

Mémorial  
de la SHOAH

Musée,  
Centre  
de documentation  
juive  
contemporaine



# Annual Report 2011

# editorial

In 2011, the Shoah Memorial welcomed 200,249 visitors.

This is a cause of pride because this year, 22,000 visitors more than in 2010 opened the door to our building, discovered our exhibitions and attended our conferences. I see here the sign that the Memorial is open, attractive, educational, fulfilling its mission: to teach and to transmit.

All the facts that appear in this annual report confirm the pertinence of our decisions. Two of our temporary exhibitions are emblematic:

- *Eichmann on trial*, examining the trial in 1961 in Jerusalem of the Nazi dignitary.
- *European Sport under Nazism, from the Olympic games of Berlin to the London Olympics (1936-1948)* which demonstrated an implacable rigour on a little studied theme: that of the Nazi's policy of racial purges.

With these exhibitions we have shown our ability to treat the history of the Shoah by following a new approach to questioning the historiography of this period.

Year after year the Memorial stands out as an exceptional place of research and transmission. In 2011, in the context of a partnership with the French national rail firm (SNCF), our institution also received its archives dating from the Second World War. I see here the recognition of our work and I would like to congratulate the SNCF's desire to bring to light their action during this period.

These, amongst others, are the activities, in my view, that are representative of this year 2011.

I would like to end, first of all, by congratulating the staff of the Memorial, the researchers and historians who support our work. I want to express also my recognition, in particular, of the witnesses who honour us by sharing their story. They are the pillars of our building and our dear friends. Without you, the Shoah Memorial could not fulfil its mission. It is with you, and due to you, that the Memorial has, year after year, pursued its work. May you be thanked.

**Éric de Rothschild**  
**President of the Shoah Memorial**



the year  
2011  
in figures

- 200,249 visitors in 2011 (178,000 in 2010)
- 1,474 groups were welcomed (as opposed to 1,302 in 2010) of which 83% were school groups (7% primary, 50% secondary and 43% high school). They attended 195 workshops and 1,226 visits. 52% of the groups were from the Île-de-France, 44% from across France and 4% from abroad.
- 102 training sessions for 4,500 people of which 2,800 were teachers (in 2010 there were 110 training sessions).
- 23 trips (25 in 2010) of which 21 were to Auschwitz and 2 to Germany. They were organized throughout the year from Paris and across France and involved 2,830 participants. Of the trips, 13 were part of the FMS/Memorial program (7 trips for teachers and academic inspectors and 6 trips for school groups), 4 in the context of our partnership with the regional council of the Île-de-France and 6 were for individuals.
- 5 exhibitions were shown at the Shoah Memorial, 4 of them having been created in 2011. 7 exhibitions were reconfigured to tour, 5 of them internationally.
- 83 places hosted our travelling exhibitions (61 in 2010), of which 21 were abroad.
- 113 events were organized in the auditorium (121 in 210) and about 8,200 people attended them (8,811 in 2010).
- 283 films (306 in 2010) and 23 audio recordings were acquired.
- 2,060 visitors came to the Multimedia Learning Centre, amongst which 273 went to “Cinema Thursdays”.
- More than 1,841,260 pages of documents were acquired (1,150,000 in 2010), of which 4,207 were individual gifts and 1,200,000 pages were scanned from the SNCF archives.
- 3,106 requests (1,952 in 2010) from family research and from abroad were responded to.
- 15,531 new images (26,997 in 2010), of which 32 original posters and 91 postcards were acquired. 3,546 images were scanned (3,120 in 2010) 32 posters were restored (20 in 2010). 151 projects (199 in 2010) used photographs from the Memorial’s collection.
- 10% of supplementary documents have enriched the library’s collection.
- The reading room recorded 5,200 viewings of documents (4,160 in 2010), and welcomed 6,444 readers (5,670 in 2010) of which 2,066 were researchers (1,862 in 2010) and 477 first-time visitors (451 in 2010), resulting in the realisation of 470 works.
- 348,899 visits to the Shoah Memorial’s website, representing a roughly 7% increase.
- 7 major commemorations were organized by the Memorial.
- 1,973 press articles were recorded.

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Cover:  
The Wall of the Righteous.  
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# cultural program

## Temporary Exhibitions

5 temporary exhibitions were presented at the Memorial, 4 of which were created in 2011: *Eichmann on trial, Jerusalem 1961*; *European Sport under Nazism, from the Olympic Games of Berlin to the London Olympics*; *Mus/Mouse/Maus. Swedish variations of Art Spiegelman's comic book*, and finally, *Cinema and the Shoah, from poster to press-book*.

The exhibition *Irène Némirovsky "Sometimes it feels like I'm a stranger"* opened on the 18th October 2010 and finished on the 8th March 2011.

***Cinema and Shoah,***  
***from poster to press-book***

**19th September 2010 - 28th August 2011**  
New hanging from April 2011

The documents presented in the exhibition, which began on the 18th September 2010, were updated from April 2011. This new presentation highlighted the Memorial's collection and, more precisely, its collection related to cinematographic production concerning the Shoah.

*Eichmann on trial,*  
*Jerusalem 1961*

**8th April - 28th September 2011**

Fifty years after the first Israeli judicial confrontation with a Nazi criminal, the exhibition *Eichmann on trial, Jerusalem 1961*, reassembled original documents, videos and manuscripts from the Israel State Archives, from the CDJC and from German archives, to understand the extraordinary nature of this trial. A civil rather than military tribunal, national rather than international, it equally allowed for the audience of over 100 witnesses, nearly all Shoah survivors, as well as that of the accused, Adolf Eichmann, one of the coordinators of the "Final Solution".

The scientific curator was Henry Rousso, Director of Research at IHTP-CNRS. An exceptional partnership with the Israel State Archives allowed for the presentation of images from Adolf Eichmann's trial filmed by Leo Hurwitz. These are now part of the Memorial's Multimedia Learning Centre.



*Eichmann on trial, Jerusalem 1961*  
8th April - 28th September 2011

### **Institutional Partners**

Israel State Archives, Direction of Memory, Heritage and Archives of the Ministry of Defence (DMPA)

### **Media Partners**

*Le Monde* magazine, *L'Histoire*, *Toute l'histoire*, France Inter

### **Press releases**

258

### **Off-print**

Off-print publication of *Le Monde* magazine in 10,000 copies

### **Brochure**

10 x 21 cm, 16 pages, 60,000 copies, included in *L'Histoire* magazine

### **Poster Campaign**

In the Parisian underground, 500 posters (1 x 1,50m) from the 12th to the 19th April, 400 posters from the 1st to the 7th June and one week in September

**Mini internet website on the exhibition in French and English**

**Exhibition Catalogue**  
1,500 catalogues in French





*European Sport under Nazism*  
9th November 2011 - 29th April 2012

**Institutional Partners**

Insep, National Museum of Sport

**Media Partners**

*L'Histoire, Toute l'histoire, Métro, Télérama*

**Press releases**

107 (from November to December 2011)

**Off-print**

Off-print publication of *L'Histoire* in 10,000 copies

**Exhibition Brochure**

10,000 copies, distributed to Friends of Museums societies, teachers, sports associations and centres, cultural centres

**Poster Campaign**

In the Parisian underground, 500 posters (1 x 1,50m) from the 9th to the 15th November and 250 posters from the 21st to the 28th December

**Mini internet website**

In French and in English

**Exhibition Catalogues**

2,000 catalogues in French, 1,000 in English

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*Mus/ Mouse/Maus.*  
*Swedish variations of*  
*Art Spiegelman's comic book*

18th September 2011 - 4th March 2012

For European Heritage Day, the Memorial inaugurated its exhibition *Mus/Mouse/Maus. Swedish variations of Art Spiegelman's comic book*, an interpretation by 26 Swedish artists of the famous graphic novel. The exhibition also underlined the heritage dimension of Art Spiegelman's work and revealed the strength of the 9th art in the transmission of the history of the Holocaust. It was also an opportunity to discover Swedish comic books, their artists and the quality of their means of expression.

This exhibition was produced with the Swedish Comics association, in partnership with the Swedish Institute in Paris. The exhibition curator was the author, Jamil Mani.

*European Sport under Nazism,*  
*from the Olympic Games of Berlin*  
*to the London Olympics (1936-1948)*

9th November 2011 - 29th April 2012

The Fascist and Nazi regimes selected athletes and controlled sport clubs in order to better dominate the education of their youth. They used sport as a vector for their racial and xenophobic ideology, the sporting parades as a means to uniform young people's thoughts and behavior. On the other hand, the oppressed could find refuge in sport and, in practising it, a form of resistance. Through numerous archival documents and also objects, the exhibition covered the tragic decade beginning with the Berlin games organized by the 3rd Reich in 1936 to the Olympic games in London in 1948, following the life of around 20 athletes whose careers and lives were affected by the growth of Nazism.

The scientific curator was Patrick Clastres, historian and researcher at the Centre for History at Sciences Po.



The exhibition  
*European Sport  
under Nazism,  
from the Olympic  
Games of Berlin  
to the London  
Olympics (1936-1948).*  
© Michel Isaac/  
Memorial de  
la Shoah/CDJC.





Above:  
*Killing Kasztner* film poster  
 by Gaylen Ross.  
 © All rights reserved.

Below:  
 The actress Irène Jacob came  
 to read extracts from works  
 by Irène Némirovsky on the 24th  
 of January, 2011. © Sonia Sieff.

## Edmond J. Safra auditorium program

Attentive to present a diverse program, the Memorial's auditorium organized events around the temporary exhibitions, literary and cinematographic releases and celebrated anniversaries. There were 295 speakers in 2011.

During the year, there were 113 events, attracting about 8,200 people. The most successful were the première of *Attention aux Enfants!* organized with the *Œuvre de secours aux enfants* (OSE) (Works of Support to Children) and the evening with the Nuremberg prosecutor, Benjamin Ferencz.

The auditorium's programming has allowed us to develop partnerships with, amongst others, the Cultural Section of the Israeli Embassy in France, the Austrian Cultural Forum, the Polish Institute in Paris, the Goethe Institute, the INA, the Historic German Institute, the Israel State Archives, the Jerusalem Cinematheque, the Beit Lohamei Haghetat and the CNC film archives.

## Events relating to exhibitions

3 cycles of conferences and projections relating to temporary exhibitions were held in 2011.

The actress, Irène Jacob, read extracts of Irène Némirovsky's texts.

For the *Eichmann on trial, Jerusalem 1961* exhibition, the conferences and projections concentrated on the nature of the trial, the figure of Adolf Eichmann and the State of Israel's relationship to the Shoah. Amongst these events, the public was particularly impressed by "Hannah Arendt and the Eichmann trial: from Jerusalem to New York", the screening of Gaylen Ross' film *Killing Kasztner*, in the presence of his daughter and grand daughter, the meeting with Tom Hurwitz, the son of Leo Hurwitz, the author of the Eichmann trial images. The Shoah Memorial organized, in partnership with the Jerusalem Cinematheque, and the Beit Lohamei Haghetat, the screening of 3 historical documentaries: *The 81st Blow* (1974), *The Last Sea* (1979) and *Flames in the Ashes* (1985) in the presence of the documentary filmmaker and writer Haïm Gouri and his co-authors. These films have recently been restored with the help of the Jerusalem Cinematheque.

To close the cycle, there was a meeting between Serge Klarsfeld and Claude Lanzmann.

The cycle *European Sport under Nazism, from the Olympic Games of Berlin to the London Olympics (1936-1948)* allowed a further reflection on the lot of Jewish athletes and the place of sport in Nazi and Fascist regimes. A symposium called "Sport, bodies, authoritarian and totalitarian regimes" was co-organized with the Centre for History at Sciences Po.

Furthermore, the Memorial programmed an event on the representation of the Shoah in comic books from 1944 to the present day, in the context of the *Mus/Mouse/Maus* exhibition, on the occasion of the 28th European Heritage Day.

## As part of the Commemoration framework

As with every year, the Memorial programmed conferences and complementary lectures for the different anniversaries that took place throughout the year.

For Holocaust Remembrance and Prevention of Crimes against Humanity day, on the 27th January, the Memorial screened *A Film Unfinished* by Yaël Hersonski, which was nominated for the 2011 Oscars in the best foreign documentary category.

For the reading of the names of *Yom HaShoah*, on the 1st and 2nd of May, 2011, the Memorial programmed a series of screenings and events.

## Testimonials

In its desire to transmit the memory of the Shoah, the Memorial has, for some years, put in place meetings with the deported, the hidden children, the resistance fighters... This year, 21 witnesses came to share their story and that of the Shoah in these privileged encounters with the public.



Serge Klarsfeld, lawyer and historian (above), Claude Lanzmann, filmmaker and historian (below), as part of the event "Views on the Eichmann trial".  
© Shoah Memorial/CDJC.



Left page:

Above:  
Mazarine Pingeot came to the Shoah Memorial on the 9th October 2011 to present her book, during a conference moderated by the journalist Ivan Levai. © Maxime Letertre.

Below:  
Maxime Steinberg, specialist on the history of the Holocaust in Belgium. © All rights reserved.

#### Brochure on the cycle the Shoah in Belgium

Brochure 10 x 21 cm, 12 pages, 8,000 copies, distributed to Friends of Museum societies, to teachers and to cultural centres.

Right page:  
A musical performance accompanying the event "Music in the camps".  
Coll. Shoah Memorial/CDJC.

## Thematic Series

From the 6th to the 16th March 2011, an important cycle on the history of the Shoah in Belgium was programmed for the first time. It was an occasion to honour Maxime Steinberg, recently deceased, one of the major research figures in this area. The Museum of Resistance of Bondues, IMAJ, Sonuma-audiovisual archives, the Foundation of Judaism of Belgium and the city of Liege were partners in this programming, which was under the esteemed patronage of the Belgium Embassy in France.

The recent publications in Poland, and in France, of works relating to the relationship between Jews and Poles between 1939 and 1945 and the inauguration of a new museum of history of Polish Jews, inspired the programming of a series of meetings in the presence of specialists, and in partnership with the Polish Institute in Paris.

## Events, literary and cinematographic releases

More than twenty events, each on a specific work, allowed the public to discover current literature in 2011 about the Shoah. Mazarine Pingeot, for example, came to present her book *Pour mémoire*. The Memorial also welcomed Élie Pressmann for a meeting with playwrights.

3 film premières were presented at the Memorial: *Attention aux enfants! Les Orphelins de la Shoah de Montmorency* (The Orphans of the Shoah of Montmorency) by José Ainouz, *Une vie avec Oradour* by Patrick Séraudie and the 3rd episode of the series *Les Combattants de l'ombre. La résistance au génocide (1942-43)* (Shadow Fighters, The European resistance against Nazism) by Bernard George.

Furthermore, with the aim of remembering victims of all genocides and of addressing the research in this field, the Memorial programmed a reading of extracts from the works of Jean Hatzfeld, on the occasion of the commemoration of the Tutsi genocide in Rwanda, on the 6th of April. Additionally, on the 6th October, a day of the symposium called "*Tsiganes' Nomades: un malentendu européen*" ("*Tzigan*", 'Gypsy', 'Nomad': a European misunderstanding") was organized by the Universities of Paris 8, Pau and Verona.



day-to-day  
memorial



## Commemorative Ceremonies

On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the discovery of the Auschwitz camp on the 27th January, the Shoah Memorial, in 2011, like in 2010, coordinated throughout the nation, events both educational and commemorative, in partnership with institutions of memorial and persecution sites, internment, the deportation and extermination of Jews in France: the Association of the camp of Gurs, the Centre of study and research on the internment camps of the Loiret and the Jewish deportation (CERCIL), the European Centre of deported members of the Resistance – the site of the former concentration camp of Natzweiler – ONACVG, the general Council of the Pyrénées Orientales, and the Maison d'Izieu. These commemorations took place under the esteemed patronage of Alain Juppé, Minister of Defence, and of Luc Chatel, Minister of Education.

A ceremony was also organized on the 26th January at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, in the presence notably of Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial, Yehuda Bauer, Israeli historian, Shlomo Venezia, writer and survivor of *Sonderkommando* of Auschwitz-Birkenau.

On the occasion of Yom HaShoah, the date set by the State of Israel for the commemoration of victims of the Holocaust and of the heroes of the Jewish resistance during the Second World War, the Shoah Memorial organized, for the 6th consecutive year, a reading of the names of the deported Jews of France in front of the Wall of Names. This was under the aegis of The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah and in partnership with the Jewish Liberal Movement of France (MJLF), the Association of the Sons and Daughters of Deported Jews in France (FFDJF) and the Consistoire of Paris. During this uninterrupted reading of 24 hours, the name was read of each man, woman and child, who was deported by the convoys No. 67 to No. 16. These readings took place in the presence of Claude Guéant, Minister of the Interior, Daniel Canepa, prefect of the Île-de-France region, Michel Gaudin, police prefect, Jean-Paul Huchon, President of the Regional Council of the Île-de-France, Bertrand Delanoë, Mayor of Paris, and many personalities.

Thursday the 14th April, 2011 was the 68th anniversary of the uprising of the Warsaw Ghetto. In partnership with the Representative Council of french Jewish institutions (CRIF) this ceremony brought together the Polish Ambassador, Tomasz Orłowski and the Israeli Ambassador, Yossi Gal, the President of the CRIF, Richard Prasquier and the President of the Shoah Memorial, Éric de Rothschild.



Above:  
Tomasz Orłowski, Polish Ambassador in France, as part of the 68th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, 14th April 2011.  
© Shoah Memorial/CDJC.

Centre:  
Gérard Longuet, Minister of Defence, Anne Hidalgo, First Deputy to the Mayor of Paris, in the crypt of the Shoah Memorial as part of the national day for the memory of victims and heroes of deportation.  
© Jean-Marc Lebaz.

Below:  
Élisabeth de Fontenay, philosopher, during the ceremony for *Hazkarah* at the Shoah Memorial.  
© Sandra Saragoussi.



Left page:

Above:

Maître Jean Castelain, chairman of the Paris bar, gave a historic speech on the 3rd of October, 2011 during a ceremony assembling the Jewish lawyers of France, organized with the support of the CRIF and of the Parisian Order of lawyers. Recalling the "Jewish Status" adopted 71 years earlier, in 1940, forbidding Jews from entering into numerous professions including that of lawyer, the chairman recognized the moral fault committed by the Order of lawyers at the time, who remained indifferent in the face of such injustice. © Guillaume Cayeux.

Below:

Jack Lang, president of the IMEC, visited the exhibition about Irène Némirovsky on the 10th February, 2011. © Shoah Memorial/CDJC.

Right page:

Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial, and Avner Shalev, President of Yad Vashem Israël, reveal the new plaques of the Wall of the Righteous. © Emmanuel Rioufol.

The national day for the memory of victims and heroes of the deportation, on Sunday the 24th April, 2011, was commemorated in the presence of Gérard Longuet, Minister of Defence.

On the 13th September 2011, an inaugural ceremony of new plaques on the Wall of the Righteous with the names of people recognized "Righteous among nations" between 2006 and 2010, was unveiled in the presence of Yossi Gal, the State of Israel's Ambassador in France, Avner Shalev, President of Yad Vashem Israel and Jean-Raphaël Hirsch, President of the French Committee for Yad Vashem. On that day, the Wall of the Righteous carried the names of 3,337 French people or people having acted in France, recognized since 1964 by Yad Vashem and the State of Israel.

On Sunday the 2nd October, 2011, the *Hazkarah* ceremony, dedicated to Shoah victims without burial, was celebrated with an address by Élisabeth de Fontenay.

Finally, on Sunday 11th December, 2011, a ceremony took place for the memory of the Raid of Tunis. This was organized with the Society for the history of Jews in Tunisia.

## Filming

Since its opening in 2005, the Memorial has regularly received requests for shooting and filming. In 2011 it responded to 55 requests, of which 19 were for documentaries.

## Official Visits

In 2011 the Memorial had the pleasure of welcoming numerous figures such as Yossi Gal, Ambassador for the State of Israel in France, Christian Piotre, General Secretary for the Ministry of Defence, Tomasz Orłowski, Polish Ambassador in France, Jean Castelain, barrister from the Paris Bar, Schlomo Molla, Deputy in the Israeli Parliament, Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, Luc Chatel, Minister of Education, Yulli Edelstein, Minister of Public Diplomacy and of Affairs of the diaspora of the State of Israel and Jack Lang, President of the Institut mémoire de l'édition contemporaine (IMEC).

## Annual Memorial Charity Gala

Each year the Memorial holds, at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, a gala concert designed to raise funds which contribute to the running of the organization. On the 23rd November, 2011, the violinist, Lisa Batiashvili, the oboist, François Leleux, the cellist, Sebastian Klinger, the violist, Guy Ben-Ziony and the pianist, Milana Chernyavska, performed the works of Mozart, Prokofiev and Britten.



awareness-  
raising

Raising public awareness for the history of the Shoah lies at the heart of the Shoah Memorial's activities, and it has developed different means to transmit, to all, this history: guided visits, trips to memorial sites, meeting with witnesses, workshops. Adapted to the needs of the participants, the workshops welcome groups from classes *CM2* (final year of primary school) to the *Terminale* (final year of high school), while also welcoming individuals, from 8 to 12 years old, during their school holidays. For adults there are 4 themed workshops.

## For individual members of the general public

Conceived around artistic practice, the children's workshops have as their objective the desire to waken the child's creativity and to arouse their curiosity for history and civic values. Amongst the 6 programmed workshops "Memory-aid" was a new one. From the work and installations of 20th century artists, the workshop questioned the children on their perception of the past.

For adults, there was also a new workshop created in 2011: "Archives and genealogy". This new monthly workshop proposed an introduction to genealogical research, its methods and resources. Other workshops were renewed such as "Singing in May" a choral workshop which resulted, at the end of the year, in a concert for the *Fête de la Musique* (the annual Music Festival).

The "Cinema Thursdays" at the Memorial's Multimedia Learning Centre, established in 2010, has a loyal public: 279 people attended the 10 screenings in 2011.

Furthermore, nighttime guided visits on Thursdays were programmed during the temporary exhibitions *Eichmann on trial*, *European sport under Nazism* and *Mus/Mouse/Maus*.

Finally, 6 remembrance trips were organized by the Shoah Memorial, 4 to Auschwitz and 2 new ones, the first to Berlin and the other, tracing the lives of German Jews and of the Shoah in Berlin, Weimar, Frankfurt and Worms.

## For schools

The activities proposed for students are varied: guided visits of the Memorial, meetings with witnesses, workshops, trips to a memorial site. Since 2009 the number of workshops has continued to increase:



Above:  
The children's workshops favor exchange and questioning.  
© Florence Brochoire.

Below:  
The workshop "Archives and genealogy" proposes an introduction into the research and methods of using documents.  
© Florence Brochoire.





Left page:  
A group of students, during  
their visit to the Auschwitz-Birkenau  
camp, accompanied by a guide  
and Yvette Lévy, a witness.  
© Jean-Marc Lebaz.

Right page:  
Specific visits are organized  
for each level, here a class of CM2  
(final year at primary school).  
© Florence Brochoire.

from 86 in 2009, the number passed 155 in 2010 and was up to 195 in 2011.

The most demanded workshop for primary students was 'The Children of Two Names' which presented the steps of exclusion of Jews in France during the Occupation. For secondary students, the most popular was 'The Olympic games of Berlin to Auschwitz: sport between propaganda and resistance'.

The Shoah Memorial and 6 cultural institutions (the Army Museum, the Museum of the Art and History of Judaism, the National Archives, the Maison d'Izieu, the Museum of National Resistance and the Forum des images) established inter-museum trips for secondary students. The most popular of these was "Propaganda and Counter Propaganda during the Second World War" which was organized in conjunction with the Army Museum. This represented 53% of these inter-museum events.

35 school groups (20 in 2010) attended screenings of meetings with survivors, historians and filmmakers. This was in partnership with the Forum des Images. It was offered free to French college and school students in the context of the partnership with the Île-de-France region.

806 students participated in one of the 4 travel trips of remembrance, in the context of the partnership with

the Île-de-France region, that included, in addition to a Shoah Memorial visit, a visit to the camp at Drancy, to Fort du Mont-Valérien, to the Mémorial de la France combattante, to the Memorial of the Deportation of the Île-de-la-Cité, to the Commemorative Monument of the Vél d'Hiv Raid, or even to the historic tour of the Marais.

The Shoah Memorial organized and accompanied 10 study trips to Poland. 4 of these were in the context of a partnership with the Île-de-France region, for high school students and Greater Paris apprentices and 6 in the context of a program initiated by The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah with the support of the regions of Basse-Normandie, Pays-de-la-Loire, Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur, Alsace and the city of Grenoble. Each of these 10 trips had a pre and post trip factor to it. The classes from the Île-de-France each produced a panel which, combined, formed the exhibition "Visions of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camps by young students of the Greater Paris area" (see page 33).

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**The pedagogic activities were proposed by the pedagogic institute of Edmond J. Safra in a partnership signed on the 25th April, 2010, for a duration of 7 years.**



seminar  
and training  
activities

The Shoah Memorial has been committed for many years to supporting teachers and others working in social and civil organizations.

## For the teaching profession in France

Training courses at the Shoah Memorial are designed to adapt to teacher availability: they take place one day a month or as an intensive seminar over several days, in Paris, across France or abroad.

In the Île-de-France (around Paris), teachers, principals, training teachers, archivists and librarians from high-schools and CFAs (apprentice training centres) were able to participate in 10 days of thematic training sessions set up in 2011 in partnership with the regional council.

Amongst the subjects covered, were: “Fine Art and the Shoah”, “Medicine, science and racism during the 1930s and 1940s”, and “The Shoah, a historical and educational subject”.

Other partnerships with academies and education authorities (Aix-Marseille, Lille, Nantes, Paris, Toulouse, etc.) have allowed for seminars on teaching the history of the Shoah to be included in initial and ongoing training in the national Education program for teachers of first and second degrees.

A program was also created with the DAAC (the Academic Delegation for Art and Culture). The teachers of the second degree of the Paris Academy were invited to meet authors and discover works of contemporary artistic and literary creation.

The university sessions of the Shoah Memorial are longer, and are for teachers who would like to further their knowledge of the history of the Shoah and look into the problematics related to teaching it. 3 seminars are held in different places: in Paris during the summer (level 1), in Poland (level 2), and in Israel before the start of the academic year (level 3).

The first took place from the 3rd to the 8th of July. There were several historical conferences and workshops on educational tools, as well as commented visits of the Shoah Memorial, the Museum of the Art and History of Judaism, and the Drancy camp.

The second took place from the 18th to the 25th of August. Participants visited the principal places of Jewish culture in Poland, as well as the extermination sites implemented by the nazis. They also met historians, teachers, and members of the Jewish community.



During the summer university session in Paris teachers visit the Drancy camp, the main internment and transit camp for Jews of France from 1941 to 1945. © Jérémie Beck.



At the Memorial, Italian professors were able to further their knowledge on the Shoah and exchange questions on teaching methods.  
© Shoah Memorial/CDJC.

A group of Moroccan teachers on a training session at the Birkenau camp, June, 2011.  
© Shoah Memorial/CDJC.

The university session in Israel allowed for participants to visit places of remembrance of the Shoah and to question specialists on their educational methods and on the evolution of their knowledge, from the 26th December to the 2nd of January. In total, these university sessions brought together 110 people in 2011.

During a program initiated by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, 6 three-day trips to Cracow and Auschwitz were organized for teachers. They were preceded by a day of study, and were followed by a furthering of educational discussion. The same training was organized for the first time for academic history inspectors.

## For foreign teachers

2011 was marked by new training programs and the continuation of many previous projects.

At the start of the year, the first edition of the winter university session *"Pensare e insegnare la Shoah"* (Thinking about and teaching the Shoah), specifically for Italian teachers, took place at the Shoah Memorial in Paris under the patronage of the Italian Ministry for Instruction, University and Research. This seminar aimed to initiate exchange between the French and Italian educative systems on the teaching of the Shoah.

Also for the first time, a training course for Moroccan teachers was organized in Paris from the 30th of May to the 4th of June, and was continued with a trip to Auschwitz.

Partnerships with the *Russian Holocaust Foundation* and the *Holocaust Educational Trust* led to the establishment of training programs for Russian teachers (from the 27th to the 30th of June) and for English teachers (from the 24th to the 27th of October).



The workshops created in partnership with the Council of Europe were held again. As such, the seminar for an initiation into the history and educational practices was held at the Shoah Memorial, a program of the European workshop: “History of the Shoah and of the genocides of the 20th Century”. The seminar brought together teachers from about twenty European countries. The partnership with the Ukrainian Centre for studies on the Holocaust was also continued this year, and led to training sessions for Ukrainian secondary school teachers from the 3rd to the 6th of October, concentrating notably on Jewish life before the Shoah or on Nazi ideology.

## For specific groups of the public

The Memorial has set up training courses adapted to different professions. In 2011, therefore, thanks to a partnership established with the police prefecture, 880 new police recruits and 30 police commissioners were trained. 120 magistrates signed onto the course while at the National School for Magistrature and 100 administration managers newly affected to the Ministry of the Defense were able to follow specific seminars at the Shoah Memorial, as part of the convention signed with the Ministry of Defence.

Finally, training courses for carers and educators working in contact with people who lived through the Shoah continued in 2011.



Training for new police recruits now also includes a seminar at the Shoah Memorial. © Emmanuel Rioufol.

# documentary resources

## The documentation centre

### The Archives

In 2011, over 1,841,260 documents were acquired (1,150,000 in 2010). Amongst these acquisitions, 4,207 were donated by individuals, from 1,703 original pieces and 2,504 reproductions. A substantial number of private funds also provided precious documents to the Memorial's archives, notably the copy of an SNCF (French national rail) archive relative to the Second World War, officially handed to the Shoah Memorial on the 6th of December, and available for consultation in the reading room. The Memorial also bought documents from collectors or at auction. It becomes the Maxime Steinberg fund composed of thousands of documents and books in relation to scientific activities by this specialist in the history of the Belgian Jews during the Shoah. Moreover, the "Fichier Juif" ("Jewish register"), from the national Archives, of 321,224 images, which one could only consult on microfilm until then, were entirely digitalized from November 2010 to February 2011. A partnership with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum led to the acquisition of reproductions of documents from the Argentine IWO Foundation (43,000 pages) and the Central Zionist Archives (216,189 images).

New documents were also adopted in 2011 with the addition of 287 individual donations, the digitization of 166 new drawings and the cataloguing of 1,100 tracts. The collection of objects (1,507 pieces) was entirely classified and photographed. 541 pages of documents were digitized also, as a response to commissions as well as safeguarding operations concerning archives from the Israelite community of Vichy, the Lublin collection, the Diamant collection, the CRIF (Representative council of French Jewish institutions) microfilms, representing a total of 153,487 views. These digitalized documents were presented to Yad Vashem as part of a convention partnership between the archives of the two institutions.

Several initiatives were taken for curative and preventive restoration: in total over 3,500 pages and 16 drawings were treated. Following an intervention led on the collection of clothes worn by the deported (made up of 35 pieces), its conservation conditions were improved.

On a daily basis, data concerning the central collection of names holding cards relative to victims of the Shoah in France was corrected and enriched. There were a total of 1,970 interventions in 2011. Of these, 411 had an impact on the Wall of Names (i.e., 394 modifications and 17 additions).



Above:  
Guillaume Pepy, President of the SNCF and Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial, during the official presentation of the 1,200,000 digitized pages from the SNCF archives.  
© Emmanuel Rioufol.

Below:  
Photographic album "Les ateliers de Bischheim à l'heure nazie" [the Bischheim ateliers at the time of the Nazis], telling the story of the SNCF workshops in Alsace during the Second World War. 1940-1944. By C. Jehlé (94 colour pages).  
© Shoah Memorial / SNCF archives.

Ma grand'tante

Marie Schwartz (87 ans.) de Paris

(sœur de ma grand'mère maternelle Rose.)  
a été arrêtée ce 1er jour de Soucoth 1942  
par la Police française  
N'ell jamais revenue de déportation

Son dernier message:



Drancy 10 Nov

Ma chère N.

Je part pour une destination inconnue  
votre pauvre tante.

Je vous embrasse tous  
très fort

voire tante  
qui vous aime

Marie Schwartz

The archive service moreover responded to 3,106 research requests and created 74 contracts for the use of archive document reproductions.

280 people were also received for the preparation of a compensation dossier. Lastly, the reading room was frequented by a substantially increased number of visitors (+ 15,70% in comparison with 2010).

## The photographic library

In 2011, research by the photographic library led to the acquisition of 15,531 images from, amongst others, private archives (5,199), institutional archives (3,619), purchases (756), and reports (4,856).

Amongst the acquisitions from institutions, notably Jewish organizations working between 1933 and 1945, there were 1,452 photographs from the Photo Labor Committee representing children in post-war orphanages, which has been an important addition to the Memorial's collection.

The photographic library being open every Tuesday afternoon has meant that it has received 259 families who has led to the acquisition of numerous photographs. Two major projects undertaken with the Jewish communities of Strasbourg and Neuilly led to the acquisition of exceptional photographs and testimonials, the images of which play an important role in transmission.

756 photographs were purchased from collectors, including an album that had belonged to an SS, 91 postcards, 32 historical posters and 978 documents from cinematographic archives.

Documentary treatment led to the digitization of 333 posters and 3,546 photos, as well as the transfer of the catalogue of the documentation Centre on-line, with 4,361 images.

Today, the photo library is made up of 15,000 photographs of victims of the Shoah in France. In 2011, some 3,500 new photographs were added to this collection thanks to the families and other, different archive sources.

Lastly, the photo library presented 151 films, exhibitions and other projects.

## The library

Every year, the library acquires books and periodicals which are principally in French, English and German, through donations or purchases. In 2011, about another 3,500 documents, books, newspapers and periodicals were added, enriching the library's collection. They included 687 anti-Semite newspapers from the end of the 19th Century and the beginning of the 20th Century; collaborationist and anti-Semite writing, amongst others, a gift from Charles Simon; newspapers donated by the library of the departmental Archives of the Aveyron (like the editions of



Left page:  
Written testimonial by Margot Meyer on a notebook page, of a letter written on the 10/11/1942 at Drancy by her great-aunt Marie Schwartz, deported on the 11/11/1942, and a photograph showing her. (My great aunt Marie Schwartz (80 years old) of Paris (sister to my maternal grandmother Rose.) was arrested on the 1st day of Soucoth, 1942, by the French police. She never returned from the deportation. Her last message: Drancy 10th November My dear I'm leaving for an unknown destination, your poor aunt. I send many kisses to you all, Your aunt who loves you Marie Schwartz) Coll. Shoah Memorial/CDJC.

Right page:  
Isaac Cohen-Salmon's shopfront, "La Préférence", Marseille, the 17/02/1933. Coll. Shoah Memorial/CDJC.



*Samedi-soir, Ici Paris, La Croix*); a gift from Georges Neu, part of which covers the story of German Jews.

In 2011, catalogue-inventories were transferred on-line, including press reviews and press cuttings (with a thematic index) and an inventory of periodicals to be found at the Shoah Memorial, by the *Système universitaire de documentation* (SUDOC). The cataloguing also included 2,325 complete bibliographic records (creation of 1802 name records) in parallel with the creation of a minimal cataloguing of 2,186 written works.

2011 saw the start of a series of projects with other organizations, such as the project “La guerre intime”, initiated by Laurent Joly and Françoise Passera (Centre for quantitative historical research CRHQ-CNRS, Caen). It was supported by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, and aimed to create a database of war accounts of the Second World War in France. It includes the wording of descriptive notes by the CRHQ of documents found in various resource centres.

The library itself undertook a project of restoration and digitization of accounts to be found at the Shoah Memorial. Another major project launched in 2011 was that of the study and research database on the organization of ethnographic knowledge (BEROSE), led by the Laboratory of anthropology and history of the institution of culture (LAHIC/CNRS

EHESS) and the Ministry of Culture (general Direction of heritage / Department of research and scientific politics). This project benefits from diverse partnerships, including that of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (National Library of France). The BEROSE project can produce a genealogy of European ethnography from the French Revolution to the Second World War. This project will lead to the valorization of certain rare documents conserved by the library.

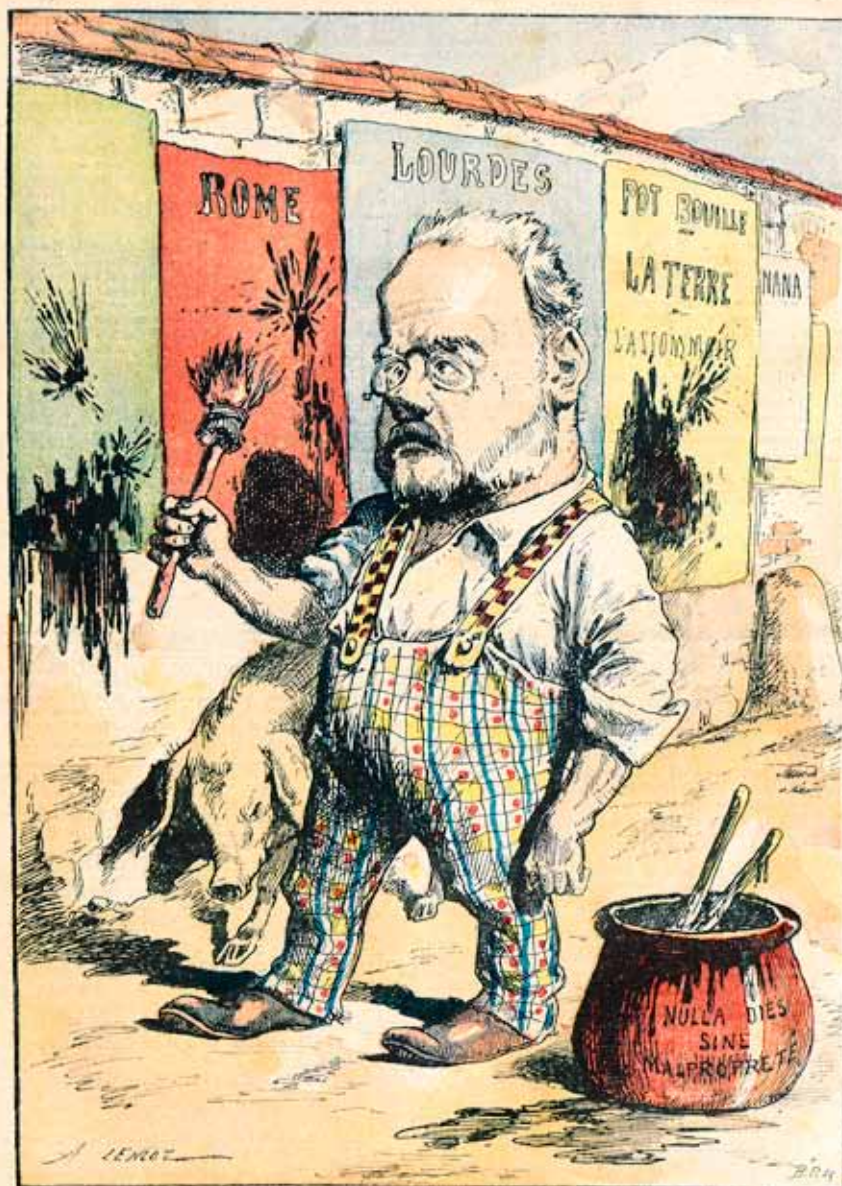
In terms of restoration, 35,159 pages were treated. In the reading room, the library presents almost 700 written works available for direct access, of which numerous witness accounts.

## The Multimedia Learning Centre

In 2011, some 2,060 visitors came to the Multimedia Learning Centre (CEM), and stayed for an average of 1 hour and 6 minutes. Of these 2,060 visitors, 870 saw a film or listened to a CD. 1,048 documents were seen or heard.

The CEM also actively acquires audiovisual documents from different organizations (audiovisual purchase centres, production companies...). As such, 283 films, 13 DVD student works and 7 sound or multimedia recordings were added to the collection. A base of amateur films was also created.

Right page:  
*Le Pèlerin* is a weekly created on the 12th of July, 1873, and edited by the french press group *Maison de la bonne presse*. Created by the Assumptionist Congregation, favorable to the Moral Order of the Duke of Broglia, he was at the turn of the 20th Century, anti-Dreyfusard, i.e., anti-Semite. Here, « Zola », *Le Pèlerin*, No. 1012, 24th of May, 1896. Coll. Shoah Memorial/CDJC.



ZOLA. — Voyons! y a-t-il encore quelque chose de propre par ici, que je te salisse?... Non.... Alors, je vais me faire juif!



Above:  
Catalogue *Les Juifs de France dans la Shoah*, by Jacques Fredj, a co-edition Gallimard/Shoah Memorial. © All rights reserved.

Below:  
*Les Écrans de la Shoah, La Shoah au regard du cinéma*, No.195 of the *Revue d'histoire de la Shoah*. © All rights reserved.

## The publications

The Shoah Memorial was particularly productive in terms of its editorial work in 2011.

2 new numbers of the *Revue d'histoire de la Shoah* (History of the Shoah Review) were published: *La Shoah roumaine, une tragédie oubliée* (The Romanian Shoah, a forgotten tragedy) (No.194, March 2011) and *Les Écrans de la Shoah, la Shoah au regard du cinéma* (The Shoah Screens, the Shoah as seen through cinema) (No.195, October 2011). The issue No. 195 dealt with the extreme images of the Shoah, their construction and usage, the subject and the challenges relating to it were observed from 1941 to today in Europe as well as the United States. A third written work, entitled *Le Mur des Justes* (The Wall of the Righteous), was published by the Memorial for the inauguration of the new plaques on the Wall of the Righteous (cf.p.14).

For the co-edition project with Calmann-Lévy, the Memorial published 3 new historical books: *Aktion T4. Le secret d'Etat des nazis: l'extermination des handicapés physiques et mentaux* (Aktion T4. The Nazi State secret: the extermination of the physical and mentally handicapped) by Michaël Tregenza, *L'ennemi juif. La propagande nazie, 1939-1945* (The Jewish enemy. Nazi propaganda, 1939-1945), by Jeffrey Herf, and lastly

*Une "telle monstruosité"... Journal d'un médecin polonais, 1939-1945* ("Such monstrosity"... Diary of a polish doctor, 1939-45), by Zygmunt Klukowski, the first French edition of this text.

A Shoah Memorial / Tallandier co-edition project also led to the publication of *Le Journal d'Hélène Berr* (The Diary of Hélène Berr). This beautiful book brought together extracts from the diary conserved at the Shoah Memorial, as well as an important iconography illustrating the life of Hélène Berr and her family.

*Les Juifs de France dans la Shoah* (The Jews of France during the Holocaust) by Jacques Fredj was published through a co-edition with Gallimard (French and English version). This book, with a wide range of illustrations, retraces the European story of the Jews from 1933 to 1945 and concentrates in particular on the history of French Jews who were affected by French and German anti-Semite laws between 1940 and 1944, by internment and deportation.

2 exhibition catalogues were published: *Eichmann on trial, Jérusalem 1961*, including a DVD produced by Arte France and *European sport under nazism, from the Olympic Games of Berlin, to the London Olympics (1936-1948)*, including extracts from the symposium: "Sport, the body, authoritarian and totalitarian regimes" (English and French versions).

## The Internet websites

On the whole, visitor numbers to the Shoah Memorial websites is on the increase: 317,049 unique viewers were counted, i.e., 5.6% more than in 2010.

This said, there was a drop in visitors to the French version of the institutional site: 198,153 Internet users visited it. The English version of the institutional site, however, was consulted more than previously, with 25% more visitors, echoing the Memorial's international projects. The website "Sarah's attic" followed the institutional site's variations (a 26% visitor drop in the French version, and a 9% increase in the English version).

The "Memory Circle" website had 71,116 visits. It benefited in particular from a link that was generated on the institutional site sending one to the homepage.

Since 2009, the Shoah Memorial has invested in social networks. At the end of 2011, the Memorial's Facebook page already had 3,887 fans, and the Twitter account 437 followers.

New websites were also created, e.g., 2 bilingual sites on the *Eichmann on trial* and *European sport under Nazism* exhibitions. The website *Compensation and restitution for Holocaust victims in France* is presented in 3 languages: French, English and Hebrew.

the memorial  
beyond its walls



## In France

### Development of cultural activities

The 20 exhibitions that the Shoah Memorial has created in order to be presented beyond its walls, available on demand, proved extremely successful in 2011, circulating across 62 different sites around France. Those most on demand were *Visions of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camps by young students of the Greater Paris area*, (see p.18); *The Righteous of France*; *Hélène Berr*; *The Warsaw Ghetto*; *Alfred Nakache, the Auschwitz swimmer*; and *The Tutsi Genocide in Rwanda*.

For 6 of them, an educational pamphlet was issued to accompany the exhibition. They were made up of about 15 pages, and were handed out to teachers to help them prepare the students before, during, and after each visit. It is also possible to download them on the Memorial's website.

### The Memorial's expertise in memory sites

The project to adapt the new site of the Study and Research Centre into the Loiret internment camps (CERCIL) was accomplished this year. This museum-memorial was inaugurated on the 27th of January. It consists of a permanent exhibition, a resource centre, an archive room, a pedagogical room, and temporary exhibitions. The Memorial continues to support the institution with its development.

The Shoah Memorial has assumed, over the last few years, the scientific commissioning of the historical and memorial components of the former camp at Milles. The opening of the site is set for the summer of 2012. Finalizing the content has been a major undertaking, in close contact with the Foundation of the Milles camp.

The Memorial is also associated with the creation of a new memory site at Chambon-sur-Lignon, devoted to the history of the Vivarais-Lignon plateau during the Second World War. This participation is included in the extension of a partnership linking the commune with the Memorial.



Above:  
The CERCIL was inaugurated  
on the 27th January, 2011.  
Here one can see the permanent  
exhibition. © Jean Puyo / CERCIL.

Below:  
The Memorial of the former camp  
at Milles will open its doors  
to the public during the summer,  
2012. © All rights reserves.



Left page, above:  
The construction site of the future Memorial at Drancy, which shall open to the public in the course of 2012. © Shoah Memorial/CDJC.

Right page:  
*The Shoah in Europe* presented by the Shoah Memorial, in its Italian version, at the Palazzo dell'Archiginnasio (Italy) for the commemoration of the 27th of January, in partnership with the region Emilia-Romagna © All rights reserved.  
With the kind authorization of the Emilia-Romagna region.

For the installation of new steles in homage to the deported of Pithiviers and Beaune-la-Rolande, the work was undertaken under the auspices of the Shoah Memorial with representatives from the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, the Association of Sons and Daughters of the Deported Jews of France (FFDJD), the Union of the deported of Auschwitz, the CERCIL, the municipalities of Beaune-la-Rolande and Pithiviers and the Association Memories of Convoy 6. The elaboration of the lists of deported was made by the Shoah Memorial in cooperation with the FFDJ, the CERCIL and the Association Memories of Convoy 6.

## The Memorial at Drancy

**Thanks to the initiative and financing of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, the Shoah Memorial is constructing a museum situated in front of the former camp at Drancy. It will receive the public in dedicated spaces: a permanent exhibition on the history of the camp, a conference room, a documentation centre, educational rooms. In 2010, the Memorial undertook a major work of collection and analysis of relative documents in order to lend weight to the future permanent exhibition. In 2011, the bulk of the work was concentrated on the content of the museum while the construction-work of the building continued. This centre of history and memory shall open to the public in the course of 2012.**



## L'ITALIA FASCISTA TRA LE DUE GUERRE



### LA GERMANIA NAZISTA





## Abroad

### Development of cultural activities

5 exhibitions from the Memorial were shown abroad in 21 different places.

The exhibition *The Mass Shootings of Jews in Ukraine 1941-1944: The Holocaust by Bullets*, programmed for the commemorations of the Babi Yar massacre of 1941, was inaugurated at Kiev in the presence of Father Patrick Desbois, Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial, Victor Pinchuk, patron of the philanthropic, eponymous foundation, and of the German, American and French ambassadors in Ukraine.

*The Shoah in Europe* exhibition was shown in 7 countries: Austria, Burundi, Mexico, the Philippines, Russia and Senegal, resulting from a partnership with UN information centres and Italy (through a partnership with the Emilia-Romagna region).

The exhibition *Alfred Nakache, the Auschwitz swimmer* was specially constructed for the network of French lycées in Morocco, and was inaugurated for the first time on the 20th of May at the Descartes lycée in Rabat.

Other exhibitions were adapted to tour in 2011 and will circulate in 2012, amongst which the American versions of *Filming the Camps* and *Hélène Berr, a confiscated life*, which were the result of a partnership with the SNCF (French national rail firm).

The Memorial organized several scientific conferences abroad, including a cycle on the “*Aktion Reinhardt*” in 4 Italian towns, attended by 450 people, and a conference entitled “Returning to family roots” in Krakow during the Festival of Jewish Culture, in partnership with the French Institute.

Inauguration of the exhibition  
*The Mass Shootings of Jews in Ukraine 1941-1944, The Holocaust by bullets*  
in Kiev on the 8th of September,  
2011, in the presence of  
Éric de Rothschild © Sergey Illin.  
Courtesy Pinchuk Art Centre.

## Reflection on teaching about the Holocaust

The Memorial partnered training seminars abroad, notably with the Anatole France college in Casablanca, Morocco, and the French embassy at Kiev in Ukraine during an international conference for the 70th commemoration year of the Babi Yar massacre.

It also organized an international seminar on the 24th and 25th of March, on travel and memorial studies at Auschwitz. It was the first professional seminar of its kind in Europe, and was supported by the Direction for heritage, remembrance and archives of the Defence Ministry, regrouping some twenty representatives from European countries (Norway, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain) and Israel. It created a forum for exchange on national practices and led to an assessment of perspectives.

## A site for research on an international scale

In 2011, the Memorial continued its links to the Task force for international cooperation on holocaust education, remembrance and research (ITF), notably during the plenary meeting at The Hague from the 27th November to the 1st of December.

The annual meeting of the International Committee for Memorial Museums (IC MEMO) was held at the Shoah Memorial for the first time from the 26th to the 28th of October. This year, themes concentrated specifically on human rights and education for tolerance at the heart of Shoah memorials, and how to tackle other genocides in the same museums. The Association of Holocaust Organizations (AHO) held its annual meeting at the Shoah Memorial, reuniting numerous Holocaust institutions and museums from across the world.

Lastly, in 2010 the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI) was launched, aimed at financially supporting researchers and facilitating their access to archives on the Holocaust dispersed across Europe and elsewhere. The Shoah Memorial partnered this project and will welcome 4 students from Germany, Italy, Netherlands and the United States in 2012.



The seminar organized by the Association of Holocaust Organizations reunited specialists on the history of the Holocaust and remembrance work. One can see Susan Myers, directress of the Holocaust Museum, Houston, and Wolf Kaiser, assistant director of the Wannsee Conference House. © Emmanuel Rioufol.



## Support for the Shoah Memorial

Many individuals and institutions support the Shoah Memorial in its mission, by providing their knowledge, expertise, time or financial support. Sincerest gratitude to all.

### Permanent financial support

The Shoah Memorial benefits from the permanent support of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, the City of Paris, the Regional Council of the Ile-de-France, the Regional Direction of Cultural Affairs of the Ile de France, the Ministry of Culture and Communication, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Associative activities, the Rothschild Foundation, the philanthropic Edmond J.Safran Foundation, and the SNCF (French National Rail firm), the main company partner.

### Donors

Every year, thousands of individuals support the Memorial through their donations.

### Witnesses

Voluntary witnesses tirelessly share their experiences of this tragic period in history, through interventions at the Memorial or during study trips to Auschwitz, reinforcing the message being transmitted to new generations.

## Councils and Committees

### Administration Council

Philippe Allouche, Robert Badinter, Great Rabbi Gilles Bernheim, Hubert Cain, Alain Finkielkraut, Éric de Rothschild, Lucien Finel, François Heilbronn, Hubert Heilbronn, Théo Hoffenberg, André Kaspi, Pierre Kauffmann, Serge Klarsfeld, Ivan Levaï, Serge Moati, Richard Prasquier, Gabrielle Rochmann, Rémy Schwartz, Josée Sraer, Ady Steg, Marcel Stourdze, Rita Thalmann, Simone Veil, Michel Zaoui.

### Scientific Council

Jean-Pierre Azema, Annette Becker, Michèle Cointet, Danielle Delmaire, Anne Grynberg, Katy Hazan, Édouard Husson, André Kaspi, Serge Klarsfeld, Monique Leblois-Pechon, Denis Peschanski, Renée Poznanski, Henry Rouso, Yves Ternon, Rita Thalmann, Annette Wieviorka.

### Educational and training Committee

Isabelle Arasa, Georges Benguigui, Daniel Bensimhon, Christophe Berenguier, Henri Borlant, Aleth Briat, Xavier Chiron, Jean-François Forges, Jean-Pierre Garo, Ida Grinspan, Christine Guimonnet, Jean-Pierre Lauby, Jean-Pierre Mellier, Stéphanie Morillon, Alice Tajchman, Eric Till, Hubert Tison, Odile Zvenigorodsky.

### Committees for the History of the Shoah Review

**Editorial Committee:** Charles Baron,

Annette Becker, Georges Bensoussan, Danielle Delmaire, Katy Hazan, Édouard Husson, Audrey Kichelewski, Joël Kotek, Henri Minczeles, Richard Prasquier, Yves Ternon, Rita Thalmann, Michel Zaoui.

### Foreign

#### Correspondents:

Gerhardt Botz (Austria), Raphaël Gross (UK), Dienke Hondius (Holland), Michaël R.Marrus (Canada), Dan Michman (Israel), Jacques Picard (Switzerland), Franciszek Piper (Poland), Dieter Pohl (Germany).

### Scientific Committee of the Review:

Robert Badinter (France), Yehuda Bauer (Israel), Roland Goetschel (France), Eberhard Jäckel (Germany), Lucien Lazare

(Israel), Michaël R. Marrus (Canada), Robert O. Paxton (USA), Simon Schwarzfuchs (Israel), Zeev Sternhell (Israel), Bernard Wasserstein (UK), Nathan Weinstock (Belgium), Élie Wiesel (USA).

## **Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah**

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah was founded in 2000 and is funded from the restitution of funds despoiled from the Jews during WWII, which had been expropriated by the State and French financial institutions. The funds generated by this endowment allow the Foundation to subsidize the Shoah Memorial as well as projects (more than 2,200 since its creation) in the fields of history, education and the remembrance of the Holocaust, solidarity toward Holocaust survivors and Jewish culture.

The Foundation is the principal financial supporter of the Shoah Memorial's program. In addition, it is at the initiative and it has taken on board the entire construction cost of the Shoah Memorial annex at Drancy.

## **The Ministry for Education reinforces its partnership with the Shoah Memorial**

On the 26th of January, 2011, a framework-convention was signed by Luc Chatel, the Minister for Education, Youth and Associative activities, and Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial. Through such an action, the Minister meant to underline the entire national educational system's engagement to the instruction of the history of the Holocaust to every student, at every level of education, as prescribed in the national schedule.

# Operating Budget (in K€)

	Budget	Realized
Expenses	2012	2011
Conservation	1,398	1,330
Documentation Centre	1,319	1,274
Library	354	313
Archives	600	583
Photographic Library	365	378
Commemorations	79	56
Teaching-Training	905	899
Teacher training	735	733
Publications	170	166
Transmission	3,240	3,317
Cultural activities	1,378	1,452
Bookshop	243	252
Multimedia Learning Centre	156	140
Internet	135	239
Education	636	597
Memorial sites/tours	692	637
Operations	5,180	5,197
Gala	53	60
Building	2,564	2,587
Support	2,563	2,550
Surplus		6
Total	10,723	10,749
Investment	263	97

Income	2012	2011
Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah	6,838	7,003
Private gifts, patronage and contributions	1,695	1,317
Public subsidies	1,300	1,477
Income from activities, gala...	890	952
Total	10,723	10,749

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