

# Annual Report 2012



# editorial

Our annual report is an important moment to explain and comment on our consistently rich activities and 2012 is no exception to this rule. In my opinion, this year will remain the one the most associated with the opening of the Drancy Shoah Memorial, inaugurated by President of the Republic, François Hollande. This is the result of a joint commitment of the Memorial, the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah and the Association of Sons and Daughters of Jews Deported from France (FFDJF) to provide a place of welcome and a source of information in relation to the site of the former camp internment and transit of Jews from France. I would also like to pay tribute to the work of Simone Veil, thanks to whom this vital place will not be forgotten. Just as I would like to thank the mayor of Drancy Jean-Christophe Lagarde, who has been able to find a compromise to keep the memory of the Cité de la Muette in the heart of a inhabited city. 2012 is also the memorial year we organized with the Ministry of Defence (DMPA and ONACVG) for the events that took place in 1942. All these moments of meditation - including commemorations of the convoys' departures conducted with FFDJF - also aim to make the Memorial a place where we bring attention and affection to all survivors, all victims, all combatants and their respective families. In 2012, the Memorial maintained its essential action towards the general public. Several exhibitions have been very successful.

The exhibition *European Sports under Nazism* allowed us to lift the veil on a little known chapter of sports history and addressed the effects of racial politics on European athletes. The exhibition *Children during the Holocaust* helped explain the very basis of the genocide, perpetrated by the Nazis. The education of younger generations has become a top priority for the Memorial. This is demonstrated by the intensification of our activities and our educational trips to the concentration camp sites. Following the example of the Île-de-France region, five other regions are now partners of these trips to Auschwitz (Alsace, Pays-de-la-Loire, Rhône-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Normandy). We have also developed our actions in terms of training, especially concerning teachers who play a key role within the education system. Finally, I would like to underline the important role of our Documentation Centre, which helps to write the history of the Holocaust and collects documents on a continuous basis. Both in France and abroad, the Memorial has found a prominent place within the defence of the memory of the Holocaust and the education of youth, in order to build a more open and tolerant society. In 2013, we will strive to continue our efforts in this direction, thanks to the strong commitment of our staff and volunteers, who work day after day in the Memorial and with the Memorial.

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



Éric de Rothschild.  
© DR.

the year 2012  
in figures

- **205,860 visitors in 2012**  
(200,249 visitors in 2011, an increase of about 3%).
- **1,801 groups were welcomed**  
(1,474 in 2011, a 22% increase)  
representing 43,000 people, among whom 78% were school groups (7% from primary schools, 40% from middle schools and 31% from high schools).
- **110 training programmes for 4,500 people** (102 programmes in 2011, an increase of 8%).
- **3,100 people participated in the 29 trips organized in 2012**  
(23 trips in 2011)
- **5 exhibitions** were presented, 4 of which were organized by the Shoah Memorial.
- The Shoah Memorial temporary exhibitions were welcomed in **74 different places** (83 in 2011).
- **120 events** were organized in the auditorium (113 in 2011), welcoming 8,545 people (8,200 in 2011, an increase of 4%).
- **2,271 visitors** came to the Multimedia Learning Centre (2,060 visitors in 2011).
- **More than 160,000 pages of archives were acquired** (1,841,260 in 2011).
- **3,752 search requests** were treated by the Documentation Centre: mainly regarding families.
- **18,673 new photographs** (15,531 in 2011) were acquired.
- **180 projects** (works, exhibitions, movies) used the Memorial fund photographs.
- **10% of additional documents** have enhanced the library collection.
- **260 movies** (283 in 2011) were acquired.
- **The reading room welcomed 6,191 readers** (6,444 in 2011).
- **411,342 visits were registered on the Memorial website** (348,899 in 2011, 18% of increase).
- **6 annual remembrances** and **44** exceptional ceremonies were organized in the context of the **memory season “1942: from Rounds-up to Deportation”**.

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Cover: the Drancy Shoah  
Memorial inaugurated  
on 21 September 2012.  
© Christian Richters.

opening  
of the  
Drancy Shoah  
Memorial

## A presidential inauguration

On 21 September 2012, the President of the French Republic François Hollande, opened the new Drancy Shoah Memorial accompanied by George Pau-Langevin, Minister Delegate for Educational Success, Vincent Peillon, Minister of National Education, Dominique Bertinotti, Minister Delegate for the Family, attached to the Minister of Social Affairs and Health, Claude Bartolone, President of the National Assembly, David de Rothschild, President of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial were present, along with numerous civil and religious personalities as well. The Drancy Shoah Memorial is well placed from a historical and educational point of view, facing the Cité de la Muette: a common building from the 1930s, which was used, during the Second World War, as an internment and transit camp for Jews deported from France to the killing centres in Poland.

Located on a surface area of 2,500 m<sup>2</sup>, this new site offers a permanent exhibition, several educational rooms, a documentation centre and a lecture hall. The Drancy Shoah Memorial was designed by the architect Roger Diener, on the initiative of and with thanks to the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. It also benefited from the help of the City

of Drancy and from the Deposit Office. 21 September continued with the public opening, in the presence of Jean-Paul Huchon, Chairman of the Regional Council of Île-de-France, Stéphane Troussel, Chairman of the General Council of Seine-Saint-Denis, Jean-Christophe Lagarde, mayor of Drancy, Serge Klarsfeld, President of the Association of the Sons and Daughters of Jews Deported from France, Vice-President of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, Raphaël Esrail, President of the Union of the deportees of Auschwitz and Éric de Rothschild.

## Activities for all

The public can freely visit the permanent exhibition – led by Jacques Fredj, Director of the Shoah Memorial – with the use of audioguides; they can view about ten documentaries directed by Patrick Rotman; and discover the Maison des Enfants (The Children's House), which was designed by the film director Delphine Gleize, dealing with the fate of the interned and deported children. The museography and the graphic design of the permanent exhibition were entrusted to the Fluo agency; the signalling system and the visual identity to the Bernard Baissait Company. During the opening period of the Memorial, specific programming for the movies was organized.



*“It is not a question of accusing any more. The justice was there. Sometimes it arrived too late. Neither is it a question of establishing the truth: we know it, but we also know the horror of it. Today, it is a question of conveying that knowledge. That is the spirit of this memorial.”*

François Hollande,  
President of French  
Republic.

Quote from  
his inaugural speech.





From left to right:  
George Pau-Langevin, Minister  
Delegate for Educational Success,  
Vincent Peillon, Minister of National  
Education, François Hollande,  
President of the French Republic,  
Jacques Fredj, Director of the  
Shoah Memorial, Claude Bartolone,  
President of National Assembly  
and Éric de Rothschild,  
President of the Shoah Memorial,  
during the inauguration.  
© Pierre-Emmanuel Weck.



From left to right:  
Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial, Stéphane Troussel, President of the Seine-Saint-Denis General Council, Serge Klarsfeld, President of the Association of the Sons and Daughters of Jews Deported from France and Jean-Paul Huchon, President of the Île-de-France Regional Council, during the public inauguration of the Drancy Shoah Memorial.  
© Mémorial de la Shoah.



In parallel, a free shuttle bus runs every Sunday between the Shoah Memorial in Paris and the Drancy Shoah Memorial, allowing the public to attend in particular the free guided tours. These 1h30 visits give the public a better picture of the history of the Drancy camp, such as the story of the people interned from 1941 till 1944.

## For schools

Numerous activities for schools are proposed: educational workshops, memory general and thematic tours. The shuttle running between the Shoah Memorial in Paris and the Drancy Shoah Memorial are free for high school students from the Île-de-France region, thanks to our partnership with the Île-de-France Regional Council.

## The Documentation Centre

On the spot, the public can consult books, digital reproductions of photos, movies and archives on the history of the Drancy camp. The Documentation Centre fund was built up in particular from the Shoah Memorial collection in Paris and thanks to individuals, collectors or during auctions.



cultural  
program

## Temporary exhibitions

The Shoah Memorial presented 5 temporary exhibitions.

The exhibition *European Sport under Nazism, from the Olympic Games of Berlin to the London Olympics (1936-1948)* was offered in line with the London Olympics which took place during the 2012 summer. 2012 was also marked by two exhibitions: the first one was related to the fate of the children during the Holocaust; the second one dealt with film productions of the year 1942. Finally, a few days before the opening to the public of the Drancy Shoah Memorial in the Seine-Saint-Denis region, the exhibition *The New Holocaust Memorial Museums in France* was inaugurated.

Finally, the exhibition *Names on Walls: Graffiti from the Drancy Camp* was displayed in the crypt of the Shoah Memorial.

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

**9 November 2011 – 29 April 2012**

This exhibition was developed in partnership with the INSEP (French National Institute of Sport, Performance and Expertise) and the French National Sports Museum. Patrick Clastres was appointed curator; he is historian and researcher, working at the History Centre of the Paris Institute of Political Studies (Centre d'histoire de Sciences Po). The exhibition was a great success. 12,690 people visited between November 2011 and April 2012.

### ***Cinema: the Year 1942***

**1 April - 26 August 2012**

2012 was marked by the remembrances of the events of 1942, which was a turning point in the exclusion of Jews, the deportation and the organization of the "Final Solution". This exhibition, built on a double level, dealt with film productions dating from 1942 and with the presence of the year 1942 in the post-war productions, by calling on to funds acquired by the Memorial. Parallely, a filmography was freely available for consultation at the Multimedia Learning Centre in the Memorial.

*"Thanks to this exhibition, I became aware of what happened [...] before coming here, I wasn't moved by certain things but I am now conscious of what had happened [...]. I will come back."*

C. (15 years old).

Quote from the Shoah Memorial's Guestbook.

*At the Heart of the Genocide,  
Children during the Holocaust  
(1933-1945)*

19 June – 30 December 2012

**Institutional partner:**

National Archives of Łódź.

Exhibition realized as part  
of the Janusz Korczak Year.

**Media partners:**

*Le Point*, Toute l'histoire,  
France Inter.

**Press Coverage:** 290

**Audiovisual Advertising:**

Billboards broadcasted from  
2 September – 4 November on the  
French TV channel Toute l'histoire.  
Teaser on social networks.

**Poster campaign:**

1,500 locations (1 x 1,50m)  
in the Parisian underground,  
over three weeks in June,  
September and December 2012.

**Radio spots:**

12 broadcastings on the radio  
France Inter.

**Magazine:**

Edition of an off-print of *Le Point*,  
an edition of 73,600 copies:  
10,000 copies in free distribution  
at the Shoah Memorial and 63,600  
copies for *Le Point*'s subscribers  
in the Île-de-France region.

**Mini-web site dedicated  
to the exhibition**

**Guided tours**

***At the Heart of the Genocide,  
Children during the Holocaust  
(1933-1945)***

19 June – 30 December 2012

One and a half million Jewish children  
aged under 15 were murdered in Europe  
during the Holocaust. Children were  
affected by the persecutions at a very early  
stage and became the victims of a world  
which became hostile. This exhibition was  
organised in partnership with the national  
Archives of Łódź and as part of the Janusz  
Korczak Year. It dealt with the fate of  
Jewish children in Europe in particular  
through their drawings and their papers.  
Those children had to face exile, isolation,  
fear, hunger and murder.

More than 10,000 visitors came  
to the Memorial to discover this exhibition,  
which was an opportunity to present  
numerous documents from different  
places: the Documentation Centre of the  
Shoah Memorial, the national Archives  
of Łódź, the Jewish Institute of Poland,  
the Terezín Memorial Museum  
(Czech Republic), the Ghetto Fighters'  
House Museum and Yad Vashem (Israel),  
the Museum of Jewish Heritage,  
the United States Holocaust Memorial  
Museum and the Joint Archives  
(United States).

***The New Holocaust Memorial  
Museums of France***

16 September 2012 – 31 March 2013

This exhibition offered some of the last  
architectural and scenographic designs  
of the memorials, from all around the  
world; in particular the camps of Royallieu  
(Oise), Natzweiler (Bas-Rhin),  
Milles (Bouches-du-Rhône), Drancy  
(Seine-Saint-Denis) or Rivesaltes  
(Pyrénées-Orientales).

***Names on Walls:***

***Graffiti from the Drancy Camp  
(1941-1944)***

**A hosted exhibition**

27 March – 16 September 2012

La Cité de la Muette in Drancy  
was the main internment and transit camp  
of the Jews of France. More than 60 years  
later, while replacing part of the door  
frames, internees' graffiti were brought  
to light. They were gathered for  
the exhibition which was organised  
by the Seine-Saint-Denis Department,  
the Île-de-France Regional Council,  
the Public Office for Housing  
in the Seine-Saint-Denis Department  
and with the support of the DRAC  
(Regional Directorate of Cultural Affairs)  
of Île-de-France and the city of Drancy.

Right page: the emotional discovery  
of the exhibition *At the Heart  
of the Genocide, Children during  
the Holocaust, (1933-1945)*.  
© Sandra Saragoussi.







Left page: During an evening at the auditorium of the Memorial, 11 June, 2012, the actor Jérôme Kircher and the actress Irène Jacob read some texts which were written by children. © Emmanuel Rioufol.

Right page: Roman Polanski, a former child from the Cracow Ghetto, came to testify on 16 October 2012, during a meeting led by Samuel Blumenfeld, journalist at *Le Monde*. © Emmanuel Rioufol.

## Edmond J. Safra auditorium programme

The Shoah Memorial organized 120 events in 2012.

Through projections, conferences, colloquiums, readings, testimonies the auditorium of the Memorial had the pleasure to welcome 8,545 auditors and 345 participants all year long.

Thanks to the cultural programme, various partnerships were established with, among others, the Polish Institute of Paris, the Embassy of Israel in France, Yad Vashem, the Swedish Institute, the Embassy of Sweden in France, the Hungarian Institute, the CNC-Archives françaises du film (French National Centre of Cinematography and the moving image), the Italian Cultural Institute, the Goethe Institute, the German Historical Institute and the Austrian Cultural Centre.

## Within the exhibitions

3 cycles of meetings and projections accompanied the temporary exhibitions in 2012.

The cycle begun in 2011 with the exhibition *European Sports under Nazism: from the Olympic Games of Berlin to the London Olympics (1936-1948)* and continued in 2012. The event on Young Perez – with the participation of the actor and film director Tomer Sisley – welcomed 150 people.

In connection with the exhibition *At the Heart of the Genocide, Children during the Holocaust (1933-1945)*, the Memorial organized several events: Irène Jacob and Jérôme Kircher were invited for an evening to read together the extracts of some letters and diaries written by children. Witnesses and researchers in human and social sciences and politicians such as Bernard Kouchner were gathered together for the meeting “Who are the hidden children? Reflecting with important witnesses.” It was organized using a multidisciplinary approach and in partnership with the Centre Georges-Debreux (University Paris 8). This exhibition was also the opportunity to share the stories of numerous witnesses, who were children at that time. Indeed, on 16 October 2012, 225 people came to listen to Roman Polanski's story.





"1942, from rounds-up to deportation"



In order to value the commemorative events of the year 1942, the Direction of the Memory, the Heritage and the Archives of the Ministry of Defence and of the War Veterans, created a pictogram, which appeared on all the documents announcing the programming.

Finally, with the association Le Rire Médecin, the conference called *Towards resilience. The Other one, creativity, game* (200 people) put in parallel the survival paths children went on and the two *a priori* incomparable worlds they had to live in: on one side, the Nazi horror and the camps, on the other side, medical commitment and hospitals.

The Memorial offered a few events dealing with the exhibition *New Holocaust Memorial Museums in France*.

## Testimonies

Every year, numerous witnesses intervene during the events organised by the memorial: projections, meetings, colloquiums... Their testimonies represent great moments of transmission of the history and the memory of the Holocaust. For a couple of years now, the Memorial has set up unique events, which allow an exchange between the public and the witness.

In 2012, thirteen witnesses took time to come and tell their story; some were former children from the ghettos of Warsaw (Larissa Cain and Elzbieta Ficowska), Cracow (Roman Polanski), or Terezín (Ela Stein-Weissberger); others were former children deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau (Karol Pila) or former Jewish war veterans committed to the Free French Forces (Samy Auszenkier and Laurent Goldberg).

## Within the commemorations

As part of the commemorations of the year 1942, the Shoah Memorial proposed numerous events, one of which was a cycle dealing with the Wannsee Conference on 20 January 1942 and the implementation of the "Final Solution"; or with the *Aktion Reinhardt* – the name the Nazis gave to the operation aiming at the murder of the Jews of Poland. As regards France in particular, several meetings were organized, one of which in memory of the first deportation convoy on 27 March 1942.

The colloquium *1942, from El Alamein to Operation Torch* was organized in partnerships with the Ben Zvi Institute, the Centre for Documentation, Information and Research on North African Jewry during the Second World War. It gathered numerous international researchers to analyse this period which marked the turning point of the conflict between the Axis and the Allies – while putting in perspective the fate of the Jews in North Africa.

Besides, the Memorial proposed conferences and additional readings from the various commemorations punctuating the calendar.

On the Day of Holocaust Remembrance and Prevention of Crimes against Humanity on 27 January, the Memorial screened three documentaries: *Albums d'Auschwitz* by Blanche Finger and William Karel, *Swimming in Auschwitz* by Jon Kean and *Portretisca* by Irek Dobrowolski.

On the occasion of the names reading ceremony during Yom HaShoah – the 69th anniversary ceremony of the Warsaw ghetto – and the remembrance of the Vel' d'Hiv Round-up, the Memorial also programmed a series of screenings and meetings.

## The other genocides

For a couple of years, the Memorial has studied other genocides during different meetings. On 4 April 2012, the Memorial proposed a meeting on the Armenian Genocide: during a great public debate, historians, elected representatives and legislators discussed the law voted by French Parliament in January which sanctions the negation or the minimization of the genocides recognized by France. The history and the memory of the genocide of the Tutsi in Rwanda were also addressed during a three-phase event: a meeting followed by a screening of filmed testimonies.

## Events, literary and cinematographic releases

The public discovered the 2012 current literary scene thanks to about thirty meetings. For instance, the publication of Sholem Aleikhem's work called *La Vie éternelle, 13 histoires courtes pour marquer le temps* in its French translation was the opportunity of a reading by the comedian Michel Jonasz (160 people). As for the start of the literary season, it was celebrated in the Memorial with the coming of more than ten authors.



Michel Jonasz came to read some texts written by writer Sholem Aleikhem, at an evening organized during the Jewish culture festival.  
© Michel Sedan.



day-to-day  
Memorial

## Commemorative ceremonies

67 years after the Soviet troops entered the Auschwitz camp on 27 January 1945, the Shoah Memorial coordinated every educational and commemorative event in the whole country. It worked in partnership with institutions in charge of commemorative sites related to the persecution, internment, deportation and extermination of the Jews of France: the French organization called *Amicale du camp de Gurs*, the Study and Research Centre on the Internment Camps of the Loiret region (le Centre d'étude et de recherche sur les camps d'internement du Loiret – CERCIL), the European Centre of Deported Resistance Members, the Foundation of the Camp des Milles, the Maison d'Izieu – Memorial to the Exterminated Jewish Children, the City of Chambon-sur-Lignon, the Memorial of Montluc, the Rivesaltes Camp Memorial. These remembrances were placed under Luc Chatel's high patronage, Minister of Education, Youth and Associative Life and Marc Laffineur, State Secretary to the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs.

They were organized with the support of the Directorate for Memory, Heritage and Archives at the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs, (Direction de la mémoire, du patrimoine et des archives du ministère de la Défense et des Anciens Combattants – SGA/DMPA), the French

National Office for Veterans and Victims of War (l'Office national des anciens combattants et victimes de guerre – ONACVG) and the Œuvre nationale du bleu et de France. This historic day was also celebrated in Unesco on 31 January 2012. This year was dedicated to the fate of the children during the Holocaust, it took place in the presence of numerous personalities, among whom Irina Bokova, Director-General of Unesco, Yehuda Bauer, historian and Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial.

70 years later, the Directorate for Memory, Heritage and Archives at the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs (Direction de la mémoire, du patrimoine et des archives du ministère de la Défense et des Anciens Combattants – SGA/DMPA) and the Shoah Memorial created a memory season called: “1942, from Rounds-up to Deportation”.

This commemorative season of the tragic events that happened in 1942 was organized in partnership with the Association of the Sons and Daughters of Jews Deported from France, the Study and Research Centre on the Internment Camps of the Loiret region (le Centre d'étude et de recherche sur les camps d'internement du Loiret – CERCIL), the European Centre of Deported Resistance Members, the Memorial of Caen, the Maison d'Izieu, the Foundation of the Camp des Milles, the Dome of Saint-Omer, the Museum of National Resistance, the Centre for the History of the Resistance and Deportation

*“As the last survivors pass away, the new generation has to be the ones to honour those that are dead and to alert those that are living on the dangers of ignorance, racism, anti-Semitism and negationism.”*

27 January 2012.  
Irina Bokova, Director-General of Unesco.

Quote from the Shoah Memorial's Guestbook.



Left page: Above: Yossi Gal, ambassador of the State of Israel in France, during the 69th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.  
© Michel Isaac/Mémorial de la Shoah.

Below: Frédéric Mitterrand, Minister of Culture and Communication, during the Yom HaShoah ceremony.  
© Mémorial de la Shoah.

Right page: under the high patronage of the Ministry of Defence and the Shoah Memorial, the ceremony dedicated to the deportees of convoy No.1, which left the Drancy camp on 27 March 1942, took place in the presence of Marc Laffineur, Éric de Rothschild and Claude Bartolone in particular.  
© Michel Isaac/Mémorial de la Shoah.

in Lyon, the Internment and Deportation Memorial in Compiègne, the Army Museum, the Memorial Centre of Oradour-sur-Glane, the cities of Metz, Nancy, Angers, Vénissieux, Beaune-la-Rolande and Pithiviers. The memory season was solemnly launched on 27 January 2012 during a conference held at the Shoah Memorial in the presence of Marc Laffineur and Éric de Rothschild.

More than a hundred events on the different sites took place. They were listed on the site: [1942.memorialdelashoah.org](http://1942.memorialdelashoah.org) which was created especially for the occasion (see page 37). Also on the initiative of the association of the Sons and Daughters of Jews Deported from France and with the support of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, 43 ceremonies were organized on the anniversary dates of the departure of each convoy which left in 1942. One of the ceremonies was dedicated to the victims of the deportation in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region. During the ceremony the names of the deportees were read to remember them. These ceremonies essentially took place at the Shoah Memorial and on the sites of the various departures of the convoys: Angers, Beaune-la-Rolande, Compiègne, Drancy, Lille and Pithiviers.

Yom HaShoah was celebrated on 18 and 19 April 2012. Yom HaShoah is the date the State of Israel chose for the remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust and the

heroes of the Jewish Resistance. These two days were organized in partnership with the Liberal Jewish Movement of France (MJLF), the Consistory of Paris and the Association of the Sons and Daughters of Jews Deported from France (FFDJF), which initiated this ceremony. During these two days, the names of every man, woman and Jewish child deported from France by convoys n°17 and n°53 were read. Frédéric Mitterrand, Minister of Culture and Communication, Jean-Paul Huchon, Director of the Île-de-France Regional Council and Anne Hidalgo, first deputy mayor of Paris, took part in this 24-hour long uninterrupted reading.

At the end of the Yom HaShoah ceremony, the 69th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising began. Organized in partnership with the Committee for preserving memory of the Representative Council of French Jewish organizations (CRIF), this ceremony gathered Tomasz Orłowski, ambassador of Poland, Yossi Gal, ambassador of the State of Israel in France, Richard Prasquier, President of the CRIF and Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial.

A few days later took place the National Day for remembering the victims and heroes of the deportation (on 29 April), organized in partnership with the State Secretary for Veterans Affairs.





Left page: Above: Alexandre Adler, journalist and writer, during the Hazkarah commemoration at the Shoah Memorial.  
© Pierre-Emmanuel Weck.

Below: Viviane Reding, Vice-President of the European Commission, during her visit to the Shoah Memorial.  
© Pierre-Emmanuel Weck.

Right page: Martin Schulz, President of the European Parliament, in front of the Wall of Names. © Emmanuel Rioufol.

The Hazkarah commemoration was dedicated to the memory of the Holocaust victims without a grave. It was celebrated on 23 September 2012, in the presence of Alexandre Adler, journalist and writer.

Finally, along with the Historical Society of Jews from Tunisia (SHJT), the Tunis round-up was commemorated this year, on 9 December 2012, 70 years after the fact.

## Official visits

In 2012, the Shoah Memorial had the pleasure to welcome numerous personalities, among whom the candidate for French Presidency, François Hollande; Minister of Culture and Communication, Frédéric Mitterrand and Minister of Education, Youth and Associative Life Luc Chatel; the ambassadors of Poland, Tomasz Orłowski and of the State of Israel, Yossi Gal; the State Secretary under the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs, Marc Laffineur; Director-General of Unesco, Irina Bokova; President of the European Parliament, Martin Schulz; Chairman of the Regional Council of the French Region Île-de-France, Jean-Paul Huchon; President of the National Assembly, Claude Bartolone; Speaker of the Knesset, Reuven Rivlin; and Vice-President of the European Commission, Viviane Reding.

## Annual Gala in benefit of the Memorial

Every year, the Memorial organizes a benefit concert at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, to collect part of the funds necessary for the functioning of the institution. On 14 November 2012, the Jerusalem quartet – formed by the violinists Alexander Pavlovsky and Sergei Bresler, the violist Ori Kam, the cellist Kyril Zlotnikov and the pianist Alexander Melnikov – performed works of Dimitri Chostakovitch, Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert and Robert Schumann.

## Filming

The Memorial continues to be regularly requested for photo shoots and film shootings. In 2012, 49 shootings happened within the Memorial, 6 of which were feature films.





awareness-  
raising

Every year, the Shoah Memorial plays a more important role in the teaching of the Shoah history: in 2012, the number of groups who attended one of the Memorial's educational activities amounted to 1,801 while it was 1,474 in 2011. So it is approximately 43,000 persons who entered the Memorial, among which 78% were primary, middle and secondary school students. To meet the expectations of the public in the best way, the institution proposes various approaches: guided tours, which represent the most asked activity with 1,479 groups, workshops, inter-museums tours, screenings-meetings. Outside its walls, in France as well as abroad, the Memorial also organizes journeys on the main sites of the deportation and the extermination of the Jews of France.

## For individuals

For several years, the Shoah Memorial has been really trying to transmit and teach the history of the Holocaust to young people through activities adapted to their age and their sensibility. In 2012, new workshops were proposed, among which “There is no age to philosophize”.

The Memorial also set up workshops for adults, meetings based on the exchange, allowing participants to discover, through an artistic practice or an initiation to research, a piece of history and of Jewish culture. Created in 2011, the workshop “Archives and genealogy” was particularly well received in 2012. The “Cinema Thursdays” (Jeudis cinéma) keeps attracting more participants. 301 persons came in 2012 to the Multimedia Learning Centre

to attend these meetings during which critics, historians, philosophers, film-makers investigate, by watching film clips, the particular relation which exists between an image and the evocation of the Holocaust.

On every Sunday, the visitors of the Memorial had the possibility of following a free guided tour of the institution and on every Thursday night a tour of the temporary exhibitions: *European Sport under Nazism: from the Olympic of Berlin to the London Olympic (1936-1948)* and *At the Heart of the Genocide, the Children during the Holocaust (1933-1945)*.

Finally, 9 memory journeys were organized by the Memorial – one of which was an exceptional trip taking place from October 28 - November 1 2012 – within



The workshop “Archives and genealogy” introduces to genealogical research, method and sources. © Florence Brochoire.



Left page: All year round general or thematic guided visits are proposed to middle and secondary schools classes. © Mémorial de la Shoah.

Right page: study trips to Auschwitz allow scholars to discover the history of the site. © Sandra Saragoussi.

the memory season “1942, from Rounds-up to Deportation” to the sites of the main camps where Jews were deported from France: Auschwitz-Birkenau, Majdanek, Sobibor, Kaunas and Talin.

## For scholars

This year, primary schools participated once again in numerous workshops – such as *The child with two Names*, which allowed them to discover, through Yiddish songs, archive documents or family photos, the various stages of the exclusion of the Jews in France under the Occupation. Secondary schools favoured the workshop formula: in 2012, their participation has indeed increased by more than 50%. *War newsreels* – intended for the 14-18 years old – was the most asked workshop.

Besides the Shoah Memorial worked together with 5 other institutions to propose inter-museums tours: the museum of The Art and History of Judaism, the National Archives, the Army Museum, the Forum des Images and the Maison d'Izieu.

Within the partnership with the Île-de-France region, 447 pupils participated in one of the 4 tours: after the Shoah Memorial, they were proposed to visit either the site of the Drancy camp, Fort du Mont-Valérien et de la France combattante, the Deportation and the Shoah Memorials in Paris (Memorial of the Deportation of the Île-de-la-Cité/ Commemorative Monument of the Vel' d'Hiv Round-up) or the Marais district.

20 journeys were also organized for students from Paris and Province, mainly to Auschwitz. Thanks to the program initiated by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, 16 study tours were organized to Auschwitz, 7 flights of which concerned secondary schools from Alsace, Basse-Normandie, Pays-de-la-Loire, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur and Rhône-Alpes. Within the partnership with the Île-de-France region, 4 other flights concerned high school students and apprentices from the Île-de-France region. Each of these stays included a strengthened educational support. All in all, 1,465 pupils were thus able to travel. Each class from the Île-de-France region produced a panel, which were all gathered to form the following exhibition *The Auschwitz-Birkenau camps seen by the young students of the Île-de-France Region* (see page 39).







seminar  
and training  
activities

Through training courses specially designed for teachers, trainers of the Shoah Memorial deal with the recent advances of historiography and the renewal of educational practices. These training sessions also give every participant the opportunity to meet witnesses and historians; to visit the sites in connection with the memory and the history of the Holocaust, in France or abroad. Custom-made seminars are also provided for other trades.

## For teachers

The Shoah Memorial designed its workshops in response to the questions asked by teachers to the level requested: these took place in Paris, in Province or abroad.

For the first level of education, the Memorial organized 19 workshops for teachers and headmasters in 2012. For the first time a university course was especially dedicated to primary school teachers. It took place from 9-12 July and was entitled *How can we talk about the Holocaust in cycle 3* [final 3 years of primary school]? Teachers from all around the country were invited to listen to conferences and to participate in educational workshops, along with selected historians, child psychiatrists and philosophers. All in all, the Memorial welcomed almost 500 people for the first degree trainings.

For the second level of education, thanks to the partnership with the Île-de-France

region, teachers, headmasters, trainers, librarians of secondary schools and CFA (Training Centre for Apprentices) were able to attend one or more of the 10 organized thematic training days. Other partnerships, with rectorats (Caen, Créteil, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Nantes, Orléans-Tours, Paris, Poitiers, Reims, Toulouse) and academies [local educational authorities] (Bordeaux and Montpellier), allowed 26 trainings in 2012. These partnerships took place in the Île-de-France region as well as in other regions and gathered more than 1,000 people.

Finally, the Shoah Memorial proposed three universities to secondary school teachers, to deepen their knowledge on the Shoah history. These three seminars of three different levels took place in Paris during the summer (level 1); in Poland before the beginning of the school year (level 2); and in Israel in autumn (level 3). The Parisian University session took place from 8-13 July 2012 and welcomed 60 people. Historians,



About 100 teachers attended the University courses proposed by the Shoah Memorial in 2012. Here, a seminar taking place during the Parisian Summer University session.  
© Emmanuel Rioufol.

*“To you dear  
missing people  
[...].  
We relentlessly  
transmit  
your stories,  
your names to our  
students but also  
to our children.”*

N. B. from Geneva,  
Switzerland, teacher.

Quote from the  
Memorial's Guestbook.

former deportees, philosophy and contemporary literature teachers were involved in this university course. The participants were able to visit the Shoah Memorial, the museum of The Art and History of Judaism and the site of the Drancy camp. From 23-30 August the second Summer University course took place in Poland. This level 2 training was the opportunity to visit the most important Polish places in terms of Jewish life and Nazi persecutions; to meet historians, teachers and members of today's Jewish community; and to learn about the most recent researches made on the past. 25 participants were able to visit the sites of the Majdanek, Sobibor and Belzec camps, among others. Finally, the level 3 university courses took place in autumn in Israel. They were proposed by the Memorial to the people who attended the University courses in Paris and Poland. From October 30 to 6 November, these 13 teachers were able to visit the research and education institutions, which transmit this history. They could also question the specialists about educational practices and the evolution of knowledge.

Besides, the program of Memorial/FMS study trips organized 9 journeys in 2012 for teachers. They lasted each 3 days and took place in Poland, Cracow and Auschwitz. These trips were preceded by a study session and followed by a feedback and knowledge course.

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**The Ministry of Education is one of the Shoah Memorial's main partners. An outline agreement was signed in 2011 between Luc Chatel, then Minister and Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial. Alain Frugière, Director of the IUFM (French University Institute for Teacher Education) of the Paris Academy and Jacques Fredj, Director of the Shoah Memorial signed on 8 June 2012 a three-year long agreement affirming this partnership.**

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**Since 27 March 2012 teachers have the possibility to surf on a new website which is dedicated to them: [enseigner-histoire-shoah.org](http://enseigner-histoire-shoah.org). Developed with the Ministry of Education, it lists the news, it proposes activities to be led in class or in schools, offers practical information to organize visits to the commemorative sites (in France and Europe), as well as numerous tools and useful resources.**

## For foreign teachers

For the second consecutive year, the Shoah Memorial organized numerous trainings and in particular a Winter University for Italian teachers in Paris. Organized under the high patronage of the Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research, it gathered 40 teachers from 2-6 January 2012.

Collaborations were renewed: with the Russian Holocaust Foundation or the Ukrainian Centre for Holocaust Studies. Also 2012 saw some partnerships being maintained: with Emilia-Romagna, Polish Ministry for Education or with the European Council – a five year old partnership – allowing the Shoah Memorial to welcome French-speaking educators and teachers from the member countries of the European Council.

## For a specific public

The Shoah Memorial helps training teachers as well as people from various trades. In this sense, on 3 April 2012 the Memorial hosted the colloquium *History of the Bar Association*.

It was intended for the professional Training school of the bars of the Court of Appeal of Paris (l'École de Formation professionnelle des barreaux de la cour d'Appel de Paris). Robert Badinter, lawyer and former Minister, held a conference on the exclusion of Jewish lawyers during the Second World War; it was organized

on the initiative of Christiane Féral-Schuhl, Chairman of the Paris Bar.

As part of the partnership with the Paris Police Headquarters, 360 trainee police officers came to visit the Memorial. Besides 25 future police superintendents were welcomed on 13 June 2012.

As in 2011, 120 public prosecutors, who were registered in a continuing education at l'École nationale de la magistrature (French National School for the Judiciary), were able to attend a specific seminar at the Shoah Memorial.



Above: Robert Badinter, lawyer and former Minister, during the colloquium for the lawyers from the Paris Bar. © Emmanuel Rioufol.

Below: For several years now, the Memorial has welcomed police officers trainees: a special opportunity for dialogue between future police officers and a former deportee. © Emmanuel Rioufol.

# documentary resources

## The Documentation Centre

### The Archives

In 2012, more than 160,000 new documents enriched the collections. Among these acquisitions, 4,779 came from individual gifts; 2,671 of them were original documents and 2,108 were reproductions. In total, a little more than 2 linear meters represent the ten new private archives which were created or completed.

The partnership with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was continued in 2012. It allowed the Shoah Memorial to acquire reproductions of about 154,000 pages of documents, 13,168 pages of which came from the IWO Buenos Aires and the YIVO New York collections; 269 pages from the Raul Cohen-Addad collection - kept in the Institute of History of Present Time; 5,880 pages from the Departmental Archives of the Ille-et-Vilaine Region; and 99,760 pages from the Departmental Archives of the Gironde Region.

The treatment of documents continued in 2012 with the classification of 231 gifts, 38 new drawings were scanned, 31 objects were registered in the collections of the Shoah Memorial.

A restoration campaign was carried out in 2012 for on the contents of 59 boxes, representing 20,000 pages which came from the Commissariat Général aux Questions Juives (French General Commission for Jewish Questions).

The Shoah Memorial knows how important it is to protect its collections and therefore carries out, year after year, the scanning of its archives. In 2012, 35,921 pages were in total scanned.

Families and researchers request more and more (+ 25% in 2012) the help of the Archives Service. Most of the demands have an impact on the Wall of Names: at this time, 795 names have to be corrected and 7 to be added.

Besides, the inventory of the *Muestras Desaparecidos* collection was realized within the remembrance of the departure of convoy n°44, on 9 November 1942.

61 contracts of the use and the reproduction of archival documents were set. The Memorial guided 310 people within the preparation of a compensation file.

Finally, the reading room maintains its attendance in 2012, with a little more than 6,000 people who came and made researches, 353 of which were first-time visitors.

*"It is so emotional to read the names of your grand-parents and your mother on the wall."*

W. P.

Quote from the Shoah Memorial's Guestbook.





## The Photographic Library

In 2012, the Photographic Library dealt with 220,000 pictures. 18,673 of which were acquired along the year thanks to individuals (4,638 photos); associations or personalities (6,368 photos); reports on the Memorial activities (4,241 photos); researches within the framework of temporary exhibitions (1,270 photos) or purchases (2,156 pieces). The campaigns allowed collecting more than 4,500 images from individuals. It was carried out in France – in particular within the remembrances for the deportees of the year 1942 – and in the United States.

Besides, 6,018 photos could be scanned, 4,368 photos of which from private funds and 150 posters. 10 posters were also restored in 2012. Numerous inquiries, from families in particular, were conducted after the ceremonies for the deportees of the convoys of the year 1942. The project *One face, one name* was carried out jointly by the Archives and the Photographic Library. Through this project, 155 stories – in connections with convoys 1 to 45, which left in 1942 – could be compiled along with biographies, which were illustrated by documents from private archives.

Finally, the Photographic Library undertook 180 projects: photos from the Shoah Memorial collection were added to illustrate 24 articles, 27 exhibitions, 34 films or 60 works.

## The Library

The Library of the Memorial counts until this day more than 36,000 works to which press reviews, cuttings, newspapers and periodicals were added. In 2012, its collection was enriched with 3,692 documents, among which a series from the archives of the Aveyron Region, a collection of newspapers from the immediate pre-war period and from the Second World War.

A work of restoring was made for 1,459 newspaper titles. As in 2011, several catalogues-inventories were made, put on-line and increased – among which the catalogue of press reviews and cuttings (a 1,228 additional collection) – as well as an inventory of the works in Jewish languages. An inventory of periodicals – made by the SUDOC (Cataloguing system for French academic libraries) – was also put on-line.

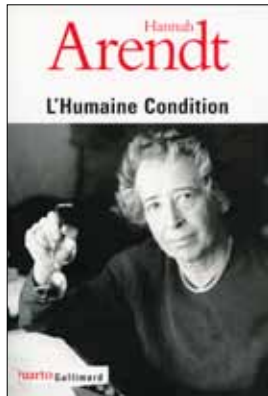
The year 2012 was also marked by the continuation of projects begun in 2011:

- *La guerre intime* initiated by Laurent Joly and Françoise Passera (CRHQ-CNRS, Research Centre for Quantitative History, in Caen) and supported by the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. It was created to provide a database of war narratives on the Second World War in France, involving a scanning campaign of stories, kept in the Memorial.



Above: a document made out of 26 original photographs dating from post-war Poland and which were given. © Mémorial de la Shoah/ Coll. Stauber.

Left page: Jules Wellner and his 3 children Marcel, Daniel and Myriam wearing the yellow star in Belgium, in 1942. The document was acquired during a family photos collection in New York, on October 2012, thanks to the members of the Hidden Children Foundation association. About 1,200 photos were collected and each of them are connected to the Shoah history. © Mémorial de la Shoah/Fonds Hidden children/ Coll. Daniel Wellner.



- The BÉROSE (French Base of studies and researches on the organization of ethnographical knowledge), the EHESS LAHIC/CNRS (French Anthropological and historical Laboratory of the culture institution and the French Ministry for Culture). The Library contributed to this project through loan documents.

The creation of 2,680 bibliographical notices, 1,578 names notices and 109 communities notes completed the cataloguing. Finally 58 headlines were restored and 35,349 pages were treated in 2012.

## The Multimedia Learning Centre

In 2012, 2,271 people passed through the Multimedia Learning Centre (Centre d'enseignement multimédia/CEM), with an average visit time of 51 min. Among these visitors, 64% watched a film or listened to a CD.

As in previous years, the CEM continued its acquisition policy of audiovisual documents relating to various sources, such as audiovisual purchasing offices or film production companies.

Thus the CEM acquired the rights of 260 movies. Three DVD made by students were added as well as a sound and multimedia recording collection.

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**Within the project of scanning and publishing on-line documents, the DRAC (French Regional Directorate of Cultural Affairs), in connection with immigration and foreign installation on French ground, awarded a grant to the Shoah Memorial. Thanks to this grant, the Union of Jewish Veterans Committed Volunteers enriched its collection which was deposited in 2008 in the Documentation Centre. As an example, 5,127 photos were catalogued and the issues of the newspaper *Notre Volonté*, published between 1947 and 2011, were put on-line.**

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**A specific subsidy from the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah was allocated to the Documentation Centre of the Shoah Memorial for cataloguing documents. These documents are drawn from private and public collections.**

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## Publications

The *Revue d'histoire de la Shoah* (History of the Shoah Review) echoed the most important historical events of 1942 by publishing two issues on the *Aktion Reinhardt* called *Aktion Reinhardt 1942-1943, La destruction du judaïsme polonais*, (Destruction of Polish Judaism). These two volumes revisited the murder of nearly 2 million Jews by the Nazis during that operation. Through chronicles and testimonies, issue 196 addressed the organization of this operation, as well as the role of the executioners; it raised the question of the victims and what the Allies knew... The issue 197, 2nd part of this diptych, dealt with recent historical studies on Majdanek concentration and extermination camp; on forced labour camps, which represented its economical component; or the life of some of its murderers.

In the context of the co-edition with publisher Calmann-Lévy, the Memorial published 4 historic works: *Flight from the Reich* by Deborah Dwork and Robert Jan Van Pelt, translated from the English (United States) by Claire Darmon; *Lodz and the Making of a Nazi City*, translated from the English (United States) by Jean-Pierre Ricard; *Collaboration in the Holocaust: Crimes of the Local Police in Bielorussia and Ukraine, 1941-1944*, translated from the English (United States) by Claire Darmon; and *Nazi Propaganda for the Arab World*

by Jeffrey Herf translated from the English (United States) by Pierre-Emmanuel Dauzat.

## Websites

Generally speaking, the traffic on the Memorial's websites has increased with 373,944 unique visitors over the year, that is 17.95% more than in 2011.

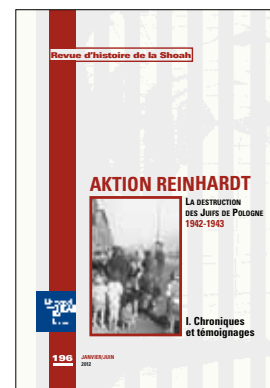
The online donation site of the Shoah Memorial ([cercledelamemoire.fr](http://cercledelamemoire.fr)) increased considerably its feeds, with 125,701 visits in 2012 for 71,116 in 2011 that is a 76% increase.

Among the Memorial's mini-websites, the one dedicated to the massive shootings remains the most visited (15,965 visits), followed closely by the one dedicated to audiovisual resources (10,561 visits).

In March 2012, the website [enseigner-histoire-shoah.org](http://enseigner-histoire-shoah.org) was launched. It was greatly welcomed for its first year with 21,362 visitors and 89,606 pages visited.

In order to support the cultural and commemorative programming of the year 1942 (see page 20), the Memorial created the site [1942.memorialdelashoah.org](http://1942.memorialdelashoah.org), in partnership with the Ministry of Defence. This site received 7,841 unique visitors over the year.

Finally, the Memorial counts 6,508 Facebook fans and 1,107 followers on Twitter towards the end of 2012.



Covers of issues 196 and 197 of the magazine *Revue d'histoire de la Shoah* [History of the Shoah Review]. © D.R.

the Memorial  
beyond its walls

## In France

### The itinerant exhibitions of the Shoah Memorial

In 2012 74 places, 62 of which were in France, welcomed the itinerant exhibitions of the Shoah Memorial, 39 of them were schools in the Paris region. The most wanted were the following: *Visions of the Auschwitz-Birkenau camps by the young students from the Île-de-France Region* (see page 26), *The Jews of France during the Holocaust, the Holocaust in Europe, Red Poster (L’Affiche rouge), and Alfred Nakache, the Swimmer of Auschwitz*. To accompany the itinerant exhibitions, 9 educational notebooks were created and put on-line on the website of the Memorial.

2 new exhibitions were created for itinerancy. One was an adaptation of the exhibition called *At the time of the rounds-up*. It was originally created in 1992 by Serge Klarsfeld for the Memorial to the Unknown Jewish Martyr and recently called *The Jews of France during the Holocaust*. This exhibition was presented within the remembrances of the year 1942, in partnership with the Ministry of Defence; it was welcomed in Paris at the Army Museum, then in Montpellier, Poitiers, Chambon-sur-Lignon, Toulouse and Saint-Omer. In 2011-2012 the Shoah Memorial presented the exhibition entitled *Sport, Athletes and Olympic*

*Games in Europe during the war (1936-1948)*. Its reduced version was realized in 2 copies within the partnership with the Île-de-France French Region.

### The expertise of the Memorial in relation to remembrance sites

These past years, the Shoah Memorial provided the scientific credibility for the historic and memory elements of the permanent exhibition, which was held at the Memorial of the Milles camp. This new place was inaugurated on 10 September 2012, in the presence of French Prime Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault.

Besides, in terms of documents and sciences the Shoah Memorial continued to support the creation of a new remembrance site in Chambon-sur-Lignon which will be dedicated to the history of the Vivarais-Lignon Plateau during the Second World War. Its inauguration is to be scheduled for June 2013.

On the sites of the former Pithiviers and Beaune-la-Rolande internment camps, ten steles were erected in 2012 thanks to the Shoah Memorial in collaboration with the following associations: the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, the Association of the Sons and Daughters of Jews Deported from France, the Study and Research Centre on the



Above: sign made by the students after their study trip to Auschwitz. It is part of the 2012 exhibition *The Auschwitz-Birkenau camps as seen by the young students of the Île-de-France region*.  
© Mémorial de la Shoah.

Below: Jean-Paul Bodin, General Secretary for the administration of the Ministry of Defence, during the inauguration of the exhibition *Jews of France during the Holocaust*, at the Museum of the Army, on 3 July 2012.  
© Mémorial de La Shoah.





Above: Memorial for the Milles Camp, near Aix-en-Provence. It offers three different itineraries: historical, memory-based and reflexive. The Memorial supported the making of the first two parts. © Mémorial de la Shoah.

Below: inauguration of the stelae from the Pithiviers camp, 13 November 2012. © Photo Ankierman.

Internment Camps of the Loiret region (Centre d'étude et de recherche sur les camps d'internement du Loiret), the Association "Mémoires du Convoi 6", the cities of Pithiviers and Beaune-la-Rolande. Among these ten commemorative monuments, two historic steles were inaugurated on 20 May 2012 during the annual pilgrimage of the Union of the Auschwitz Deportees. On 13 November 2012, eight steles were presented to the public in Pithiviers and Beaune-la-Rolande: the names of the deportees from these camps to Auschwitz were engraved on six of them. 3,000 children's names, who were interned in the Loiret camp and deported from Drancy, were engraved on the last two steles.

## Abroad

### The exhibitions of the Memorial

2 exhibitions, in their American version, were presented in the United States thanks to the support of the SNCF (French National Railway Company): *Hélène Berr, a Stolen Life* which was inaugurated at the Maison Française of Washington on 1 March 2012 and *John Ford, George Steven, Samuel Fuller: from Hollywood to Nuremberg* at the Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York, 22 March – 14 October 2012. The latter had been shown to the public at the Shoah Memorial in Paris in 2010.

Finally, the English version of the exhibition called *the Holocaust in Europe* was made for the Holocaust Centre Education Trust Ireland. It was inaugurated on 23 January 2012 at the Irish Ministry of Justice. Emmanuelle d'Achon ambassadress of France in Ireland and Alan Shatter, Irish Minister of Justice were present. On this occasion the Irish Minister made a speech on the attitude of the Irish State during the Holocaust. This exhibition will be presented afterwards in libraries in Ireland.

During 2012, other exhibitions of the Memorial could be seen abroad. In particular an English-Italian version of the exhibition called *European Sport under Nazism: from the Olympic Games of Berlin to the London Olympics (1936-1948)* from 6 November-12 December 2012 at the Casa Saraceni of Bologna. It included on that occasion, an additional part on sports in Fascist Italy. And also *the Holocaust in Europe* inaugurated on 5 December 2012 at the Jewish Museum of Venice.

## Favouring the teaching of the Holocaust

The Shoah Memorial was a partner of seminars abroad and in particular in Italy for training, organized by the Associazione Figli della Shoah, which gathered 200 teachers together and also for another one organized by the Lombardy Region. There were also seminars in France, such as *Let us go to France*, which was initiated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and which welcomed 120 young french speakers.

Besides, on 3 July 2012 the Shoah Memorial and the French Institute signed an agreement which would favour the movement of exhibitions realized by the Memorial in France as well as abroad. Thanks to the support of the French diplomatic network, it would also favour the implementation of conferences, intended for the new generations. A new cooperation was established with the University of Helsinki in February and August 2012.

Other partnerships were established with the Ministry of National Education and Vocational training of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 30 April 2012; the Centre for Education Development (ORE), Warsaw, on 30 October 2012; the Jasenovac Memorial under the Ministries of Culture and Education of Croatia on 10 October 2012; and finally on 11 December 2012 with the

Intercommunity Centre for Coordination against Anti-Semitism and Defamation (CICAD - Switzerland).

## A place of research on an international basis

In 2010, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences launched the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI) with the support of the European Commission. This is a European research program which aims to financially support researchers and facilitate their access to archives on the Holocaust which are all scattered around Europe and elsewhere. As partner of this project, the Shoah Memorial has made a commitment to welcome, between 2012 and 2014, 4 researchers per year, each for a period of 4 weeks.



Above: the Maison Française of Washington welcomed during a week the American version of the exhibition on Hélène Berr. © Mémorial de la Shoah.

Below: Éric de Rothschild, President of the Shoah Memorial and Xavier Darcos, President of the French Institute, signed an agreement in the presence of François Zimeray (standing), Human Rights Ambassador Responsible for the international dimension of the Holocaust, on 3 July 2012. © Emmanuel Rioufol.

## Supports of the Memorial

Numerous people and institutions support the Memorial in its mission by lending their expertise, time or financial support. Sincere gratitude to all.

### Permanent financial supports

The Memorial benefits from the permanent support of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, the city of Paris, the Regional Council of the Île-de-France, the Regional Directorate of Cultural Affairs of the Île-de-France region, Ministry of Culture and Communication, Ministry of Education, the Rothschild Foundation, the Edmond J. Safra Philanthropic Foundation and the SNCF (French National Railway Company) main partner company.

### Donors

Every year thousands of private individuals support the Memorial through their gifts.

### Witnesses

Voluntary witnesses tirelessly share their experience of this tragic period of history, whether it is through interventions at the Memorial or during trips to Auschwitz, thereby enhancing the message passed on to the new generations.

## Councils and Committees

### Administrative Council

Philippe Allouche, Robert Badinter, 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.

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### Committees for the *History of the Shoah Review*

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Georges Bensoussan.

#### Editorial committee:

Charles Baron, Annette Becker, Danielle Delmaire, Juliette Denis, Katy Hazan, Édouard Husson, Audrey Kichelewski, Joël Kotek, Henri Minczeles, Richard Prasquier, Anny Dayan Rosenman, Yves Ternon, Rita Thalmann, Michel Zaoui.

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#### Correspondents:

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### 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 (United States of America), Simon Schwarzfuchs (Israel), Zeev Sternhell (Israel), Bernard Wasserstein (United Kingdom), Nathan Weinstock (Belgium), Élie Wiesel (United States of America).

## **Partnership with the Edmond J. Safra philanthropic Foundation**

The educational activities of the Shoah Memorial were proposed by the Edmond J. Safra educational Institute on 25 April 2010 for a period of 7 years, within the framework of a signed partnership.

## **Partnership with the SNCF (French National Railway Company)**

Since 2010, a partnership was signed between the SNCF and the Shoah Memorial. On one hand, it commits the SNCF to the Shoah Memorial in terms of the development of its educational activities and on the other hand, the Memorial to offer its expertise on the history of the SNCF during the Second World War.

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

The Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah was created in 2000. Its subsidy results from the return of funds which were looted from the Jews during the Second World War and illegally kept by the State administrations and French financial institutions. Thanks to this subsidy, the Foundation finances the Shoah Memorial, as well as projects (more than 2,500 since its creation) in terms of history, pedagogy and the memory of the Holocaust, Jewish culture and solidarity with the survivors of the Holocaust. The Foundation is the main support for all the activities of the Shoah Memorial, including for the new Shoah Memorial in Drancy, which it, in its totality, initiated and today finances, both in investment and for its functioning.

# Operating budget

(in K€)

|                            | Budget | Realized |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|
| Expenses                   | 2013   | 2012     |
| Preservation               | 2,934  | 2,856    |
| Documentation Centre       | 2,707  | 2,736    |
| Library                    | 637    | 847      |
| Archives                   | 1,295  | 1,047    |
| Photographic Library       | 775    | 842      |
| Commemorations             | 227    | 120      |
| Teaching-Training          | 5,022  | 5,301    |
| Teacher training           | 1,840  | 1,743    |
| Education                  | 1,778  | 1,504    |
| Memorial sites/tours       | 1,404  | 2,054    |
| Transmission               | 4,091  | 5,016    |
| Cultural Activities        | 2,591  | 3,140    |
| Bookshop                   | 516    | 621      |
| Multimedia Learning Centre | 414    | 305      |
| Internet                   | 283    | 607      |
| Publications               | 287    | 343      |
| Surplus/Deficit            |        | -79      |
| Total                      | 12,047 | 13,094   |
| Investment                 | 363    | 184      |

| Income                                                                             | 2013   | 2012   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah<br>(including the Shoah Memorial in Drancy) | 7,779  | 8,853  |
| Private gifts, sponsorships and contributions                                      | 2,046  | 1,887  |
| Public Subsidies                                                                   | 1,291  | 1,383  |
| Income from activities, gala...                                                    | 931    | 971    |
| Total                                                                              | 12,047 | 13,094 |



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