edmond J. Safra Foundation and the SNCF to develop educational activities, and with the Ministry of Defense to provide management-level training. The Shoah Memorial is supported by reliable partners and has thereby diversified both its activities and sources of funding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding granted to the Shoah Memorial 2001-2010: €75 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating budget for the Memorial in 2010: €10 million</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Wall of Names at the Shoah Memorial

“The Wall of Names gives victims of the Shoah a piece of the identity that was stolen from them. It provides them with a place of burial that they did not have, before which we can express the intensity of our contemplation and the faithfulness of our memories.”

Simone Veil, January 23, 2005
Digitization of local archives concerning the persecution of the Jews

A major program to digitize and reproduce local French archives concerning the situation of the Jews during the Shoah has been underway for many years, in partnership with the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. Ultimately, this project will provide researchers with an easier access to source material. The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah fully supports this project.

Three questions for Éric de Rothschild
President of the Shoah Memorial

Why create a new Shoah Memorial?
With the creation of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, which has provided us with considerable funding, we were able to construct and develop the Memorial to the site as it exists today. One of the essential goals was to expand the institution, primarily to improve the permanent exhibition, to make it more didactic, because above all, our role is one of education and training—for children and young people but also for other groups, like police schools, which now regularly attend training sessions at the Memorial.

How do you add to your collection?
We collect everything that relates to the life of Jews before, during and after World War II. Today, many families have or inherit documents or photographs, and they are unaware of their value. Some people forget about them. We encourage them to leave the works with the Memorial. We also have major documents in our collection like Hélène Berr’s journal. We purchase a certain number of documents and have received donations of others, including the project concerning the status of Jews, annotated by Pétain, which is a major historical document.

What is your current role concerning the sites of Memory?
With the Foundation, we are in a way the guardians of the historical truth, but we also want the structures that are being created today (at Drancy, for example, which we are building, but also the CERCIL in Orléans and Les Milles near Marseille) to last over time. We have to make sure that these sites are not only maintained, but also that they “speak” to the public, and above all, that the memory of the Shoah remains alive and useful, notably for younger generations.
Support for Shoah survivors

The primary mission of the Foundation is to support those who suffered during the Shoah and have been victims of anti-Semitic persecution.

Thousands of people have benefited from specialized services, at home or in centers, since the creation of the Foundation.

These initiatives include funding of health programs in Jewish institutions and the creation of specific services: listening, counseling, social support, homecare services, day centers for Alzheimer’s patients, retirement and nursing homes.

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah also helps survivors in Israel and in Eastern European countries who are living in critical conditions, via programs run by humanitarian organizations.

Benchmarks

€24 million granted since 2001 for solidarity programs; approximately €19 million in France and €5 million abroad.
Jean-Raphaël Hirsch
The ultimate priority is to help the children of deportees

We must constantly keep in mind the final wish of those who were led to the gas chambers. They were thinking of one thing only: their children. The Foundation’s primary mission is to help these children, the orphans of the Shoah, the children of deportees, the hidden children—all those whose lives were shattered by the Shoah. Ideally, if it were only up to me, I would have slated the budget of an entire year to help these orphans, most of whom remained entirely alone. It is already very late, and we must absolutely refocus on our public, whose living conditions, both physical and material, are deteriorating with the years. We must meet their needs, help them in their everyday lives, as is currently underway with the Passerelles project, which devotes 100 percent of its aid to survivors and families. This counseling platform, created by the United Jewish Social Fund with the support of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, has provided assistance, information and a compassionate ear to many people. This is the very core of our mission.

Jean-Raphaël Hirsch is president of the Solidarity Committee at the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. He is also president of the French Committee for Yad Vashem.

The role of social institutions

The United Jewish Social Fund, the Casip-Cojasor Foundation, the Rothschild Foundation, the OSE (Society for Rescuing Children), the ADIAM (Jewish Association for Homecare Facilities), FSJF (Federation of Jewish Societies in France) and many other institutions in Paris and throughout France now offer a wide range of psychological support and community health services for Shoah survivors.

These social institutions assess each individual situation (age, resources, health, personal history) and try to determine the best possible solution, according to eligibility criteria. This action (psychological support, assistance with compensation processes, hotlines, homecare services, caretakers, emergency assistance, etc.) supplements public services (health care coverage, housing subsidies, retirement, welfare).

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has published a brochure so that beneficiaries and their families can be better informed about the services offered.
Support for research

The Foundation supports research on the Shoah, notably through its grant program.

Since its creation, the Foundation has given nearly 200 doctoral and post-doctoral grants in history, art history, literature, sociology, political science, philosophy and law. To bolster the community of grant-holders, the Foundation organizes regular seminars; an interdisciplinary network of young researchers has been formed as a result.

It also helps established researchers, through research grants or funding for the publication and translation of major works (Saul Friedländer’s book, *Nazi Germany and the Jews*, for example).

It also organizes large public conferences at the Collège de France, where guest speakers Philippe Burrin, Annette Wieviorka, Sylvie Lindeperg and Christopher R. Browning discussed their work.

**Benchmarks**

- **€7 million** in research grants since the Foundation’s creation
- Grants to nearly 200 researchers

### Facilitate access to archives in France

The Foundation, in partnership with the National Archives, financed a project to microfilm the archives of the General Commissariat for Jewish Affairs. These archives are essential to an understanding of the French administration’s action toward the Jews, but are also consulted by families looking to find some trace of their deceased.
André Kaspi
Kindling new interest

What has the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah done in the field of research over the last ten years?
When the Foundation was created, it had a choice: to act as an impetus for research projects or to fund research. The first option was set aside because it would have meant getting directly involved with universities, graduate schools and research institutions. The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah dispenses grants and therefore helps to fund research once it is underway. We have gradually narrowed our field of action and defined limits by determining our scientific goals, by replacing, for example, the title “History and Research” for the committee with “History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah,” and by expanding our scope to all fields of research (law, psychology, literature, political science, etc.), with assistance from outside specialists. The committee will provide input to researchers to determine major themes.

Is the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah now a recognized institution in the field of research?
We have issued several calls for submissions, but overall, there are not enough students in France working on the history of the Shoah. This is due to specific aspects of historical research in France, in which the history of France predominates over the history of other countries. Furthermore, working on the Shoah requires a high level of linguistic knowledge, notably in German and other Central European languages, which is a rare skill among French students. There may also be hiring problems given the small number of positions in universities and, even more so, in more peripheral fields. Yet the Foundation is well known in European universities, and its initiatives extend far beyond French borders. We fund many projects that are submitted from other European countries, and we help foreign researchers develop studies on the Shoah in their respective countries.

In your opinion, what challenges will the Foundation have to face in terms of supporting research?
Our research policy depends first and foremost on the Foundation’s available resources. Yet we must remain on the cutting edge of research, keep up to date on what is happening in France and abroad, and understand new emerging trends. Finally, one of our challenges in the future will be to kindle new interest in research.

André Kaspi, professor emeritus of history at the Sorbonne, president of the History of anti-Semitism and Shoah Committee
The creation of sites of memory

The policy of memorials and the evolution of memory have led to the creation of sites of memory as places of education, contemplation and transmission. The Foundation supports most of these major ongoing projects concerning internment camps in France.

It participated in the creation of the Memorial Museum for the Children of Vel d’Hiv in Orléans and in the renovation of the new headquarters for the CERCIL, the Research and Study Center on internment camps in the Loiret (Pithiviers, Jargeau and Beaune-la-Rolande). It has been a strong supporter of the Camp des Milles reconstruction project for eight years, and is also financing the creation of the Drancy Memorial, scheduled to open in 2012. These initiatives have created a network of sites of memory, which is coordinated by the Shoah Memorial in Paris.

In addition to these sites (memorials, plaques, steles), the Foundation also regularly supports events held to commemorate the Shoah.

Benchmarks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investments in sites of memory: €21 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drancy site: €15 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Les Milles site: €4.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and study center on internment camps in Orléans, in the Loiret (CERCIL): €400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Uncovering evidence of the Einsatzgruppen massacres

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah was one of the first organizations to support Father Desbois in his research on the massacres committed by the death squads known as the Einsatzgruppen. This work uncovered more than 650 mass graves and produced 1,800 recorded interviews with witnesses to the massive executions of Jews in the Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. His research led to the creation of a resource center for Research and Education into the Shoah in Eastern Europe (where the public can view videos of witness accounts), as well as a partnership with the Paris IV Sorbonne University.

**Benchmark**

Total funding granted for this project over ten years: €850,000
Vectors of transmission

Direct accounts are not the only way in which the history and memory of the Shoah are transmitted; books, exhibitions, films and plays present specific viewpoints and offer a broader context.

Since its creation, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has funded nearly one hundred films, most of which were documentaries, often on themes that the public knows little about: the roundups (the summer of 1942 and in Marseille), the massacres committed by the Einsatzgruppen death squads, the internment and death camps, justice (major trials: Nuremberg, Eichmann, Barbie), portraits of Righteous figures (Souza Mendes, Monseigneur Théas), family memoirs, rescuing children, etc. It also supports traveling live performances, notably plays, which are extremely effective ways of transmitting the history and memory of the Shoah.
The Foundation was created at the height of what you call “the era of the witness.”
Can you discuss the system of transmission that was set up during this period?
The Foundation was created after the completion of the report on the despoliation of Jewish property in France, at a time when nearly everyone in the public sphere and society at large agreed on the need to transmit the history of the genocide of the Jews. During the years from 1987 to 2005, the responsibility of the French government was reexamined: from a legal standpoint, with the trials of the Gestapo member Klaus Barbie (1987), collaborator Paul Touvier (1994) and high-ranking civil servant Maurice Papon (1998); symbolically, with a speech by Jacques Chirac on July 16, 1995; and financially, with the Mattéoli Mission, which led to a number of initiatives, including the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. The survivors were then responsible for presenting their stories to a larger public. Their participation was crucial, notably during the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the liberation of the camps. Simone Veil is the major figure from these years.

You say that the gradual disappearance of witnesses is ushering in a new era.
What does that mean now and what impact will this have?
We are entering a new period because time has gone by. Three and even four generations now separate us from these events. This separation in time is inescapable. It means that the grandparents of middle school and high school children today were born after the war. There are no more family stories from these years. In short, even if we use the term “memory,” it means something else, because there are virtually no more shared memories from this period. Those responsible for the “memory” are now primarily those who work in institutions of memory (foundations, memorials and so on), which implies a major change. At the same time, historical work continues in research organizations and universities, and there are numerous books and conferences dealing with one or another aspect of the Holocaust.

In this new era, how do you see the missions of the Foundation, notably in terms of memory and transmission?
This is a difficult question. We do not know what questions will be raised in the future. If we had told the rare Auschwitz survivors that they would be honored fifty years later, they may not have believed it—they returned to conditions of total destitution and no one wanted to hear their stories. Given that the missions of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah are primarily to perpetuate the memory of the Shoah, it must continue to do so with utmost rigor and extreme integrity, without ever forgetting that the funds come from the despoliation of those who disappeared in Auschwitz.

Annette Wieviorka, a historian and research director at the CNRS, is president of the Memory and Transmission Committee
Transmitting Shoah history to schoolchildren

The Foundation encourages the transmission of the Holocaust history to schoolchildren, notably via the funds it grants to the Shoah Memorial for this purpose, but also by financing school trips to Auschwitz-Birkenau.

These trips also offer an opportunity to visit places where Jews lived, Krakow for example, to better understand the culture of those who were assassinated.

**Benchmarks**

Some 5,000 students and teachers participate every year in trips supported by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah.
Alice Tajchman
Encourage innovation

In the field of education, the Foundation was not on terra incognita. The history of the Holocaust was already on the curricula of middle schools and high schools, and teachers were already taking this subject very seriously; the tremendous work already accomplished deserves recognition. The creation of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah and the development of the Shoah Memorial fostered more in-depth exchanges with the Ministry of National Education. Inspectors, teachers and school principals attended our proceedings; similarly, we participated in the various committees set up by the Ministry, including the National Resistance and Deportation Competition.

It is not up to us to tell the Ministry of National Education what should be done, but we can encourage interesting initiatives. We have therefore strongly promoted education on this subject starting in primary school and have encouraged publications adapted to this age group, notably with the publisher Fleurus (“Je lis des histoires vraies” series).

Today, witnesses are crucial to the transmission of the history of the Shoah, especially when they visit classrooms or the Shoah Memorial, and when they accompany school trips to Auschwitz. This is often the aspect that marks students the most, as the witnesses bring a clear context to the sites.

It is too early to predict the future of the trips on the sites of memory once the witnesses are no longer here. For the time being, we must concentrate on ways of better assessing these trips, which we have to make more uniform.

In the long term, we will have to face another great challenge, that of new technologies, which is already overturning traditional teaching methods and the way in which we conceive of knowledge. It is a true turning point; we are aware of this and will support the most innovative projects in this field.

Alice Tajchman is a university lecturer and president of the Shoah Education Committee

Teaching the Shoah through theater

Theater is one of the educational approaches used to transmit the memory of the Shoah. The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah encourages these initiatives, especially those geared to schoolchildren, like the work of the Compagnie Transeurope theater, based on Sam Braun’s account, Personne ne m’auroir cru, alors je me suis tu (No One Would Have Believed Me, So I Said Nothing).
The DVD-Rom Memory Tomorrow is a unique educational tool among the projects designed for schoolchildren. Produced by the Auschwitz Survivors’ Union-France, it presents witness accounts by deportees, filmed on the Auschwitz-Birkenau site itself, and an overview of the complexity of the camp’s operation. The oral accounts are edited into short sequences, providing a great deal of flexibility in teaching about the Shoah.
Promoting Jewish culture

One of the missions of the Foundation is to ensure the transmission of Jewish culture, entire segments of which were annihilated during the Shoah.

The Foundation has financed projects to promulgate information about Jewish culture, notably among teachers, with an anthology of Judaism, edited by university professor Francine Cicurel and published by Nathan; and an education program on Jewish culture designed for teachers, supervised by CNRS researcher Gérard Rabinovitch.

Benchmarks

Some 1,400 teachers and administrators have taken courses in Jewish culture.

Akadem

Initially co-financed by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah and the United Jewish Social Fund, the website www.akadem.org was created to promote the conferences, symposia, roundtable discussions and courses organized by Jewish institutions. Designed as a teaching library, a platform for dialogue and a communications tool, Akadem is the first “Jewish digital campus” accessible to all, at any time and from any place.

Benchmarks

1.8 million visitors since 2006
4,500 visitors per day
Jewish Education

Formal and informal support for Jewish education is one of the key priorities of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, which encourages the transmission of Judaic heritage through knowledge of texts, an historical perspective and the teaching of Hebrew.

The Foundation has financed programs to train teachers, educational projects for Jewish schools, religious education (Talmud-Torah), and leadership training programs in the main Jewish youth movements. Given the substantial demand for school buildings, the Foundation partnered with other institutions financing Jewish schools to create the Rachel and Jacob Gordin Foundation.

Benchmarks

- 35 Jewish schools received direct or indirect support from the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah
- 170 teachers trained in Jewish issues by the André et Rina Néher Institut with support from the Fondation for the Memory of the Shoah

The Gordin Foundation for Jewish schools

The Rachel and Jacob Gordin Foundation, which finances the construction of Jewish schools, was created in January 2008. It is chaired by David de Rothschild, and is housed by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, and works in partnership with the United Jewish Social Fund.

Combating anti-Semitism

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah supports initiatives taken by the CRIF (Representative Council of French Jewish Institutions) with respect to this issue, as well as those launched by the SPCJ (Jewish Community Protection Service) to ensure safety at community buildings (places of worship and schools) and sites of memory. It also supports media watchdog programs concerning anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial.
I considered it a privilege when Ady Steg asked me to take over from him as head of the Foundation’s Jewish Culture Committee in 2007. It was a privilege and a mission—to transmit the cultural legacy of the millions of Jews annihilated by the Shoah in Europe, a region that had been a center for Jewish faith and scholars for over a millennium. This is the heritage we must bring back to life. It therefore seemed logical to concentrate on initiatives supporting a renaissance of Yiddish culture, which nourished an entire swath of Jewish culture in Central and Eastern Europe. This goal was the impetus for the Foundation’s substantial support for the Paris Yiddish Center—Medem Library, the publication of an anthology of Yiddish literature and numerous exhibitions on Yiddish themes. The largest share of the committee’s funds, however, was allocated to projects concerning education. We must think of future generations. Initiatives to improve school buildings, essential to the quality of the work environment and to children’s lives in Jewish schools, are supervised by the Gordin Foundation, which is housed by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, in cooperation with the educational services of the United Jewish Social Fund. In addition to improving school buildings, the committee has in particular encouraged programs linked to Jewish education, with a specific focus on teacher training (through the André Néher Institute), on the development of innovative educational initiatives. Our committee drew up a charter stating the principles with which funded establishments must comply, in terms of organization and educational projects, notably concerning Hebrew classes and Jewish history. The charter is not easy to implement, given the diverse approaches and traditions in these establishments. Yet it is necessary if we want Jewish schools to foster the emergence of a generation of young Jews who are both respectful of their heritage and open to society at large. Another of the committee’s priorities concerns the promotion of Jewish culture in all its diversity: preserving Jewish heritage, renovating and digitizing large libraries, supporting top-notch university research, translating major Jewish texts and showcasing works of art. Special attention is given to initiatives that contribute to the ongoing battle against anti-Semitism, which has not disappeared and has even resurfaced in other forms in recent years. The members of the Jewish Culture Committee represent a wide and diverse range of skills and talents; it fully intends to demonstrate its commitment to a foundation whose mission is to accommodate the memory of the past with the construction of the future.

Raphaël Hadas-Lebel is president of the Jewish Culture Committee
Disseminating traditional Jewish texts

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has launched a program to translate key texts on Jewish heritage into French. These texts include *The Light of the Lord* by Hasdai Crescas, *Pirké Avoth* (Chapters of the Fathers), *Hok le Israël*, the *Mishneh Torah* by Maimonides, etc.

Creation of the Rachel network

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has supported a program to save, share and digitize the catalogues of the major Jewish libraries: the Alliance Israélite Universelle, Yiddish Culture Center—Medem Library and the Séminaire Israélite de France. Additional collections from the French Center of Jewish Music and the Paris Museum of Jewish Arts and History have joined this network.
Milestones 2001-2010

Year after year, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has initiated or worked in partnership to produce milestone events. Here’s an overview of these noteworthy moments.
2002

Presentation of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah to the research sector

An open house was held on June 5, at the National Archives, bringing together people involved in researching the Shoah: representatives from ministries, historians, representatives from the National Archives, university researchers and so on. The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah and the CDJC (Contemporary Jewish Documentation Center) discussed their respective ways of working. The viewpoints expressed during this day helped define the work of the History and Research Committee for subsequent years.
2003

Camp des Milles Foundation: Memory and Education

Situated between Aix-en-Provence and Marseille, the Tuilerie des Milles served as an internment camp starting in 1939; more than 2,000 Jewish men, women and children left here for Drancy, then Auschwitz-Birkenau in August and September 1942. Ten thousand people of 27 nationalities were interned or deported, before the German occupation of the “free zone.” This site of memory is unique in France in that the building still remains, as do traces of paintings left by interned artists and intellectuals, including Max Ernst and Hans Bellmer. The goal of the “Remembering the Camp des Milles” project, initiated in 1982 by former Resistance fighters and internees, is to create an in situ place of history, memory, civic education and culture.

A partner of the project since it was set up in 2003, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah acquired the Tuilerie property in order to perpetuate the memorial purpose of the site. It is actively supporting the development of the project in conjunction with the Shoah Memorial and other public and private partners (government, local authorities, the Representative Council of French Jewish Institutions, associations, donors), under the auspices of the Camp des Milles Foundation (a private foundation for the benefit of the public), chaired by Alain Chouraqui, with Serge Klarsfeld as vice president. The Camp des Milles Memorial will house a permanent national exhibition of the Sons and Daughters of Jewish Deportees from France.

The Camp des Milles Memorial is scheduled to be inaugurated in 2012.
2004

Events for the 60th anniversary of the destruction of Hungarian Jews

In memory of the deportation and extermination of Hungarian Jews, a dramatic chapter of the Final Solution that took place just as France was being liberated, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, in partnership with the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (BnF) and the Paris mayor’s office, organized a series of events in 2004: a conference and roundtable discussion at the BnF on the history of the destruction of the Hungarian Jews; film series (a Peter Forgacs retrospective and Hungarian films at the MK2 Bibliothèque movie theater); and an exhibition at the Maréchal Leclerc Memorial-Jean Moulin Museum entitled “1944: The Destruction of Hungarian Jews”.

40
1944, LA DESTRUCTION DES JUIFS DE HONGRIE

EXPOSITION DU 4 MAI AU 6 JUIN 2004

MÉMORIAL DU MARÉCHAL LECLERC DE HAUTECLOCQUE ET DE LA LIBÉRATION DE PARIS - MUSÉE JEAN MOULIN
Jardin Atlantique / 23, allée de la 2e DB Paris XVe (au dessus de la gare Montparnasse)
Simone Veil pays tribute to the assassinated Jews

We come from every continent, religious believers and non-believers alike, and all belong to the same world, the community of mankind.

We must remain vigilant, and defend it not only against the forces of nature that threaten it, but even more from the madness of man.

We, as the last survivors, have the right and even the duty to warn you and ask that the “Never Again” of our comrades becomes a reality.

2005

60th anniversary of the liberation of the camps

2005

60th anniversary of the liberation of the camps
In March of 2005, in Jerusalem, the Yad Vashem Museum reopened after a total renovation of the permanent exhibition and redesign of the museum spaces. The Foundation financed the Rescue and Resistance Gallery, created as a tribute to the Righteous among the Nations and to the rescue networks that saved many Jewish lives in Europe, particularly in France.
Inauguration of the restored Judenrampe

The Judenrampe, used from April 1942 to May 1944, was the site that served as an arrival point for convoys of Jews sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau before the railway line was extended to carry trains into the camp. It had been overgrown with plants for sixty years until the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, on the initiative of Serge Klarsfeld, contributed to the restoration of this tragic site, where most of the survivors saw their families for the last time.
Re-edition of the Auschwitz Album

This book includes nearly 200 photographs taken by the SS in May and June of 1944, during the massive deportation of Hungarian Jews to Birkenau. Discovered in 1945 by Lili Jacob, a survivor of the camp, it is a crucial reference work, as it contains the only existing photographs recording the extermination process of Jews in the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp. These images provide an idea of what arriving at this immense death camp, where most of the people were annihilated in the first hours, was like for over one million Jews from around nearly all of Europe.

Reproduced in full in a color facsimile edition, the Album includes an element of analysis, under the direction of Serge Klarsfeld, which includes recent developments in historiographical research conducted primarily by the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem describing the organization of the Auschwitz complex and explaining the circumstance in which all these photographs were discovered.
Concerned with renovating and preserving this site of memory, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah and the National Audiovisual Institute filmed one hundred interviews: former deportees, children of deportees, hidden children, directors of children’s homes, Righteous among the Nation and Resistance fighters. In addition to the 110 accounts, five “actors of memory”—Serge Klarsfeld, Annette Wieviorka, Pierre Truche, Claire Andrieu and Jacques Andréani—put the words of the witnesses into perspective.

These witness accounts were selected to form a corpus of audiovisual documents aimed at reflecting the variety of paths and the unique dimension of each person’s fate. The originality of the projects stems from the use of a navigation interface offering advanced features: chaptering, full transcription of the text synchronized with the image, and interdisciplinary research of the entire corpus via a built-in search engine.

These witness accounts can be viewed at the Shoah Memorial multimedia center and at the Inathèque (Bibliothèque nationale de France). A copy was also given to the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem.

**Benchmarks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>300 hours of recorded interviews</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57 former deportees, 38 hidden children, 4 Righteous, 5 Resistance fighters, 3 deported Resistance fighters, 2 directors of children’s homes, 1 deportee’s brother.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2007

National tribute to the Righteous of France

“A light in the dark night of the Shoah”

On the initiative of Simone Veil, a major ceremony was organized in January 2007 by the French presidency, in partnership with the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, to place a plaque on the Pantheon in memory of the Righteous Among the Nations and others in France who refused to cooperate with the Nazi and Vichy deportation policy; thanks to them, the majority of the French population in France escaped extermination.
Helping Shoah survivors in Israel

David de Rothschild, president of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, traveled to Israel to meet with Shoah survivors living in desperate circumstances. He signed a partnership agreement between the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah and the Latet association, including assistance for food, medical services and emergency assistance for people living in the most extreme conditions.

He also visited a community center in Lod and lit the first Hanukah candle with Shoah survivors who are receiving aid from this program.

2008

Panel commemorating the Vel d’Hiv Roundup at the Bir-Hakeim metro station

After the roundup of July 16 and 17, 1942, 13,152 people were arrested and families were held in the Vélodrome d’hiver (Vel d’Hiv, or “Winter Velodrome”), before being transferred to Beaune-la-Rolande and Pithiviers, and then deported. The French police insisted that children also be deported. None of the 3,000 children returned.

In memory of this event and on the initiative of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, the RATP installed an information panel at the Bir-Hakeim metro station, during an event marking the 66th anniversary of the roundup.
2009

Combating Holocaust denial: The Aladdin project

In 2009, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah launched a major project to counter Holocaust denial in Arab and Muslim countries and to promote dialogue and knowledge.

This project includes several elements: a multilingual website; the Aladdin library where major texts on the Shoah can be downloaded free of charge; trips to Auschwitz-Birkenau with an intercultural and interreligious approach; translation into Farsi, Arabic and Turkish and publication of Claude Lanzmann’s film, Shoah; and conferences on Primo Levi in many countries of North Africa and the Middle East.
LANCEMENT DE
SHOAH
de Claude Lanzmann
en persan
The “Testimonies of the Shoah” series was created in 2004 on the initiative of Simone Veil and Serge Klarsfeld to publish the stories of witnesses to the Shoah—to make them available to the public at large, but also to preserve them.

The texts are reviewed carefully by a reading committee consisting of historians and specialists, and often include annotations, comments and a critical analysis, with documents and illustrations hitherto unpublished.

Today, more than fifty accounts have been published: testimonies from deportees, testimonies from hidden children, testimonies from people interned in France, and militant stories and historical books.

The works, all of which are now included in a catalogue, are available at the Shoah Memorial library and can be ordered in digital or book form from the website www.manuscrit.com.

The Foundation supplies books from the series to selected municipal libraries and to university social science libraries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benchmarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26 testimonies of deportees published</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 accounts of hidden children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 accounts of militants and historical works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 accounts on the internment camps in France</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Serge Klarsfeld
A monument-series

The “Testimonies of the Shoah” series tells the story of the Shoah through those who experienced it. The witnesses want to leave a record and are well aware that nothing replaces an eyewitness vision. Beyond individual accounts, the series is cohesive for the wide range of accounts and allows for a more in-depth understanding of specific aspects.

For us, the series is a monument—not of stone, but of words, which will remain for generations to come.

“When one person cannot describe the unspeakable, many stories may come close to doing so.”
Simone Veil
Committee

Solidarity

President
Jean-Raphaël Hirsch

Members of the committee
Jeannine Barberye (deceased in December 2010), David Ben Ichou, Anne-Carole Bensadon, Gérard Brami, Gilles Brücker, Lucien Jibert, Andrée Katz, Francis Neher, Catherine Schulmann-Khailiat, Marcel Stourdze, Yves Wolmark, Nathalie Zajde

Program Associate
David Amar
Feasibility study

Constellation project on improving care for the ageing orphans of the Shoah and hidden children
Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

Listening and social support

Social action for Shoah survivors and beneficiaries
Casip-Cojasor Foundation

AMEA, help and care platform for the elderly
Casim, Marseille

Passerelles
Telephone hotline, support and counseling for Shoah survivors
FSJU (United Jewish Social Fund)

Social care for Shoah survivors
Community health center
Elio Habib, OSE (Society for Rescuing Children)

Listening, Memory and History
Meetings and workshops for Shoah survivors
OSE

Homecare

Homecare for Shoah survivors
Casim, Marseille

Homecare for Shoah survivors
Adiam

Caretakers and social activities at EHPAD

Tikva project Picpus retirement home
Rothschild Foundation

Caretakers at the Résidence les Oliviers
Casim

Geriatric services

Alzheimer’s platform for Shoah survivors
OSE

Specialized care for survivors at the Alzheimer’s center
Casim

Emergency assistance

Emergency fund for Shoah survivors
FSJU

Training

Psychology and psychopathology of Shoah survivors
Professional training day
Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, Nathalie Zajde

Support for Shoah survivors in Israel

Support for Shoah survivors living in precarious conditions in Israel
Latet

Support services for Shoah survivors
Yad Sarah
History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah

President
André Kaspi

Members of the committee
Anny Dayan-Rosenman, Ilan Greisalmer, Laurent Joly, Michael Marrus, Chantal Metzger, Catherine Nicault, Christian Oppetit, Ralph Schor, Wolfgang Seibel, Claude Singer, Yves Ternon

Program Associate
Dominique Trimbur
**Doctoral and post-doctoral grants**

**In the shadow of Auschwitz: mass crimes against ethnic Poles, 1939-1945**
- Daniel Brewing
  - University of Stuttgart, Germany
- Doctoral grant awarded for Ariel Danan on the History Committee of the CIVS
  - CIVS (Commission for the Compensation of the Victims of Spoliation), France

**Jews in France and anti-Semitism, from the Dreyfus Affair to 1940**
- Romain Dupré
  - Paris I University, France
- Traces of Jewish life in Algeria: Hélène Cixous and Jacques Derrida and their writings
  - Katrin Funke
    - University de Berlin, Germany
- The onset of anti-Semitic unrest in France (1879-1892)
  - Damien Guillaume
    - EHESS, France

**The Shoah in court: Impact of the trials on public debate in France and Italy**
- Diego Guazzi
  - University of Turin, Italy
- Functions, perceptions, and representations of camp drawings; the visual archives of Ravensbrück and Neuengamme
  - Christiane Hess
    - University of Bielefeld, Germany
- Experiments in controlling and repressing social deviance and criminality; concentration camp confinement of “asocials” and “professional criminals,” 1933-1937/38
  - Julia Hörrath
    - Birkbeck College University of London, United Kingdom
- Constructing memory and the genocide of the Tutsi –a study of the process of memorialization
  - Rémi Korman
    - EHESS, France
- From the modern Yiddish novel to fictions of the Shoah: cultural heritage and historical representation by Isaac Bashevis Singer, Joseph Opatoshu, André Schwartz-Bart and David Grossman
  - Fleur Kuhn
    - Paris III University, France
- The Catholic ways to anti-Semitism in Italy and France (19th-20th centuries); production, exchanges and transformations of religious anti-Jewish traditions
  - Simon Levis Sullam
    - University of Oxford, United Kingdom
- Jean de Menasce: Jew, Zionist, priest; from the Jewish Renaissance to the Judeo-Christian dialogue
  - Anaël Lévy
    - EHESS, France
- Hidden memory. The underground mark of the Shoah on contemporary cinema
  - Ophir Levy
    - Paris I University, France
- The German “reparation” laws and their application in France, from 1953 to the 1970s
  - Johanna Linsler
    - Paris I University, France

**Support for research**

**Death marches in the 20th century; genocide and mass killing**
- Daniel Blatman
  - University of Jerusalem, Israel
- The Shoah in Belarus: The Borissov district (region of Minsk) Study overlapping oral history, local history and visual anthropology
  - Gueorgui Chepelev
    - Paris I University, France

**Museums and their communities: the case of Jewish Krakow**
- Katherine Craddy
  - University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

**Families of French Jewish prisoners in the Shoah; capture, deportation to Bergen-Belsen and memory in France**
- Janine Doerry
  - University of Hanover, Germany

**Sheltering of Jews in Nieuwlande during World War II**
- Michel Fabreguet
  - IEP Strasbourg, France
Everyday anti-Semitism in France in 1930s: controls and Republican reactions.
Valeria Galimi
University of Siena, Italy

Creation of a collection of documents concerning Turkey and the Shoah
Corry Guttstadt

Le silence s’essouffle: The theme of death in the music of Jewish, Central European and American cultures, from the 1880s to the 1960s
Jean-Sébastien Noël
University of Nancy, France

Rwanda: faces, landscapes, traces
Nathan Réra
University of Provence, France

Yid, du, partizaner! (Jew, you, partisan!)
What do the photographs classified under “Jewish resistance” in specialized collections really document?
Bernard Suchecky

Symposia and conferences

The Shoah: cinema and theater at the edge of representation
Theater and film department, Paris-Ouest Nanterre University, France

Warsaw, the history of a Jewish metropolis section on the Shoah and its aftermath
Institute of Jewish Studies, University of London, United Kingdom

Public conference by historian Christopher R. Browning at the Collège de France
Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, Editions les Belles Lettres

Anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial
Holocaust Education Trust Ireland, Dublin, Ireland

Governments in exile and the Jews during World War II
University of Southampton, United Kingdom

Everyday approaches to the persecution of Jews of greater Germany and the protectorate 1941-1945
University of Toronto, Canada

Book launch for Genocide Denials and the Law
Magna Carta Institute, Brussels, Belgium

“Crime of Jewishness” Penal law and anti-Jewish policies in Europe (1933-1945)
Centre de recherche d’histoire quantitative at the University of Caen

European Muslim perceptions of the Holocaust
Groupe Sociétés, Religions, Laïcité, CNRS, France

Economic aryranization and Jewish despoliations in Nazi Europe nazie (1933-1945)
Grenoble mayor’s office and University of Grenoble, France

The fate of European roma and Sinti during the Holocaust
Internationaler Verein für Wissenschaft und Kultur, Vienna, Austria

Archives
Support for acquiring works for the research center studying the Shoah in Eastern Europe
Yahad-In-Unum

Reproduction of archives concerning the persecution of Jews in France during World War II, kept in local French archives
Shoah Memorial

Acquisition of an archiving tool
Casi-Cojasor Foundation

Support for translation and publishers

We Will Never Return to That Country
Uta Gerhardt and Thomas Karlauf, (Éditions Albin Michel)

Who Will Write our History?
Emmanuel Ringelblum, the Warsaw Ghetto and the Oyneg Shabes Archiv
Samuel D. Kassow, (Éditions Grasset)

Inside a Nazi Labor Camp
Christopher R. Browning (Editions les Belles Lettres)

The Gas Chamber at Hartheim Castle in Austria (1941-1945)
Jean-Marie Winkler, (Éditions Tiresias)

The Hidden Children in Southwest France During World War II
Special issue Journal Arkheia

Images of pillaging
Album of the despoliation of Jews in Paris (1939-1945)
Sarah Gensburger (Éditions Textuel)

Managed theft: The Aryanization of the French Economy in the Years 1940 to 1944
Martin Jungius (Editions Tallandier)

The Twilight of Reason
Benjamin, Adorno, Horkheimer and Levinas and the Trial of the Catastrophe
Orietta Ombrosi

Publication of a book on the history of children’s shelters OSE

Zwischen Rassenhass und Identitätssuche: Deutsch-jüdische literarische Kultur im nationalsozialistischen Deutschland (Between Racial Hatred and the Search for Identity: German-Jewish Literary Culture in National Socialist Germany 1933-1945)
Kerstin Schoor (Editions Wallstein)

Support for entries to the Encyclopedia of Mass Violence—section concerning the Shoah Encyclopédie Internet des Violences de Masse, CERI, Institut des Études Politiques, France
Memory and Transmission

President
Annette Wieviorka

Members of the committee
Audrey Azoulay, Claude Bochurberg, Henri Borlant, Tal Bruttmann, Zeev Gourarier, Jean-Claude Grumberg, Michel Laffitte, Olivier Lalieu, Marcello Pezzetti, Martine Saada, Joseph Zimet

Program Associate
David Amar (through September 2010)
Judith Cytrynowicz (since September 2010)
Audiovisual productions

Take Care of the Children!
José Ainouz
Film and DVD, 24 Images, Les documentaristes indépendants

The fate of the hidden children
Benoît Cornuau
Beta Productions

Respite and Images of the World and the Inscription of War
Harun Farocki
DVD, Survivance

They Called Him Tommy
Philippe Fréling
Merapi Productions

Dieulefit, the village of the “Righteous”
Alexandre Fronty and Guillaume Loiret
Zoulou Compagnie

Arusha to Arusha
Christophe Gargot
Book DVD, Atopic

The Law of My Land
Dominique Ladoge, Productions Franco American

Serge and Béate Karsfeld, guérilleros of memory
Elisabeth Lenchener
On Line Production

The Commitment
Michèle Masse
Ana Films

Les Régiments Ficelles (Regiments of Foreign Volunteers)
Robert Mugnerot and Jean-Pierre Richardot
Victorimage

Following Old Roads
Barbara Spitzer
Les Films d’Ici

The Barbie Trial
Philippe Truffault
DVD, Arte France Développement

Support for publishers

Jews in Berlin 1933-1941: photos by Abraham Pisarek
Dominique Boureil (éditions Biro)

The Forgotten
William Huon
CERCIL

Les Résistances juives pendant l’Occupation
Georges Langer, assisted by Sabine Zeitoun (éditions Albin Michel)

Little Maurice in the Turmoil
Maurice Rajus, Mario and Miguel d’Agostini
comic book (éditions Tartamudo)

Simon Wiesenthal, The Man Who Refused to Forget …
Tom Segev (éditions Liana Levi)

Objects made in the internment camps of Beaune-la-Rolande and Pithiviers
CERCIL

Exhibitions

Despoiled!
The “economic Aryanization” in France, 1940-1944
General Council of Isère, Grenoble

1939-1945: Music in Poland under the Nazi Occupation
Association for the Festival of Forbidden Music

Felix Nussbaum 1904-1944
Paris Museum of Jewish Arts and History

About Rwanda government memory policies in terms of the genocides
Virtual exhibition, 20th-century social history center

Pursued, packed together and exterminated
Mayor’s office of Sort, Spain

Events and conferences

Music from Terezin
Concerts Rodeo d’Âme

Paul Celan jubilee
Goethe Institute

Series of witness accounts and conferences in conjunction with the exhibitions “Hélène Berr, a Confiscated Life” and “Disobey to Save”
Association culturelle et culturelle israélite du Maine-et-Loire

Organization of a study day on the issues raised by the Auschwitz site
IRICE, Paris 1 University

Theater

Pathseeker
Bernard Bloch
Creation of a play inspired by a novella by Imre Kertész
Le Réseau (The Network)

The Man in the Ceiling
Timothy Daly directed by Isabelle Starkier
Compagnie Star Théâtre

Cherries in Kirsch
Laurence Sendrowicz
Compagnie Bessa

Commemorations

Yom Hashoah 2010
Special issue of Tenou’a MJLF

Placement of a commemorative plaque
Mayor’s office of Saint-Antoine-Cumond

Raising of a stele in Tallinn (Estonia)
Association Families and Friends of the Deportees of Convoy 73
Design and inauguration of a panels of names in tribute to those who rescued children OSE

Tribute to the Jewish children of the Maison des Morelles Association AZI La Garance

Placement of a commemorative plaque in Montjean Association Familles et Amis des Déportés du Convoi 8

Placement of a commemorative plaque in Beaupréau Association Familles et Amis des Déportés du Convoi 8

Placement of commemorative plaques in the Toulouse region Association Toulouse MEJD

Websites and research

Website for the Maison d’Izieu Maison d’Izieu, Memorial of exterminated Jewish children

Feasibility study for the creation of a site of memory in Chambon-sur-Lignon Mayor’s office of Chambon-sur-Lignon

Memorial to the Judeo-Spaniards deported from France Muestras Dezaparesidos

Campaign to find the names of Jewish victims of the Shoah in Poland Yad Vashem Institute, Jerusalem, Israel

Recording of the collective Landmanshaftn collective vaults in Parisian cemeteries Sauvegarde et Mémorie

The Righteous Among the Nations Creation of a virtual information center on the Righteous Yad Vashem Institute, Jerusalem, Israel

Museums and memorials

Expansion program for the Maison d’Izieu Maison d’Izieu, Memorial for exterminated Jewish children

Remodeling of the CERCIL Mayor’s office of Orléans

Support to launch the activity of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation, Poland

Participation in the future work at the Camp des Milles Memorial Camp des Milles Foundation

Renovation of the crypt and the Wall of the Righteous Shoah Memorial

Expansion of the action of the Committee promoting recognition of the Righteous Among the Nations in France French Committee for Yad Vashem

Archives

Completion of a record of children and adults interned in the Loiret camps Shoah Memorial
Books published in 2010

Don’t Cry, My Son
Eva Golgevit

Preface by Maxime Steinberg

In September of 1940, Eva Golgevit joined Solidarité, the Jewish section of the Main d’Oeuvre Immigrée (MOI), a Communist Resistance movement.

She was arrested and imprisoned, then deported, like most of the members of her network, in convoy no. 58, on July 31, 1943.

When she reached Auschwitz, she was held in Block 10, where “medical experiments” took place. She managed to survive for ten months, notably thanks to the solidarity of her comrades.

She was transferred to Birkenau, then to the satellite camp of Rajska, an experimental farm where conditions were slightly better. She survived three death marches to the camps to Ravensbruck and Malchof.

Beyond the horrors she recalls, Eva Golgevit has written an ode to hope, imbued with a deeply held faith in life, which never left her.
Escape From Treblinka
Mieczyslaw Chodzko
Translated from the Polish by Béatrice Nowak and Isabelle Choko
Annotated by Tal Bruttmann

While Treblinka is now infamous, the first facility, a forced labor camp (Treblinka I), is far less known. Mieczyslaw Chodzko’s story is one of the rare witness accounts to speak of the camp.

Mieczyslaw Chodzko was born in Lodz in 1903. Rounded up in the ghetto of Falenica, he was deported to Treblinka and immediately transferred to the labor camp. Two kilometers away, his father was sent directly to the gas chamber in the gruesome murder factory of Treblinka II, where 700,000 to 900,000 Jews perished. Mieczyslaw was forced to work in unimaginable conditions. Despite the tight surveillance, he managed to escape with twelve other prisoners and meet up with his wife and daughter, who had been saved with false identification. He started publishing articles and reports on Treblinka in August 1944.

Memories of a Deported Child, Jacques Saurel
(English translation)
Jacques Saurel
Preface by Raymond Riquier

Jacques Saurel was born in Paris in 1933 to a Jewish family that had recently emigrated from Poland. Jacques’ father was captured as a prisoner of war, which protected his family for a time. In February 1944, however, Jacques, his brother, his older sister and his mother were interned at Drancy for three months. They were then deported as hostages to one of the Bergen-Belsen camps known as “Star camp.”

Through the love and sacrifice of their mother, the children survived the harrowing conditions of the camp. Bergen became a slaughterhouse once prisoners from the camps in the east started to arrive. In April 1945, Jacques and his father were evacuated aboard the “ghost train.” Half of the 2,000 Jews on the convoy died over the fourteen days on the train. Suffering from typhus, Jacques and his sister only returned in Paris on June 23, 1945.

Alone in the World
Charles Mitzner
As told to Marie Billet

Charles Mitzner was a young soldier during the French defeat of 1940. After returning to civilian life, he worked in Grenoble as a radio engineer and put his skills to use for the Resistance movement.

He was arrested in February 1944 after the Germans invaded the Italian occupation zone, just as he was about to return to the Maquis and take his companion to safety. Charles and his younger brother were deported in convoy no. 69.

At Birkenau, he witnessed the massive assassination of Hungarian Jews. At this time, the Nazi death machine was running at full speed. Charles Mitzner managed to survive this hell and the death marches—four months of walking that took him to four other German camps before he was liberated.
President
Alice Tajchman

Members of the committee
Georges Benguigui, Pierre-Jérôme Biscarat, Gilles Braun, Raphaël Esrail, Philippe Joutard, Jean-Pierre Lauby, Thomas Morin, Iannis Roder

Program Associate
Dominique Trimbur
Audiovisual productions
Shelomo Selinger’s Seven Doors DVD and website MEJUF
Repression of the Resistance in France – Deported Jewish Resistance Fighters Remember DVD. Cercle d’étude de la Déportation et de la Shoah

Publications
Contextualising Visits to Poland Educational Materials for International Student Tours to Holocaust Sites in Poland Development of educational materials Galícia Jewish Museum
Aristides de Sousa Mendes – 9 Days to Save 30,000 People Educational booklet, French national committee to honor Comité Aristides de Sousa Mendes

Theater productions
No One Would Have Believed Me, So I Said Nothing Sam Braun Cie Trans Europe Théâtre

Educational activities
Memory and the history of the war 1939-1945 Educational activities and exhibitions Association Mémoire et Histoire, Marseille
The Roundup of Millau school project, lycée Jean Vigo, Millau
Memory Week 2010 Association Les Sentiers de la Mémoire, Lycée Lebrun, Coutances

Symposia and conferences
The extermination and concentration camp of Auschwitz and crimes against humanity Research seminar Chaire lyonnaise des droits de l’Homme

School trips
Remembering the Resistance and Deportation Lycée Henri Bergson, Angers
Jewish life and the Shoah in Poland and the Ukraine Lycée général Saint-Martin, and lycée général et technique Urbain Mongazon, Angers
Europe, from rupture to union Franco-Polish exchange, lycée général et technique Pardailhan, Auch
Memory of World War II: Shoah and Resistance, France and Italy Collège Bugey, Belley Contre l’oubli et pour un travail de mémoire Lycée Pierre-André Chabanne, Chasseneuil Totalitarianism and the Shoah: from representations of Auschwitz to the reality, a site of history and of memory Lycée Marcelin Berthelot, Châtellerault
Saving the Hungarian Jews, in the footsteps of Rudolf Vrba Lycée Lebrun, Les Sentiers de la Mémoire, Coutances
YZKOR School trip to Poland Ozar Hatorah, Crétteil
The deportation and extermination of the Jews and Gypsies of Europe Collège Denis Diderot, Deuil-la-Barre

School trip to Auschwitz-Birkenau Lycée Bois, Envermeu
The train of memory Educational association, Notre-Dame-de-Sion, Évry
Europe, from war to peace Lycée Anna de Noailles, Évian-les-Bains
The deportation of Jews during World War II Lycée professionnel, Sévigné, Gap

Communities and individuals in the face of extermination: Izieu-Prague-Krakow Lycée Louis Aragon, Givors
The child in the genocidal process: the example of the Shoah Collège Paul Sixdenier, Hauteville-Lompnès
Shoah sites of memory and traces of Jewish culture in Poland Collège Jean Zay, Le Houlme
History, Memory and Stories Collège Joseph Anglade, Lézignan-Corbières
Jewish culture, art and the Shoah Berlin, Krakow Lycée Guillaume le Conquérant, Lillebonne
School trip to Krakow and to Auschwitz Institution Notre-Dame-des-Minimes, Lyon
Study of the Shoah in Western Europe through the example of Vichy France Lycée français, Madrid
The Extermination of the Jews Collège Louis Lumière, Marly-le-Roi
PROJECTS SUPPORTED IN 2010

The March of the Living, 2011, From destruction to renaissance
MDV – France, Marseille

The Shoah in France
Lycée technique Léonard de Vinci, Mayenne

Auschwitz, or the itinerary of a wounded memory
Lycée Georges de La Tour, Metz

Look, understand and bear witness
Lycée Victor Duruy, Mont-de-Marsan

Following traces of the Shoah
Lycée Jean Mace, Niort

European citizenship and memory
Lycée technique Théodore Monod, Noisy-le-Sec

Yzkor Tamid
Trip to Poland
Ozar Hatorah, Paris

Visit to the Auschwitz extermination camp
La Maison Moadon, Paris

School trips organized by the Shoah Memorial:
2010-2011 campaign
Shoah Memorial, Paris

The Shoah
Lycée Théophile Gautier, Paris

Memory of a people
Lycée Lucien de Hirsch, Paris

The Shoah: Knowledge,
Remembering and Transmitting
Les Institutions Sinaï, Paris

Berlin, in the turmoil of totalitarianism: the architecture of terror
Lycée Racine, Paris

The role of the written word in the construction of memory
Georges Leven school, Paris

The extermination of the Jews and Gypsies in Europe
Memory trip to Poland
UEJF, Paris

History, memory and transmission
Ozar Hatorah, schools in Paris, Créteil and Sarcelles

Trip to Auschwitz by Jewish chaplains in the Army
Les Armis de l’Aumônerie israélite des armées, Paris

History of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp
IRICE, Paris

A duty to remember
Lycée Yabné, Paris

The lessons of the Shoah in terms of medical ethics
Student trip, Association of Jewish Doctors in France (AMIF), Paris

In what ways was the concentration camp system an undertaking in dehumanization, and how was this experienced in the reality of the camps?
Lycée Heikhal Menahem, Paris

Research and Memory trip
Rhône département

Memory of the Shoah and Judeo-Muslim friendship
Deportations, persecution and memory
Voyage Mémoire et citoyenneté, Ris-Orangis

Opening up to Eastern Europe to teach tolerance and respect
Lycée technique privé Sainte-Colombe, Saint-Denis-les-Sens

The Righteous Among the Nations, defending dignity and human rights, studying Schindler
Collège Marcel Mariotte, Saint-Siméon-de-Bressieux

Auschwitz: the abyss of humanity (victims and perpetrators)
Lycée Saint-Rémy, Soissons

The Jew, past and present: European Jews in the early 20th century and European Jews in the 21st century
Institution de la Doctrine chrétienne, Strasbourg

Listen – Ponder – Transmit!
École Ozar Hatorah, Toulouse

Citizen Action Youth and Memory
School trip
Saint-Maur-des-Fossés

Day of reflection

Proposed by Élisabeth de Fontenay, an interdisciplinary day of reflection entitled "Philosophy and its teaching, given the destruction of the European Jews” was held on March 14, 2010 at the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. It led to the creation of a group that will reflect on representations of the Shoah.
Jewish Culture

Committee

President
Raphaël Hadas-Lebel

Members of the committee
Miriam Barkaï, Michael Bar-Zvi, Rachel Cohen, Raphaël Draï, Rachel Ertel, Benjamin Gross, Olivier Kaufmann, Laurence Sigal, Perrine Simon-Nahum, Meïr Waintrater

Program Associate
Isabelle de Castelbajac
Training and transmission

Sixth national educational day, *Heterogeneity and differentiation*
Association of directors of Jewish schools in France

Training for women students: *Understanding and transmitting contemporary Judaism*
Talmud and Transmission Institute

Study trip to the Middle East of young political leaders in Israel and the Palestinian territories
UEJF (French Union of Jewish Students)

Administrator training program 2009-2011
UEJF

Creation of a Feuerstein-method class for disabled children to prepare them for school, third year
Association J’apprends

Reform of the rabbi training program
Séminaire Israélite de France, Central Consistoire

**Hé** work-study program for teachers of Jewish subjects
André and Rina Néher Institute

Training teachers in Jewish culture
Paris Museum of Jewish Arts and History

Intensive Yiddish classes for artists
Cercle amical Medern Arbeiter Ring

Initial group training for teachers in Jewish establishments
Institut supérieur de formation des maîtres Beth Rivka, Yerres

Programme supérieur d’études juives SNEJ
Beth Haimoud, Bordeaux

Hazac program: rescue of 15 small endangered communities
Central Consistoire

EEIF youth group attends Moot in Kenya
EEIF (Jewish Guides and Scouts of France)

Research grants
Émeric Deutsch and Sophie Kessler-Mesguish

Yiddish poetry by Elia Levita: an overlap of Judeo-German, Italian and Hebrew literatures
Arnaud Bikard, Paris IV University

Comparative analysis of Jewish immigration from North Africa to France, Canada and Israel
Martin Messika, Paris I University

Judeo-Spanish music in contemporary France: subject, process, issues
Jessica Roda, Paris IV and Montreal universities

Publications and libraries

Manuals for the holidays of Tishrei and Purim *(Tvouna)*

Hok-Lé-Israël
Habahir – Numbers and Deuteronomy *(Adlic)*

Documenting the 380 steles at the Rosenwiller cemetery
Jewish Genealogical Society

Judaism and the Spirit of the World
Shmuel Trigano (Grasset)

Zohar, the Five Books of Moses
Michaël Sebban (Robert Laffont)

Haggada, translated and annotated by J. Grünewald
Tsipa Laor

Archaeology of Judaism in France and in Europe
Proceedings from the conference at the Paris Museum of Jewish Arts and History.
INRAP (National Institute for Preventive Archaeological Research)

Didactic Hebrew-French Dictionary
Edna Lauden and Liora Weinbach

Jewish solidarity, 200 years of social action, from the Comité de Bienfaisance Israélite of Paris to the Casip-Cojasor Foundation *(Somogy)*

La Lettre sépharade published on the web
Association Aki Estamos, Paris

Feasibility study and launch of a digital library
Alliance Israélite Universelle

Symposia / conferences

Conference by Chief Rabbi Meïr Lau
Communauté de la Victoire, Paris

International conference, readings from Difficile liberté
Emmanuel Levinas
Center for International Research
Symposium
Judaism, socio-anthropology of religious and cultural diversity
Toulouse II University

European conference on Jewish culture in the Lorraine
Association Journées européennes de la culture juive Lorraine

Museums
Exhibition “Chagall and the Bible”
Paris Museum of Jewish Arts and History

Creation of a memorial for the Righteous and a cultural center on the site of the former synagogue
Cultural center of Clermont-Ferrand

Performances
Creation of the Jewish Symphony
European Romantic Orchestra

Kichinev, 1903 by Zohar Wexler
Le Résèda

Educational projects
Launch of Tsohar school
Tsohar school

Development of École Juive Moderne (EJM)
EJM

School buildings and projects supported by the Gordin Foundation
Study on bringing school building into compliance with standards for access by students with limited mobility
Gordin Foundation

Extension and renovation work
Maimonide Rambam school, Boulogne

Renovation work
Beth Hanna, Paris

Work to bring building into compliance with standards
Lucien de Hirsch school ADIEP, Paris

Work to bring building into compliance with standards
Eretz Education, Paris

Refurbishing of new building
Yiddish Cultural Center

Creation of a memorial for the Righteous and a cultural center on the site of the former synagogue
Cultural center of Clermont-Ferrand

Other real-estate projects
Funds to acquire a building
Maison Moadon

Feasibility study on opening a Judeo-Spanish house
Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

Work to bring building into compliance with standards
Centre communautaire de Paris

Combating anti-Semitism
Anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial in the Arab and Muslim Media
Memri
Financial Committee

President
Roch-Olivier Maistre

Members of the committee
Anton Brender, Claude-Pierre Brossolette,
Marc El Nouchi, Jean-François Guthmann,
Jean-Claude Hirel, Dominique Laurent, Nelly Léonhardt,
André Levy-Lang, Marcel Nicolaï
The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah broadcasts a radio program on RCJ (94.8 FM in Paris) every Sunday from 1pm to 1:30pm, anchored in 2010 by Vincent Lemerre, then by Perrine Kervran. This show discusses numerous initiatives related to the memory of the Shoah and the transmission of Judaism. Every week, the program features men and women who are involved in activities that link memory and contemporary reality with concerns for the future.

All the programs can also be heard at www.memoiresvives.net
The Roundup
Guest: Rose Bosch, film director
Exhibition: “Filming the camps,” at the Shoah Memorial
Guest: Christian Delage, historian, professor at Paris VIII University, exhibition curator
Samuel Fuller
Guest: Christa Fuller, wife of Samuel Fuller
Camps in France
Guest: Denis Peschanski, historian and film director
When memories destabilize school
Guest: Sophie Ernst, philosopher
After the camps, life
Guest: Virginie Linhart, film director
Free France and the Jews
Guest: Jean-Louis Crémieux-Brilhac, historian and Resistance fighter
The year 1940
Guest: Jean-Pierre Azéma, historian
Popular works in culture
Guest: Jean Baumgarten, research director at the CNRS
The future of the Auschwitz site
Guest: Piotr Cywinski, director of the Auschwitz Memorial Museum
Alfred Nakache, the swimmer of Auschwitz
Guests: Caroline François and Hubert Strouk, curators of an exhibition at the Shoah Memorial in Toulouse
The despoliation of Jews in Isère
Guest: Tal Bruttman, historian
Caring for the suffering of Shoah survivors
Guests: Catherine Grandsard and Nathalie Zajde, lecturers at Paris VII University
Jewish solidarity, 200 years of social action
Guests: Gabriel Vadan, director of Casip-Cojason, and Laure Politis, archivist at Casip-Cojason
French Catholics and Protestants after the Shoah
Guest: Georges Bensoussan, editor of Revue d’histoire de la Shoah
Fascist Italy and the persecution of the Jews
Guest: Marie-Anne Matard-Bonucci, history professor at the University of Grenoble
Discussion with Michaël Bar-Zvi
philosopher, writer
The new areas at the Caen Memorial
Guest: Stéphane Grimaldi, film director
Interview with Serge Klarsfeld
president of the Association of Sons and Daughters of Jewish Deportees from France
A new interpretation of the Bible
Guest: Antoine Mercier, journalist, writer
Exhibition: “Felix Nussbaum”
Guest: Laurence Sigal, director of the Paris Museum of Jewish Arts and History
The persecution of the Jews of Lens
Guest: André Chouraqui, film director
The trial of Jean Zay
Guest: Héléne Mouchard-Zay, president of CERCIL
Irène Némirovsky
Guest: Olivier Philippontat, biographer
The internment of Roma (gypsies) in France
Guest: Raphaël Pillosio, film director
Intellectuals and Nazism
Guest: Christian Ingroa, historian, director Institut d’histoire du temps présent
Théâtre
No One Would Have Believed Me, so I Said Nothing
Guest: Sam Braun, former deportee
Trees Cry Too
Guest: Irène Cohen-Janca, children’s book author
Retrospective at the Memorial
Guest: Robert Bober, writer and director
André Chouraqui, Writing the Scriptures
Guests: Francine Kaufmann, lecturer, and Emmanuel Chouraqui, film director
You Can Never Again Sleep in Peace Once You’ve Opened Your Eyes
Guest: Robert Bober, writer and film director
Jews, Poland, Communism
Guest: Jean-Charles Szurek, political science professor
André Schwarz-Bart and The Morning Star
Guest: Francine Kaufmann, professor at Bar Ilan University, Israel