

I personally experienced the Drancy camp for one week in late January/early February, 1944. Transferred here from Lyon, where I had been arrested for creating forged documents as a member of the resistance, I arrived after spending two weeks in the Montluc prison where I was tortured. This is where I met the woman who would become my wife. As I was alone, my experience cannot be compared to that of the majority of people, who were there with their families. I wanted to pay tribute to these thousands of massacred families, by honoring the family of my comrade Léa Rohatyn, here now, who with her father, her mother, her ten brothers and sisters, all younger than she was, were deported on February 3, 1944. We were in the same convoy to Auschwitz-Birkenau. Only Léa and one of her sisters returned from the camp.... My comrade Jacques

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Altman, who stayed several months in Drancy and at the Lévitane camp starting in May of 1943, witnessed terrible scenes of people distressed by the departures, the anguished cries of parents, the sobs of children, the many suicides—primarily women—who preferred to end their lives here by slitting their wrists. ... This morning, I visited the memorial and the exhibition, where you can see this mosaic of lives that I spoke of. This memorial/museum continues the accounts, and carries our memories forward. Above all, we want it to be a place of education that encourages reflection and knowledge. The survivors do not feel hatred. For several decades, they have given their accounts of what Drancy was, what the Shoah was, with the ultimate goal of preventing racism and anti-Semitism. One of the purposes of this place of history and memory will surely be to raise awareness among young people as to the causes of this tragedy: the abandonment of human rights, Nazism and its ideology, the political organization it created, anti-Semitism, hatred, violence, murder.... I would like to dedicate this place to all those men and women who did not return; this place will be one of the places where their memory dwells.

Editorial

French President François Hollande was personally involved and linked the government to three events that were extremely important for the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah: the commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the Vél d'Hiv Roundup, the inauguration of the Shoah Memorial at Drancy and the inauguration of the Camp des Milles Memorial Site near Aix-en-Provence. In all three cases our work promoting history and education, accomplished with our partners, was widely acclaimed, confirming that the activities of our Foundation since its inception has enjoyed a broad political consensus. Also underscored was the fact that the struggle against anti-Semitism is more than even a major challenge—the unbearable massacre in Toulouse made this very clear to everyone, including those who were not willing to see it.

Today, the challenge is this: to educate, anticipate and fight against prejudice, which is constantly reappearing in new forms, and which, given the current moral and economic crises, could unfortunately lead to outbreaks of violence, particularly against Jews.

We are proud of all the projects supported in 2012 (the report includes a comprehensive list) and of the inaugurations of the Drancy and Camp des Milles sites, held within a few weeks of each other. These two projects have been major goals since the creation of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. These sites do not share the same history, and they propose different approaches to understanding the internment and deportation of Jews. Yet their missions in upcoming years will be the same: to explain this history to generations that are increasingly distanced from the events and to work to further ensure that the values of tolerance and respect grown even stronger.

David de Rothschild, President of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

Moving forward through renewal

In 2012, we pursued our fundamental goals: unfailing support for the Shoah Memorial, particularly the training and educational missions, and for the creation of the Drancy Memorial; support for Shoah survivors in need, which remains a major priority; and, as always, the transmission and research on Shoah history and support for Jewish culture and education.

This year, our committees and staff have again worked together wholeheartedly and with the diligence that has inspired us since the creation of the Foundation.

After changes in our Board of Directors and our Executive Board, we are preparing to welcome certain new committee presidents and new committee members. In keeping with our rules of good governance, we must periodically bring in new people who sit as voluntary members on our boards and who make the decisions concerning our funding of projects.

This renewal process is always difficult, because the relationships created between these people and the

Foundation's staff over the years have constantly grown stronger. Yet it is essential, so that we can remain open to new viewpoints and different attitudes.

The Foundation is not the representative of one political or historical current or another; it is constantly guided by the interest of all and a quest for consensus to the fullest extent possible, in terms of its missions.

I would like to thank all those with whom I have worked over these last six years and even before; we will certainly be meeting again, as many have offered their assistance in other capacities. Their commitments, competence and experience are among the Foundation's most valuable assets for the accomplishment of our missions and our responsibilities.

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

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah was created in 2000 in recognition of the French government's responsibility in the Shoah. The initial endowment of €393 million came from the restitution by the government and by certain financial institutions of dormant accounts that had belonged to expropriated Jews living in France. With the funds generated from this endowment, the Foundation subsidizes the Shoah Memorial, including the Drancy site; supports projects expanding knowledge about 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.

Key figures

Since its creation, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has financed more than **2,500 projects**. In 2012, more than **€9.9 million** were allocated to **243 projects**.

Evolution of the funding granted by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah



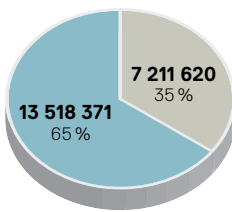
Subsidies for projects



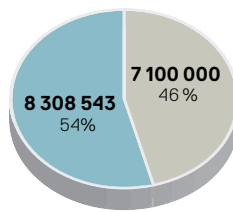
Operating and capital budget for the Memorial of the Shoah



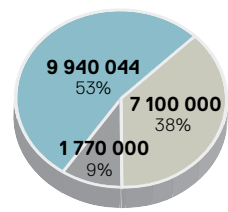
Operation and investments for the Drancy site



2010: €20,729,991



2011: €15,408,543



2012: €18,810,044

Permanent support for the Shoah Memorial

The Foundation covers more than **80 percent of the Shoah Memorial's operating and investment budget.**

In 2012, this funding represented €7.1 million, not including trips to Auschwitz, which were also financed by the Foundation.

This year, subsidies granted to the Drancy Memorial are also included; they represented nearly €1.8 million for 2012.

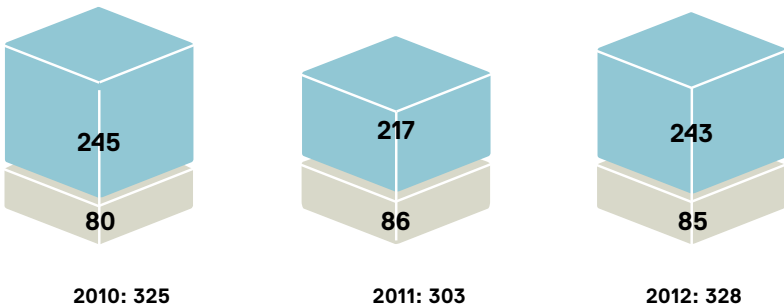
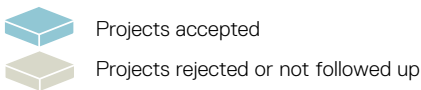
One of the purposes of these Center of History and Memory,

run by the Shoah Memorial, is notably to host schoolchildren, to explain to them the history of the Drancy internment camp, set up in the Cité de la Muette, located just opposite the center.

Key figures

This year, the share of funding for the Shoah Memorial represents **38 percent of the funding** granted by the Foundation (excluding specific projects and Drancy).

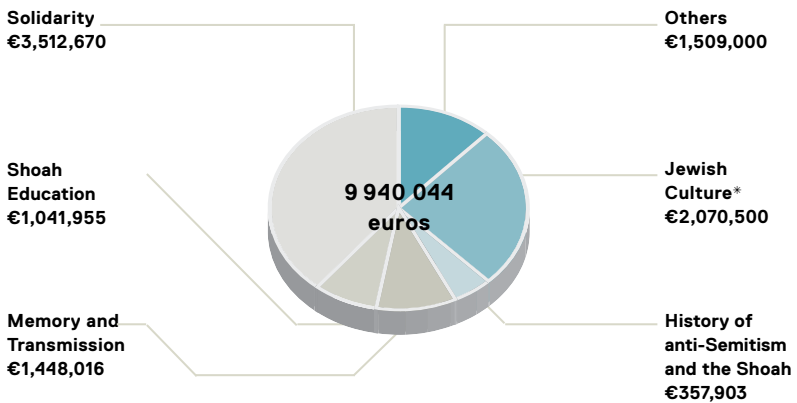
Evolution in the number of projects handled by the Foundation



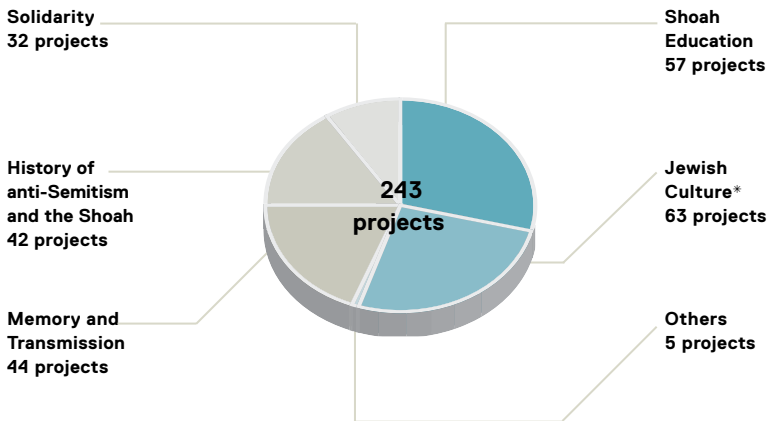
Budget for projects: nearly €10 million

Key figures for 2012

Distribution of funds per committee



Distribution of projects per committee



* Including the Foundation's participation in projects financed by the Rachel and Jacob Gordin Foundation.

One of the priorities of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah is **Solidarity** with Shoah survivors, which increased 6 percent this year and still represents more than one-third of the funds allocated to projects. In 2012, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah extended several programs run in partnership with community institutions. In addition, it supports programs providing psychological support and fostering social contacts.

The **Jewish Culture** Committee is the second largest sector of intervention for the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, representing approximately 25 percent of the funds allocated in 2012. This year, the Foundation renewed the framework agreement with the Central Consistory. It continues to support Jewish schools, notably the École Juive Moderne, as well as the Paris Community Center.

It was also a partner for the major exhibition, "Jews from Algeria," held at the Paris Museum of Jewish Art and History. In terms of monitoring anti-Semitism, it continues to support MEMRI (Middle East Media Research Institute).

The **History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah** Committee promotes research via doctoral scholarships and research grants. It also funds research trips and the organization of conferences, and supports a data processing and scanning program of archives.

In terms of **Memory and Transmission**, the year was marked by support for the Yad Vashem Institute in Israel to gather the names of Shoah victims in Hungary. The Foundation also extended funding for associations, particularly to the Auschwitz Survivors' Union and to the CERCIL (the Research and Study Center on the internment camps of the Loiret) in Orléans, which was one of the partners of the Shoah Memorial for the placement of commemorative stelae on the site of the Pithiviers and Beaune-la-Rolande camps. Furthermore, it continued its policy of audiovisual support.

The activity of the **Shoah Education** Committee in 2012 once again concerned numerous trips to memory sites, including the March of the Living, and trips organized by the Shoah Memorial, which accounts for more than half of the funding.

The Foundation also helped to finance other projects, notably the Aladdin Project targeting the Arab and Muslim world (program for translating works on the Shoah, summer university with young researchers). In 2012, the Foundation expanded its support to the Jewish Community Protection Service, by participating in the creation of a temporary fund to help protect schools. The Foundation continues to subsidize the CRIF's memorial initiatives and efforts to fight anti-Semitism.

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Activities of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

Opening of the Shoah Memorial in Drancy

On September 21, 2012, French President François Hollande inaugurated the new Shoah Memorial in Drancy. This marked the completion of the most important project undertaken to date by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah.

Simone Veil and Serge Klarsfeld have supported the creation of a museum on the site of the internment camp of Drancy since the creation of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. It is the most symbolic Shoah site in France (63,000 of the 76,000 Jews deported from France transited from here; some remained at Drancy). Since 1976 the site has hosted a commemorative monument created by the artist Shlomo Selinger, a former deportee himself. Several associations located there including the historic conservatory of Drancy, run by Raphaël Chemouni, and the Auschwitz Memory Fund Association (AFMA), presided by Isabelle Choko and Jacques Celiset. Yet a history and education center was needed that could carry on the work of witnesses and associations, and welcome the public on a broader scale. In 2001, the Cité de la Muette was registered as a protected site and monument of France, both for its architecture (it was created by pioneers of modernist architecture, Marcel Lods and Eugène Beaudouin) and for its history. Unfortunately, it remained

inhabited and the construction of a museum inside the site could not be considered. Based on an idea by Serge Klarsfeld, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, in consultation with the Drancy city council, focused on the construction of a specific building across from the Cité de la Muette to provide an overview of the former Drancy camp. In 2006, the Drancy city council donated the land, and the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah entrusted the Shoah Memorial with the project's administration. After an international competition that selected the project by architect Roger Diener, teams from the Memorial supervised the construction of the building and created the permanent exhibit. The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah finances the investment and operation, while the Shoah Memorial will target public and private partners to ensure its development.

Key figures

Surface area of the new building:
2 500 m², over four floors
Investment : **€15 millions**
Operating budget :
€1.4 million



63,000 Jews interned at Drancy

The public housing project of La Muette was the first one built in France, but had only been used by gendarmes. It was transformed into an internment camp at the request of the German authorities who controlled the camp, which was run by the police and the gendarmerie.

During the first phase, which lasted from the roundup of August 20, 1941 to July 1942, it was initially a retaliation camp, where internees were starved and Nazi opponents were detained, before being executed at Mont Valérien. It then became a transit camp in the early stages of the deportation, via Compiègne or directly from Drancy, as was the case for Convoy 3 on June 22, 1942, which transported women for the first time.

In July 1942, Drancy entered a second phase that lasted through June of 1943. During this phase, Drancy was a transit camp under French administration although under the control of the Gestapo,

which organized the massive deportation of tens of thousands of Jews (men, women, children and the elderly) in abominable conditions.

During this second phase, Drancy recorded two periods of intense deportation and two periods of inaction:

- July 19 to November 11, 1942
30,000 deportees in 31 convoys,
- no deportations until February 9, 1943, for nearly 3 months,
- February 9 to March 25, 1943,
8 convoys with 8,000 deportees,
- no deportations between
March 26 and June 23, 1943,
again, nearly 3 months.

During the third phase, Drancy was run directly by the SS, while the gendarmes monitored the access to the camp. From June 1943 to August 1944, SS captain Alois Brunner deported 24,000 Jews in 21 convoys.

Serge Klarsfeld



François Hollande

"Ensure that hope springs from vigilance"

... How to explain the inexplicable? At first, there was the spirit of submission. Orders were orders. The reason of the State had lost its mind, but it was the State. Lucidity gave way to obedience. Anti-Semitism gradually became an opinion, then a sequence of events. Whoever accepted the status of Jews accepted the yellow star; whoever accepted the yellow star accepted Drancy, without necessarily being aware of the aftermath....

We must learn this lesson for today. Nothing is insignificant. Every anti-Semitic or racist discourse and act is unacceptable. Hence the obligation for all of us—even more for those of us leading the government, to remain unfailingly vigilant....

Teaching about the past is the only way to prevent it from happening again. It is also the only weapon we have against indifference, forgetfulness and even worse, Holocaust denial. In this perspective, the close partnership between the Memorial for the Shoah and the Ministry of Education must accompany the inauguration of this new building.

I am asking the minister that, everywhere and in all establishments, the Shoah be taught not only from the fifth to the ninth grade and during twelfth grade, but that it be taught everywhere, without restriction. Its lessons must be discussed in each establishment. Its singularity must never be questioned nor contested. I trust our teachers....



Forces are at work challenging human rights around the world; they are not the same as they were in the past, but they have the same goal. They systematically place anti-Semitism and hatred for others at the center of their obsessions. They want to tear down this institution of tolerance that we have inherited from our history. Children of France, never give in to these emotions. Fight anti-Semitism and racism with all your might.

This is the message I give you in Drancy; freedom does not tolerate any negligence or resignation. This is what I could say is the call of Drancy: to ensure that suffering, which has been experienced at the deepest level by victims, gives rise to vigilance, our vigilance, and that beyond vigilance comes the still-unachieved hope of the Republic and of equality.

Excerpts of the speech by the French president, September 21, 2012

Development of the Shoah Memorial

Since its creation in 2000, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has reinforced the Shoah Memorial budget, facilitating its stated mission of promoting education, documentation, memory and transmission of the Shoah.

The creation of the Wall of Names bearing the names of the 76,000 Jews deported from France, the renovation of the museum's rooms and exhibition spaces, and the building of an auditorium, have transformed the Shoah Memorial into a major European museum, housing an exceptional archival collection that is constantly growing and accessible to researchers. It offers rich and varied cultural activities, with film projections, discussions, colloquiums and conferences. The Memorial thus hosted four expositions in 2012:

“Children of the Shoah,” “The Spoliation of French Jews,” “Cinema: Year 42” and “New Memorial Museums.” Four other exhibitions were organized in external locations. It is one of the main centers for teaching schoolchildren about the history of the Shoah. It has developed partnerships internationally as well as in France, to promote its activities and offer educational activities, and provide use of its exhibition space.

Key figures for 2012

Number of visitors: **205,860**
50,000 schoolchildren visited
4,500 people trained
including 2,800 teachers
120 cultural events
74 venues hosted the traveling exhibitions of the Shoah Memorial





Initiatives for survivors

Solidarity towards Shoah survivors and those who suffered anti-Semitic persecutions is one of the primary priorities of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah.

Activities carried out by Jewish institutions

This activity helps to fund programs sponsored by community centers, such as the United Jewish Social Fund, the Casip-Cojasor Foundation, OSE (Society for Rescuing Children), and the Rothschild Foundation, and sets up targeted services: listening, orientation, social support, homecare services, support services for individuals with Alzheimer's, assisted-living residences, etc.

The "Constellation" study conducted in 2011 identified other needs, particularly concerning social networks to combat isolation. In 2012, the Foundation for the

Memory of the Shoah thus extended its financing to cover the activities of numerous associations that offer cultural events to Shoah survivors. In particular, it participated in the opening of Casip-Cojasor's Seniors' Home in Paris's 12th arrondissement.

Through programs run by charitable associations, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah also participates in assistance to survivors in Israel and Eastern European countries, where social and dietary situations are of concern.

In 2012, the Foundation renewed its partnership with the Latet association to provide food and medicine to Shoah survivors in Israel.

Figures

In France: approximately **3,000** Shoah survivors currently use services run by Jewish institutions.





Jean-Raphaël Hirsch

“Considerable work to help survivors in need”

Twelve years of work, including six as president of the Solidarity Committee, with a strong team of devoted volunteers and a varied set of skills. Have we correctly fulfilled our mission, which is to help survivors as much as we can? One does not recover from the Shoah, but by using intuition and unconditional loyalty, one can heal some wounds. This is the reason the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah called on a surgeon and a team of volunteers dedicated to this social cause. The needs are great, and there is urgency in the matter as survivors are disappearing. We have tried to take balanced decisions in each case, and carefully studied the requests for programs and projects. Yes, we have been successful, and I am particularly proud to have been involved with the “Passerelles” program.

Using expert panels and intense discussions, this program offers legitimate support to unfortunate Shoah survivors, while rejecting unfounded requests.

Yet I have also often expressed great regret that I was unable to gain support for the creation of a house or a refuge for hidden children. Regardless of its form, it would have provided comfort to these solitary orphans in their old age. This refuge could have been the symbol of our unfailing loyalty toward their exterminated families.

This regret must not obscure the considerable work that has been achieved by the Foundation since its creation to honor the memory of Shoah victims and the most destitute of the survivors.

Jean-Raphaël Hirsch, President of the Solidarity Committee, former vice-president of the Hidden Children Association

Support for research

The Foundation finances research on the Shoah in multiple disciplines.

It finances doctoral and post-doctoral grants, field research, colloquiums, and funds for publishing and translating major works. In 2012, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah supported several colloquiums on the major figures among the Righteous Among the Nations, such as the Abbé Glasberg and Raoul Wallenberg, in celebration of

the hundredth year of his birth. It was also a partner in the international colloquium “Changing Scale. Exploring the Micro-History of the Holocaust,” hosted by the École Normale Supérieure on Rue Ulm, at the Shoah Memorial and at the National Archives on the new location in Pierrefitte-sur-Seine.

Figures

€8.3 million in support of research since 2001

The Paris art market during the Occupation

The INHA (National Institute of Art History) partnered with the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah to allocate a thesis grant to Emmanuelle Polack, who works on sales catalogues published under the Occupation. One aspect of this research consists in identifying art work taken from Jewish families and sold during that time. Polack also supervises the digitization of the sales catalogues dating from 1940 to 1950 to make them accessible online and to assist research concerning the provenance of these art works. During the Occupation, numerous stolen or dispossessed art work from Jews disappeared. Some were directly moved to Germany, while others were forcibly sold or introduced into the art market through various

intermediaries. This work contributes to the research conducted by the Mattéoli Mission concerning the spoliation of Jews of France. It had recommended completing the research on art work known collectively as MNR (Musées Nationaux Récupération, art work placed under the responsibility of national museums and claimed returnable) through a more precise study of the art market under the Occupation.



André Kaspi

“History is never over”

The six years during which I had the honor of presiding the History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah Committee were characterized by numerous developments.

Thematically, work submitted to us concerned literature, psychology, philosophy and law. It has greatly expanded beyond the field of history.

Geographically, we still primarily receive applications from abroad, which is a good thing, as it increases the Foundation’s international profile. Unfortunately, this also highlights the relative shortage of applications from within France. This stems from structural factors, with the lack of study programs on the Shoah in France and a relative disinterest from research directors—despite an ongoing and strong interest among students. This field of study is, however, difficult in itself, as it requires knowledge of German and Eastern European languages, as well as laborious research into archives. Concerning this issue, I do not sense that the situation has evolved much over the past few years. This exceeds the reach of initiatives possible by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. We have often discussed in our committee the possibility of creating an inter-university center, but as yet, have not found the right method to do so. Furthermore, we are increasingly contacted about comparative research, particularly concerning the genocide of Tutsis in Rwanda.

Personally, I truly believe in the specific nature of the Shoah, which I do not believe is comparable to other genocides in terms of its origins, its components and its consequences. Nevethe-



less, we remain interested in studies aiming at improving our understanding of such genocidal phenomena, and the Foundation has always considered that its role is not limited to funding studies on the Shoah, but that it also extends to research dealing with other genocides.

Overall, I am satisfied with the quality of the projects we have supported; indeed, the quality has been improving over the years through the seminars we organize with our grantholders every two years. Current research results are much more nuanced than in the past, and we are discovering new elements every day.

I therefore remain optimistic about the future of research on the Shoah: we have certainly not answered every question, and future historians will uncover new unanswered questions and explore other archive collections. History is never over.

**André Kaspi, President of the
History of Anti-Semitism and Shoah
Committee**

Renovating memorial sites

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah is associated with most of the major museographic projects concerning the internment and deportation of Jews in France, as well as those revolving around the rescue of Jews.

On September 10, 2012, French Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault and Alain Chouraqui, President of the Foundation for the Camp des Milles-Memory and Education, inaugurated the Camp des Milles Memorial Site, alongside an important delegation of ministers, ambassadors and representatives of partner institutions. The Memorial Site, located in a former tile factory, includes historical displays, a memorial exhibition and an area for reflection where visitors can contemplate the various mechanisms that fostered collective apathy in response to great suffering, and submission to authority and to

groups, as well as the idea of individual resistance. The Foundation financed up to 20 percent of this project. It owns the land, which ensures the permanence of the memorial vocation of this site.

The Foundation also supports the activities of the CERCIL (the Research and Study Center for the internment camps of the Loiret), which opened a Memorial Museum for the Children of Vel d'Hiv in Orléans. It contains an exhibit on camps from the Loiret: Pithiviers, Beaune-la-Rolande and Jargeau (internment camp for Roma).

The Foundation is also a partner of the Chambon-sur-Lignon memorial site inaugurated in 2013, and the Center on the Resistance and Deportation History Center in Lyon, which renovated its permanent exhibition and re-opened to the public in November 2012.





Support for cultural projects

The transmission of the history of the Shoah is carried out today not only by direct witness accounts, but also via books, exhibitions, films, DVDs and plays that high specific points of view.

In 2012, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah supported Claude Lanzmann's film *Last of the Unjust* in which he re-examines the role of the "Jewish Councils." This film is about Benjamin Murmelstein, who was the "elder of the Jews" in the ghetto-camp of Terezín. The

Foundation participated financially in numerous documentaries, including *Criminal Doctors*, the second of Emil Weiss' trilogy; *The Hostage Children of Bergen-Belsen* by Teri When Damisch; and *Montreuil-Bellay: A Forgotten Gypsy Camp* by Alexandre Fronty. It has also created a grant for playwrights. Theater is also supported through funding for plays, such as *Mother of War* by Adolphe Nysenholz and *The Journal of Anne Frank* by Eric-Emmanuel Schmitt.



The children's block in Birkenau

Among the many publications supported by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah this year, two exceptional books written by survivors of the children's block in the "family camps" Birkenau stand out. This camp was based on the Terezín model, which

was created in preparation for a visit by the International Red Cross. *The Painted Wall* was written by Otto B. Kraus and is based on his experience as an educator in the children's block, and *Landscapes of the City of Death* is by Otto Dov Kulka, one of the few children of the block to survive before becoming a world-renowned historian of anti-Semitism.

Annette Wiewiorka

“Each generation finds its own forms of expression”

What has changed in the landscape of French memory over the past few years?

We are experiencing change due to the inevitable passage of time: there are fewer and fewer people who were contemporaneous with the event. Grandparents of schoolchildren and high school students were most often born after World War II, and memories are no longer transmitted directly to children within families. In our country, however, a large political consensus exists on the importance of the Shoah and the necessity of transmitting its history. The president of France has confirmed this twice, first during the commemoration of the Vel d’Hiv Roundup and again at the inauguration of the Drancy Memorial. An assessment of the projects submitted to our committee reveals that there are numerous and varied vectors of transmissions: plaques, documentary and fiction films, written testimonies, plays and so on.

Are we seeing a revival in modes of memory and transmission?

The major debates and controversies now appear to be in the past. The Shoah is no longer a major public focus as it was in the 1980s and 1990s. Yet the interest of younger generations is undeniable. Many young filmmakers propose projects on a vast number of themes, ranging from family narratives to stories about a place, from the role of executors to that of people who stepped forward to help Jews.

Over the past six years, our committee

has supported about ten films per year, for a total of over sixty films. Although documentary projects are sparse on the Internet, we can expect that this will be a platform of choice in the future, and we need to pay attention to this development.

What were the most significant accomplishments realized under your presidency?

We provided significant help to the Yad Vashem Institute in Jerusalem for the completion of the project that is central to its vocation: collecting the names of all the Shoah victims. Our assistance particularly concerned the analysis of archives on the assassination of Polish and Hungarian Jews. This year, funds were provided for Hungary, as the political context threatens the closure of archives and underscores the urgency of this work, whereas there are now many Polish historians conducting major work and uncovering archive collections. In the past few years, important memorial site projects have been completed and inaugurated: the CERCIL Museum for the Children of the Vel d’Hiv (January 2011) in Orléans; the Camp des Milles Memorial Site (September 2012); and the memorial site of Chambon-sur-Lignon (June 2013). We are also concerned with ensuring the preservation and availability of archives holding witness accounts, such as the Fortunoff Video Archives at Yale University.

**Annette Wiewiorka,
President of the Memory and
Transmission Committee**

The “Testimonies of the Shoah” series

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah publishes manuscripts by witnesses of the Shoah (deportees, internees, hidden children, militants' experiences), in partnership with the publishing house Le Manuscrit. The texts are selected by a reading committee presided by Serge Klarsfeld. The collection now has over sixty publications, which are

available at the library of the Shoah Memorial or can be ordered, either in paper or digital version, on the website: www.manuscrit.com. The Foundation sends a copy of each book to municipal libraries and to a selection of libraries at universities specializing in the social sciences.





Shoah Education

The Foundation encourages the transmission of the history of the Shoah to schoolchildren.

It supports the Shoah Memorial in carrying out its mission and finances school trips as well as training excursions for professors and students.

Particular attention is given to the educational preparation for these trips and to the projects that

ensue. When possible, witnesses participate in this process.

Key figures for 2012

48 educational trips, including
28 with public schools
(9 professional lycées and CFAs)
12 private schools
8 associations or local communities
5,000 schoolchildren and teachers

Assessing the impact of school trips

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has supported school trips for over ten years to the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau and to other memorial sites. While occasional evaluations have been conducted on a regular basis, it seemed necessary to return to this question with more depth and to launch a longer-term evaluative study. The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah has thus initiated a partnership with the Jean-François Champollion University Center in Albi to conduct this study and measure the effects of school trips to the camp using a cohort of about 2,500 high school students followed over three years. Its

purpose is to report on the effects of visiting Auschwitz-Birkenau over the short- and long-term, in terms of the gain of historical knowledge and the perception towards identity and citizen constructs, as well as to evaluate whether these trips are a means to fight against anti-Semitism. High school students will be interviewed before and after their visit to the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, and they will then be followed over two years. A control population of high school students who have not taken this trip and who have the same educational and sociological characteristics will be interviewed in parallel, using the same methodology. The initial results are expected by 2015.

Alice Tajchman

“Give meaning”

Was Shoah Education particularly important in 2012?

Yes, the Minister of Education, Vincent Peillon, was alongside the President of the French Republic for the commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the Vel d’Hiv Roundup and the inauguration of the Drancy camp. He also attended the inauguration of the Camp des Milles Memorial Site with the Prime Minister; generally speaking, all of the speeches stressed the importance of teaching the history of the Shoah and pursuing the struggle against anti-Semitism. With the introduction of civil and moral education, it is clear that merely teaching historical facts is not enough; the citizens of the future need to learn how to take a step back, take action and continue asking questions outside of the school setting. The creation of “memory and citizenship reference points” also contributes to this concept of pursuing civic education more deeply, by fully integrating the memorial aspect of history as a way of bringing people together and giving meaning.

What specific initiatives did the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah undertake this year?

The opening of new sites for education, history and memory in Drancy and the Camp des Milles facilitates efforts to reach a broader range of schoolchildren and to offer more diverse approaches. We are very pleased about this.

Furthermore, the Shoah Education Committee has pursued the work begun last year on the assessment of educational trips, which had already led to study days at the Shoah Memorial in Paris, the ENS in Lyon and the Lacaune colloquium. This year, we entered a more operational phase with the launch of a study spanning several years; we are working with Ygal Fijalkow to measure the effects of educational trips on the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau—the largest death camp for Jews during the Shoah. The implementation and the results of this study should therefore nourish the reflection of the committee in coming years.

Alice Tajchman,
President of the Shoah Education
Committee



Transmission of Jewish culture

One of the vocations of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah is to ensure that Jewish culture is handed down from generation to generation.

This transmission is carried out through a variety of vehicles, particularly education. The Foundation finances educational programs for lecturers, leadership training programs in Jewish youth movements, educational projects for Jewish schools, religious training, courses and lecture series for the general public. To promote awareness of the major texts about Jewish tradition, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah funds

translations of commentaries on the Talmud into French. It also grants particular importance to projects combating anti-Semitism, including the current form of anti-Zionism.

Key figures for 2012

€ 2.1 million allocated to Jewish education and culture

40 jewish schools financed directly or indirectly by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah



Raphaël Hadas-Lebel

“Building on a thousand-year heritage”

The Jewish Culture committee, which I have had the honor of presiding for the past six years, has set itself an essential mission: to transmit and build upon a thousand-year heritage, entire swathes of which were irreparably destroyed during the Shoah.

This begins with education; we want it to be able to transmit traditions and values that are centuries old, while remaining fully open to today’s society. Throughout these six years, we have thus sought to improve teacher training, particularly with our support of the André-Néher Institute. We have also helped many schools, including the École Juive Moderne, to open or restructure to provide an improved setting for students—as was done for the Ozar Hatorah network.

The Rachel and Jacob Gordin Foundation, created in 2008 with the active participation of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, has enabled us to pursue our work with the main stakeholders and financiers of Jewish schools, the FSJU (Unified Jewish Social Fund), Sacta-Rachi, the Alain de Rothschild Institute and the Harevim Fund, in order to consolidate Jewish schools and help them develop under the best of conditions.

In return for this assistance, we have requested that these schools commit to signing a code of conduct that calls for the respect of good governance and an open pedagogical approach. Our committee also wanted to promote educational efforts that take



place outside of schools, such as in Talmud-Torah, youth movements or centers offering classes for young adults. We are therefore proud to have contributed to the reopening of the House of Yiddish Culture-Medem Library, so that young generations can learn Yiddish and reconnect with the culture that was expressed through this language for more than a millennium.

The Foundation also contributed to many diverse cultural projects with support for exhibitions held at the Paris Museum of Jewish Art and History, the preservation of great Jewish libraries, and the publication of seminal Judaist texts. Our committee has been approached by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah’s Board of Directors for the purpose of supporting projects that fight anti-Semitism, notably anti-Semitic and Holocaust denial.

These initiatives—transmission of heritage, revival of formal and informal education, support for cultural creations and vigilance against new forms of anti-Semitism—are all complementary aspects that are at the heart of the Foundation’s missions.

Raphaël Hadas-Lebel, President of the Jewish Culture Committee

Partnerships with major Jewish institutions

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah supports, as part of a multiannual projects framework, the three major federative institutions of French Judaism—FSJU, the CRIF and the Paris Consistory.

The agreement with the FSJU includes both social and cultural aspects (financing of the online Akadem campus). The agreement with the CRIF focuses in particular on combating anti-Semitism, whereas the agreement with the Consistory deals with education, the development of programs for youth and the improvement of rabbinical training.

In addition, the Foundation for the

Memory of the Shoah is one of the main contributors to the Jewish Community Protection Service (SPCJ), which plays a security role with respect to Jewish schools, religious sites and community institutions.

Since 2008, the main financiers of Jewish education have been working within the framework of the Rachel and Jacob Gordin Foundation, which funds renovations of Jewish schools. The Gordin Foundation, housed by the FMS and presided by David de Rothschild, has fostered a close working relationship with the FSJU.



Preserving the endowment

The financial committee ensures the preservation of the endowment's value, offers its opinion on major projects and defines the procedures for monitoring the use of funds.

Hervé-Adrien Metzger

“Remain vigilant”

What does it mean to you to have been appointed President of the Financial Committee?

I am extremely honored to have been given this mission. It is deeply meaningful for me. First of all, on a personal level, it is a way of connecting with the Jewish origins of my family, which converted after the war after returning from the camps, as if to turn the page on a painful past. In a way, it is a challenge. But it is also a coherent commitment at a professional level. After an extensive career at the French Court of Auditors and working for the government, I am pleased to serve the collective interests in a different way, by contributing to this immense task that is the memory the Shoah.

How does the Financial Committee operate?

Our primary responsibility is to preserve the Foundation's ability to act, which depends on the income derived from the endowment: we must thus ensure a delicate balance between the initiative required to be able to finance the maximum number of projects, and risk-management, to guarantee a financial basis for these projects. In this regard, I am delighted with the diversity and total complementarity of the committee's mem-

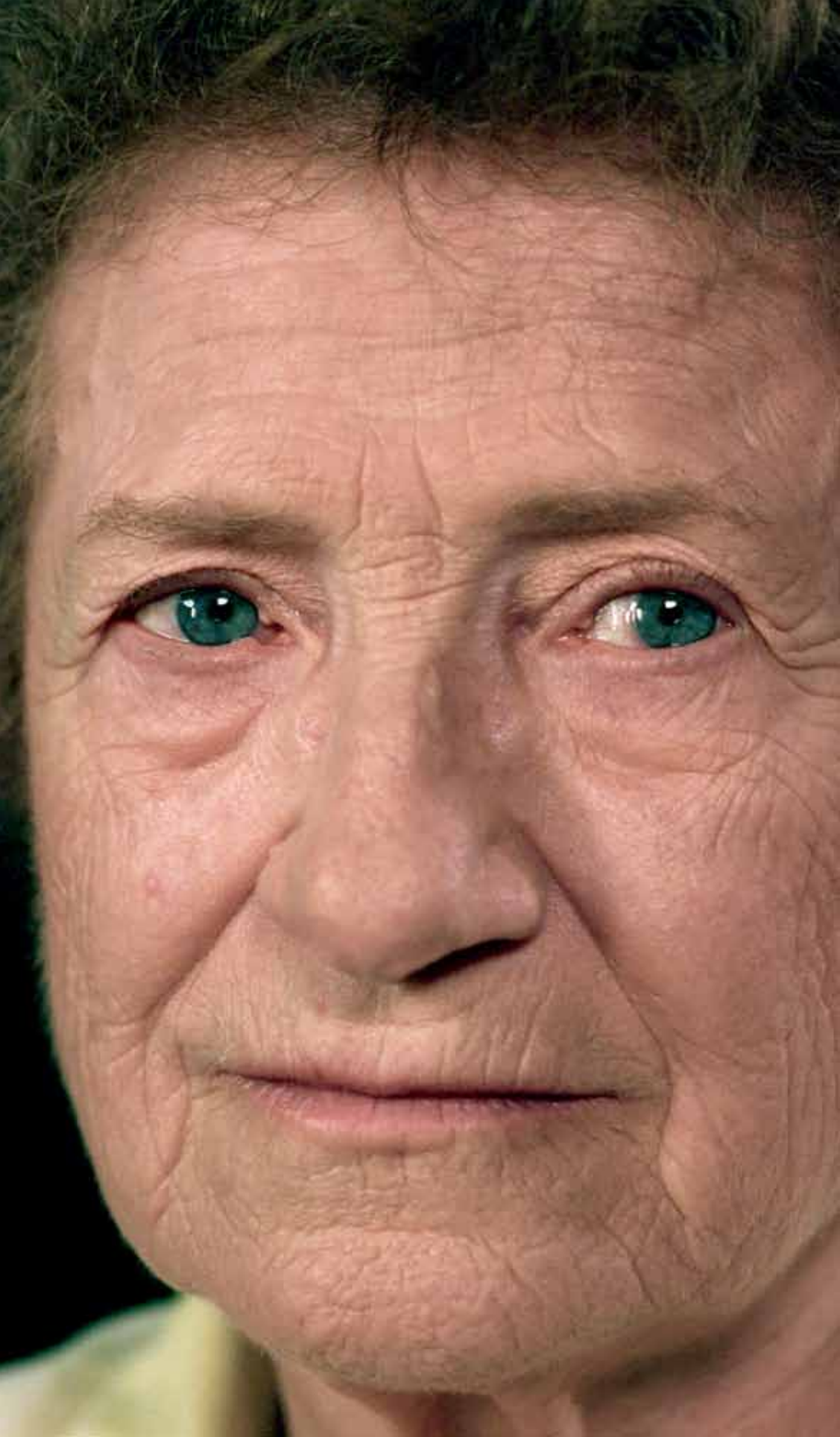
bers, who are all experts in their fields. Our other responsibility concerns projects: we ensure that they are coherent, in terms of their content, the expected impact and the resources the Foundation provides. We provide recommendations to the Foundation's Board of Directors, which of course makes the final decisions, by aiming to provide information on the relevance and the balance in the allocation of resources.

What is the approach to financing projects?

Our resources are limited and valuable, and, due to the source of our funds, we expect maximum rigor in project management: any waste means fewer resources for other projects. We are particularly vigilant on recurring projects, which involved a long-term commitment on the part of the Foundation. They need to be assessed regularly, to ensure that resource use complies with the desired goals.

We must also ensure that project sponsors diversify their sources of funding: the needs are great and the Foundation cannot always be the only one providing support. Naturally, all the financed projects are legitimate, but improvements can sometimes be made in the methods of operation. Our committee must stay the course, and we will remain vigilant.

Hervé-Adrien Metzger,
President of the Financial Committee



Committee

Solidarity

President

Jean-Raphaël Hirsch

Members of the committee

David Ben Ichou, Anne-Carole Bensadon, Gérard Brami,
Gilles Brücker, Lucien Jibert, Andrée Katz,
Francis Neher, Catherine Schulmann-Khaiat,
Yves Wolmark, Nathalie Zajde

Program Associate

David Amar



Listening and social support

Amea platform and Café des Délices
Casim

Social action for Shoah survivors and beneficiaries
Casip-Cojasor

Intergenerational psychological unit
Georges Devereux Center

“Listening, Memory and History”
OSE

Social care at the Elio Habib Health Center
OSE

Cultural and social activities

Program of social events
Association of former members and supporters of the OSE

Bluma Fiszer Center for seniors and culture
Casip-Cojasor

Program of activities
Medem-Arbeiter Ring Center

Program of activities

Cercle Bernard Lazare
“Beautiful summer”
FSJU

Program of social events
USJF-Farband

Construction and equipment

Renovation and upgrading of buildings
Medem-Arbeiter Ring Center

Renovation and safety upgrade
Bernard Lazare Center

Homecare

Home care
Adiam

Home visitors and additional homecare service hours
Casim

Home-based services
Logivita

Emergency assistance

Emergency fund
FSJU

Health insurance

Complementary

healthcare insurance
Casip-Cojasor

Geriatric services

Long-term care at the Résidence des Oliviers and Alzheimer’s outpatient care
Casim

Caretakers and social activities at EHPAD

“Keshet” program
Casip-Cojasor

“Tikva” program
Rothschild Foundation

Support for survivors in Israel

Psychological support in Netanya
Amcha

“Stay strong together” social support
Elah

Emergency assistance (food packages, medical aid, etc.)
Latet

“Clear sight”

free glasses provided

The Foundation for the Benefit of Holocaust Victims in Israel

Social support for Nazi victims suffering from Alzheimer’s
Welfare Center Hesed Avraham

Support for survivors in Eastern Europe in cooperation with the American Joint

Social and medical support
Jewish community of Latvia

Social and medical support
Jewish community of Lithuania

Committee

History of anti-Semitism and the Shoah

President

André Kaspi

Members of the committee

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

Program Associate

Dominique Trimbur



Doctoral grants

“Friends of the Jews: Collective Biography of Jews in Nazi Germany”

Suzanne Beer
University of Duisburg-
Essen, Germany

“Performance Arts and Yiddish Entertainment in Post-War Paris (1945-1965)”

Éléonore Biezunski
EHESS, Paris

“In the Shadow of Auschwitz: Violence Against Ethnic Poles, 1939-1945”

Daniel Brewing
University of Stuttgart,
Germany

“Terrors, Pogroms and Peasant Insurrections: Violence on the Domestic Front of Ukraine During the Revolution and the Civil War (1917-1922)”

Thomas Chopard
EHESS, Paris

“The Origins and Early Developments of the World Jewish Congress”

Emmanuel Deonna
University of Lausanne,
Switzerland

“Images of Germany and Germans among people deported

“From France”

Henning Fauser
Paris I University

“The SS Policies of Ideological training: Discourse and Practices of the ‘Weltanschauliche Schulung,’ 1933-1945”

David Gallo
Paris IV University

“The Inmate Society of Theresienstadt: A Laboratory of the Middle Class, Social History of the Theresienstadt Transit Ghetto, 1941-1945”

Anna Hajkova
University of Toronto,
Canada

“Between Taboo and the Duty of Memory: Jewish Representations of the Shoah in Czechoslovakia After 1945”

Peter Hallama
University of Munich,
Germany

“Literary Memory of the Shoah in the USSR”

Ksenia Kovrigina
Paris VIII University

“Birds of Passage: Drawings and Writings by Jewish Children Made in

French Internment Camps and Children’s Homes, 1939-1945”

Émilie Lochy
Paris X University

“Displaced Persons in French-Occupied Zones in Germany and Austria, 1945-1955”

Julia Maspero
Paris I University

“The Genesis of Racial Feminism: The Example of the German Author and Journalist Sophie Rogge-Börner (1878-1955)”

Jennifer Meyer
Erfurt University,
Germany
École normale
supérieure, Lyon

“Erri De Luca, From Translation to Writing”

Élise Montel
University of Poitiers

“The Jewish Labor Committee and the Reconstruction of the Jewish Community in Europe, 1942-1954”

Constance Pàris
de Bollardière
EHESS, Paris

“The Experience of World War II: Memories and Representations in the Jewish Community in Paris

from the Liberation to 1967”

Simon Perego
Center for History at
Sciences Po, Paris

“Szymon Datner: Witness and Historian of the Holocaust in Poland”

Katrin Stoll
German Historical
Institute in Warsaw,
Poland

“Space as a Weapon of Survival: Study of Spatial Tactics Used by People of Jewish Origins During the Nazi Occupation of Warsaw (1939-1945)”

Anna Zdanowicz
Paris VIII University

Postdoctoral grants and research

“Siegfried Kracauer: Letters from Exile”

Stéphanie Baumann
Paris IV University

“What Role(s) Does the Shoah History Play in the Contemporary Media Debat? Source of Information, Expert or a Person Raising Awareness With a View to Official Apologies: The Commission of Historians Run in Switzerland by Professor Jean-François Bergier (2002-2012)”

Alexandra
Herfroy-Mischler
Hebrew University of
Jerusalem, Israel

“Compensation: Does Money Matter? About the Dynamics Between Family Narratives and Memory Politics”

Nicole Immler
Utrecht University,
Netherlands

“Friedrich Wilhelm Krüger: Biography”

Nicolas Patin
Paris X University

“The Anti-Semitism of Martin Heidegger (1889-1976): Between History and Philosophy”

Guillaume Payen
Paris I University

“The Art Market in Paris During the Occupation”

Emmanuelle Polack
INHA, Paris

“The Despoliation of Private and Associative Libraries”

Cécile Robin
Jimin Son
INHA, Paris

Research trips

Singular Destiny of Deported Jews: Theater in the Camps

Claire Audhuy
University of Strasbourg

A Study of the Righteous Among the Nations in the Rhône-Alpes Region from a

Prosopographic Perspective

Cindy Banse
Lyon III University

“Mapping” Crimes Committed by Women during the

Genocide of the Rwandan Tutsis: Ethnographic Laboratory at the Kigali Central Prison

Violaine Baraduc
EHESS, Paris

Anti-Semitism and Xenophobia in the Wine-growing area of Southern France from 1880 to 1914

Solange de Freminville
EHESS, Paris

Represent the Shoah or the Antifascist Resistance of the Czechs? Terezín as an Ambiguous Site of Memory

Peter Hallama
University of Munich,
Germany

Space and Memory: Graphic and Mental Mapping of Treblinka

Annika Wienert
University of Bochum,
Germany

Support for publications and translations

Publication of the “Language, Speech and Politics” symposium

proceedings

Primo Levi Association

Jews in Arab Countries: The Great Uprooting From 1850 to 1975

Georges Bensoussan
Éditions Tallandier

Teaching Nazism and the Shoah: A Comparative Study of Schoolbooks in Europe

Bertrand Lécureur
Georg-Eckert Institute

English translation and online publication of a series of articles on the history of anti-Semitism and the Shoah

La Vie des Idées
Books and Ideas

Symposia and conferences

“Changing Scale. Exploring the Micro-History of the Holocaust”

Institute of modern and contemporary history,
CNRS, ENS

“Raoul Wallenberg 1902–2012, Saving Hungarian Jews”

Irice, Paris I University

IHMC, CNRS, ENS
Swedish Embassy

“Alexandre Glasberg (1902-1981), Priest, Resistance Fighter and Militant”

Lyon III University

“Germany-Israel/Palestine From 1945 to the Present”

Paris X University

“Corporate Liability for Human Rights Violations: A New Relationship between Law and History?”

Tel Aviv University

Archives

Indexing of digitized archives of refugees in France during World War II

French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons





Committee

Memory and Transmission

President

Annette Wieviorka

Members of the committee

Audrey Azoulay, Claude Bochurberg,
Henri Borlant, Tal Bruttman, Zeev Gourarier,
Jean-Claude Grumberg, Esther Hoffenberg,
Michel Laffitte, Olivier Laliou, Marcello Pezzetti,
Laurent Veyssi re, Joseph Zimet

Program Associate

Judith Cytrynowicz

Rachel Rimmer (interim from July 2012 to January 2013)



Audiovisual productions

A Lycée Under the Occupation
Claude Ventura
Flach Film Production

The Shadows
Leïla Ferault-Lévy
Bix Films

Criminal Doctors at Auschwitz
Emil Weiss
Michkan World Productions

The Last Human Being
Pierre-Henry Salfati
Sequoia Films

The Last of the Unjust
Claude Lanzmann
Synecdoche

The Child Hostages of Bergen-Belsen
Teri Wehn-Damisch
Cineteve

Hélène Berr, A Young Girl in Occupied Paris
Jérôme Prieur
Melisande Films

I was Hitler's neighbor
Bertil Scali
and François Bordes
Kuiv Productions

I Dreamed of Armenia
Jean-Pierre Carlon
Les Productions du Iagon

Kinderlekh
Audrey Gordon
Éditions Art Vidéo

The Miracle of Silence
Serge Korber
Ciné Développement

Montreuil-Bellay: A Forgotten Gypsy Camp
Alexandre Fronty
Zoulou Compagnie

Publications

The Fifth Gospel
Slobodan Snajder
Maison d'Europe et d'Orient
Éditions l'Espace d'un Instant

Children of the Shoah: The Deportation of Jewish and Gypsy Children of France
André Rosenberg
Éditions de Paris

The Wilno Ghetto 1941-1944
Avrom Sutskever
French translation

by Gilles Rozier
Éditions Denoël

Henry Bulawko: Life After Life
Gérard Huber
Le Bord de l'Eau
Éditions

The Thousand Mouths of Mankind
Volume 2 of the complete works of Bruno Durocher
Éditions Caractères

The Painted Wall
Otto B. Kraus
followed by the essay *Illusion and Hope*
Catherine Coquiu
Éditions L'Arachnéen

Landscapes of the City of Death
Otto Dov Kulka
French translation by Pierre-Emmanuel Dauzat
Éditions Albin Michel

The Shoah: Inheriting Silence
Pierre Lubek
Éditions des Rosiers

Special issue of Tenou'a magazine, Yom HaShoah
Liberal Jewish Movement of France

Theater

The Journal of Anne Frank
Eric-Emmanuel Schmitt
Théâtre Rive Gauche

Mother of War
Adolphe Nysenholz
Spectacle musical
Anima et C^o

Music During the Occupation and in the Extermination Camps
Cité de la Musique

Dreams and Lies: When History Surfaces
Association Une Histoire de Château

Museums and memorials

Creation of the Shoah Memorial, Drancy
Shoah Memorial

Memorial museum for the children of Vel d'Hiv in Orléans
Start-up funding
CERCIL

Restoration of the permanent exhibition
Resistance and Deportation History Center, Lyon

Memory

Construction of commemorative stelae at Pithiviers and Beaune-la-Rolande

Shoah Mémorial

Placement of a commemorative plaque at the Nîmes train station to the memory of Jewish children deported from the Gard

Grumbach community center, Nîmes

Placement of a commemorative plaques

Jewish cultural association of Nancy

Installation of an interactive terminal at the Ninth Fort museum in Kaunas (Lithuania)

Friends and Family of the Deportees of Convoy 73

Distribution of the *Memorial to the Jews Deported from France, published by the Sons and Daughters of Jews Deported from France*

Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

Commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Vel d'Hiv Roundup

Transportation provided to survivors of the Vel d'Hiv Roundup living in Israel, Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah

Commemoration of Yom HaShoah at Yad Vashem

Participation of the grandchildren of the Righteous Among the Nations, France Israel

Memorial for the Spanish Jews deported from France

Muestros Dezaparesidos

Inauguration of the

Henry Bulawko space

Cercle Bernard Lazare

"Convoy 6 - one train among many others"

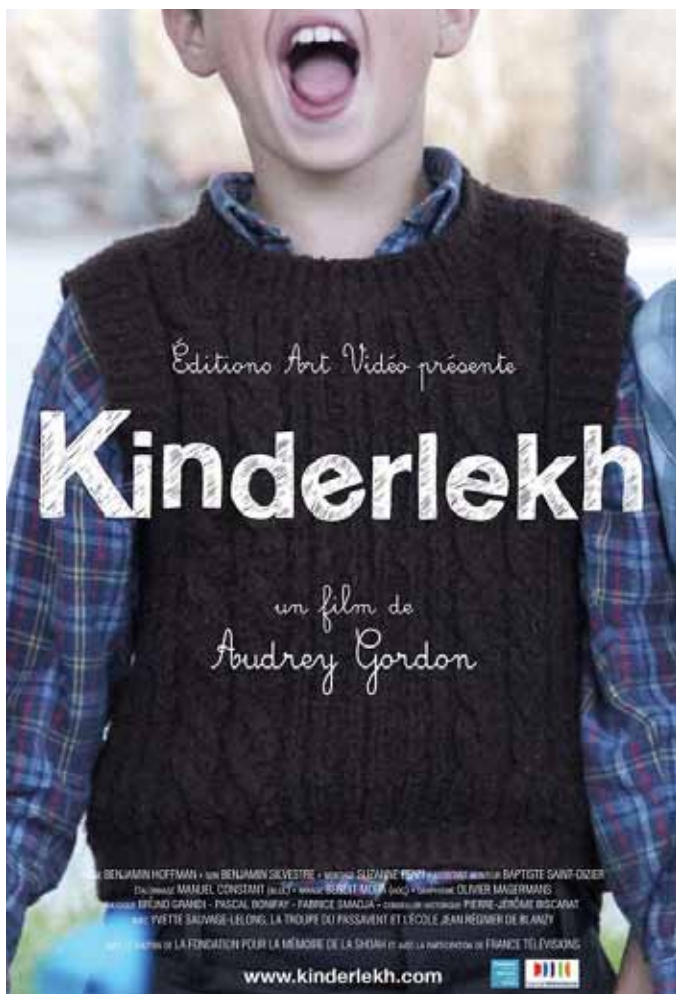
Association for the Memory of Convoy 6

Meeting as part of the centennial events for the OSE

OSE

Organization of a conference on the Rue Amelot

Committee Centre Medem-Arbeiter Ring



Publications in the series “Testimonies of the Shoah”

President of the reading committee

Serge Klarsfeld

Program Associate, director of the series

Philippe Weyl

Members of the reading committee

Henri Borlant, Isabelle Choko,
Olivier Coquard, Katy Hazan,
Dominique Missika, Denis Peschanski,
Paul Schaffer, Annette Zaidman

Passeport for Auschwitz Letters from a doctor in the Drancy camp



Zacharie Mass

*Preface
by Jacques Chirac*

Dr. Mass, interned in the Drancy transit camp from October 16, 1941 to July 31, 1943, wrote 80 letters to his wife.

They provide insights into the life of a doctor from the working-class town of Maisons-Alfort, and reveal unknown aspects of the Drancy camp from an insider's viewpoint.

I Jumped from the Train Fragments



Odette Spingarn

Arrested with her parents on March 31, 1944, in a village in the Corrèze region, Odette Spingarn began a long odyssey: the Périgueux barracks, Drancy and Birkenau, where her mother died. Odette was assigned to “Kanada,” where she

sorted the clothing of assassinated deportees, before being transferred to the Zschopau work camp (Saxony, Germany). As the Allies approached in April 1945, the forced women laborers were packed in a train heading to a death camp. Odette took her fate in her own hands at that moment and escaped by jumping from the train.

Tunisian Jews under the Yoke of the Nazis (November 8, 1942– May 8, 1943)



Texts collected,
presented and
annotated by
Claude Nataf

On the eve of World War II, 90,000 Jews were living in Tunisia. On November 9, 1942, the Nazis invaded the country. During the six-month occupation, from November 1942 to May 1943, they organized roundups; the largest one took place in Tunis. In all, nearly 5,000 Jews were sent to forced labor camps. The first deportations to camps in Europe began in April of 1943. In this third volume of the series on Tunisian Jews, Claude Nataf presents various witness accounts on the fate of the Jewish communities of Tunis, Sousse and Sfax and on several work camps, including Bizerte.

Survival of a Jew in Radom During the Shoah



Szyja Opatowski

Szyja Opatowski, nicknamed Samy, was 17 years old when German troops invaded Poland in September of 1939. Thus began this young Jewish boy's long battle for survival, a constant struggle to escape extermination. In April 1940, Samy was deported to Belzec, then a work camp, on the border of the USSR. Here, his analytical skills, his resourcefulness and his extraordinary instincts helped him to survive. Caught up in one of the "death marches" from Dachau, where his chaotic path had taken him, he managed to escape. And he hid with a local resident for two days, awaiting his liberation by the Americans—in the company of German soldiers who had deserted.

The Rescue of Jewish Children by the OSE



Georges Garel

*With the participation
of Katy Hazan*

This text includes the re-edition of war memoirs by Georges Garel, a man who decided to dedicate his life to the Jewish children pursued during World War II and who founded a secret network of escape routes within the OSE (Society for the Rescue of Children). The text is annotated by the historian Katy Hazan, who studied the underground railways created by the OSE, region by region. Texts by Lili Garel, Georges's wife, her seven children and two grandchildren complete this portrait of an exceptional man that emerges from these

memoirs—that of a modest, courageous and upright man, who had a lasting impact on the focus of the OSE's activities.

The Righteous Who Saved My Family



Jean Henrion

*Preface
by Paul Schaffer*

With clarity and intelligence, Jean Henrion reproduces the seven years of research that successfully singled out four of the Righteous Among the Nations: Pierre Fouchier, Jacques Ellul, Hélène Schweitzer (Rosenberg) and Édith Cérézuelle—the Righteous who saved him and his family. He described the difficulties he faced during the work, but also expresses his gratitude.

I Can Still See ... A Polish-Jewish Child in the Nazi Torment



**Henri Rozen-
Rechelsnazie**

*Preface
by Annette Wieviorka*

Henri, born in Demblin in 1933, lived through the Nazi invasion, the persecutions, the first deportation of Jews from his city—which included his sister and his brother—the Warsaw ghetto, the disappearance of his father, who was summoned to the Kommandantur, and the second deportation, which he narrowly avoided. Yet he did not escape the Demblin work camp, nor that of Czestochowa, where he was deported with his grandfather, nor the Buchenwald concentration camp. Finally, he was liberated from the Terezin ghetto camp, after a three-week convey that his grandfather did not survive.



Committee

Shoah Education

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



Study

Assessing the impact of school trips to Auschwitz over three years

Jean-François
Champollion university,
Albi

Teacher and student training

Memory trip for medical students

Association of
Jewish Doctors in
France,
Paris

Training seminar on the history of the Shoah and Nazi persecutions for young European Roma and antiracist leaders

European Grassroots
Antiracist Movement

“Poland, site of memory”

Beth Rivka Yerres
University Institute
for Teaching Training,
Essonne

Seminar “Nuremberg: the memory of Nazism and the trial of a regime”

Irice

School trips

School trips and teacher training: 2012/2013 campaign Shoah Memorial

“From destruction to renaissance”

March of the Living

“Jewish life and the Shoah in Poland”

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Lycée général et
technologique
Mongazon
Angers, Maine-et-Loire

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Belley, Ain

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Cannes, Alpes-Maritimes

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Coutances, Manche

School trip

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Metz, Moselle

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Paris

Trip to Auschwitz

Aumônerie israéliite
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Trip to Poland

Beth Elicheva
Paris

“History, memory and transmission”

Écoles Ozar Hatorah
Paris, Créteil,
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Lycées Ozar Hatorah
Paris, Créteil

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René Cassin, Paris

“In the footsteps of European Jews in Poland”

Lycée Yabne
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Fossés, Val-de-Marne

“Krakow-Auschwitz: memory of the genocide”

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Quimper, Finistère

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Deportation,
persecutions, memory
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Lycée Saint-Rémy
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1937/1938

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Mémoires Vives radio program on RCJ

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. This show, anchored by Perrine Kervran, Eve Szeftel and Kristel Le Pollotec, is prepared by Rachel Rimmer. It 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 working to link memory spanning time and generations, based on contemporary reality along with with concern for the future.

**All the programs can be heard at
www.memoiresvives.net**



Programs broadcast in 2012

The Archives of the Warsaw ghetto

Guest: Audrey Kichelewski, historian

Primo Levi, a witness passes

Guest: Philippe Mesnard, university professor and director of the Brussels Auschwitz Foundation

Encounter with Joseph Bialot

Guest: Joseph Bialot, writer, former deportee

Conversion of the Bobigny train station into a memorial

Guest: Anne Bourgon, project director for the city of Bobigny

"In the footsteps of a photograph"

Guests: Galith Touati, director of Yad Layaed France, and Laurent Klein, primary school director

Eternal life, by Sholem Aleikhem

Guests: Ariel Sion and Arthur Langerman, translators

Children of the ghetto,

by Israël Zangwill
Guest: Marie-Brunette Spire, translator

Haim in the Light of a Violin

Guest: Gérald Garutti, author and director

"The OSE, an NGO ahead of its time"

Guest: Katy Hazan, historian, exhibition curator

The story of the grandparents I didn't have

Guest: Ivan Jablonka, lecturer in contemporary history

The law of my land

Guest: Serge Lascar, screenwriter

Adolf Island Deportation to Aurigny Island

Guests: Patrick Viret and Ludmila Melnikova, directors

The Shoah Memorial

Guest: Jacques Fredj, director of the Shoah Memorial

And you think that's funny?

Guest: Gérard Rabinovitch, CNRS researcher in political philosophy

A name too many: Israel illegitimate?

Guest: Jacques Tarnero, essayist and documentary filmmaker

Inside the Drancy camp

Guests: Annette Wiewiorka and Michel Laffitte, historians

Montreuil-Bellay: A forgotten gypsy camp

Guest: Alexandre Fronty, director

The Aladdin Project in Turkey

Guest: Anne-Marie Revcolevschi, president of the Aladdin Project

Hidden children in France

Guest: Nathalie Zajde, psychology lecturer at Paris VIII University and at the Centre Georges Devereux

Letters by Zacharie Mass

Guests: Gabrielle Mass, daughter of Dr. Mass,

and Michel Laffitte, historian

Edouard Moysé and Jewish painting

Guest: Jean Bernheim, author, and Dominique Jarassé, art historian

Vassili Grossman, an activist author

Guest: Myriam Anissimov, writer

The Camp des Milles Memorial Site

Guest: Alain Chouraqui, president of the Camp des Milles Foundation

"Children of the Shoah"

Guests: Sophie Nagiscarde and Jean-Yves Potel, exhibition curators at the Shoah Memorial

Jews in Arab Countries: The Great Uprooting

Guest: Georges Bensoussan, historian, director of *La Revue d'histoire de la Shoah*

My name is Isaac and I was a hidden child

Guest: Nathalie Grenon, director of the CERCIL

Drancy, a camp at the edge of Paris

Guests: Philippe Saada, director, Michel Laffitte, historian, co-author of the film

Compiègne's Camp C

Guest: Marc Tavernier, director

History of the OSE,

Czarist Russia to the French Occupation

Guest: Sabine Zeitoun, historian

"Jews in Algeria"

Guest: Anne-Hélène Hoog, historian, exhibition curator for the MAHJ

Inauguration of the Drancy Memorial

Guests: David de Rothschild, President of the FMS and Philippe Allouche, Executive Director

The Breath of Life

Guest: Benjamin Gross, philosopher and Talmudist

The reopening of the Resistance and Deportation History Center in Lyon

Guest: Isabelle Rivé, director of the CHR D

Jews in Tunisia under the Nazi yoke

Guest: Claude Nataf, historian, president of the Historical Society of Tunisian Jews

They called him Tommy

Guest: Alain Blottière, writer and co-author of the film

I dreamed of Armenia

Guest: Jean-Pierre Carlon, director

The LICA: origins of anti-racism

Guest: Emmanuel Debono, historian



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