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Activities for July 2004 – June 2005

MORAL AND JUDICIARY WORK

In the fields of **JUSTICE** and **MEMORY** Beate and Serge Klarsfeld has achieved unprecedented achievements:

- **NAZI HUNTERS**, they have actively and dangerously tracked on the spot criminals such as Klaus Barbie, Aloïs Brumer, Kurt Lischka, Herbert Hagen, Heinrichsohn and others in countries such as Bolivia, Paraguay, Chilli or Syria. A bomb blew up their car, another one came by mail...
- **IN DEFENCE OF PERSECUTED JEWS**, they were at the most dangerous moments in Argentina and Uruguay (1977), in Poland and Czechoslovakia (1970 – 1971), in Lebanon (West Beirut) in 1986, in Syria (1990 – 1991) or in Iran (1979).
- They have **CAMPAIGNED AGAINST GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN POLITICIANS INVOLVED WITH NAZISM** and who became government leaders or head of state as the Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger or President Kurt Waldheim.
- They have been **PIONEERS IN HISTORICAL RESEARCHES** and have published milestones books such as the "Memorial to the Jews Deported from France" or "French Children of the Holocaust, A Memorial".
- With the help of their son Arno, attorney in Paris, New York and California, they have **CHANGED THE MEMORY OF VICHY AND MANAGED TO HAVE DEFINITELY CONDEMNED THIS GOVERNMENT** through publications such as "Vichy-Auschwitz" and "The Calendar of the Persecution of Jews from France" and through trials and sentencing of Paul Touvier (1994) and of Maurice Papon (1998).
- Even in the field of **REPARATIONS AND RESTITUTIONS**, Serge Klarsfeld has obtained from the French government in 2000 a life indemnity of around 600 dollars a month for about 15.000 Jewish orphans.

Member of the Board of directors and of the Bureau of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah in Paris and Chairman of the Commission of "Memory Links", Serge Klarsfeld assumes a tank, which requires a very important pro bono work as he does as President of 'The Son and Daughters of Jews deported from France'

In 2004 – 2005 Serge Klarsfeld convinced the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah to finance the reconstruction of the "Judenrampe" the railway platform where all deported Jews arrived in Auschwitz Birkenau between June 1942 and may 1944. On January 27th, 2005 the new platform was inaugurated by the French President, Jacques Chirac.

In Israel Serge Klarsfeld who took the initiative to erect a stone Memorial to the Jews deported from France at Roglit, helped in 2005 to renew the panels of the monument on which all the 75.000 names of the deportees can be seen. On march 15th 2005 Serge Klarsfeld welcomed there the French First Minister.

Arno Klarsfeld support actively the cause of Israel and of the United States in the most important newspapers in France, such as "Le Monde" or in many radio or TV interviews. Arno, who was incorporated in the Border Patrol Unit during more than a year in Israel at Bethlehem plans to lecture in 2006 in the United States in order to explain the Israeli point of view in campuses, some of them known for their anti Israel partisanship.

Arno Klarsfeld is also attorney in the United States for the French Railway (SNCF) an institution in which the railroaders were at the forefront of the French Resistance, and which is unjustly attacked by a class action in the United States. Such accusations dilute the true responsibilities and are not justified by the facts alleged which are contrary to the historical veracity.

PUBLICATIONS

- An eighth book has been published in the frame of our Nevek-Names project covering the deportation of Jews from Hungary. Hungarian Jews in the concentration camp of Mathausen (part one). A ninth book is also published: Jews from the county of Bihar and a tenth book is in préparation (by the end of 2005: Hungarian Jews in Mathausen (part two).
- A sixth additional volume to "French Children to the Holocaust" has been published in December 2004.
- Two new listings of the 11.000 Jewish children deported from France has been published with names, first names, places and dates of birth, addresses of arrest, gathering camp.
- Two new editions of the French President Speeches have been published following three important speeches at the dedication of the French Memorial of the Shoah, in Auschwitz in January 2005 at the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the camp and at the gathering for Human rights in may 2005.
- The bulletins of the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation and numerous reports for the children of deportees in France and in the United States in order to inform them and to maintain a strong link with them.
- In 2005 Serge Klarsfeld published a book entitled "Good Bye the Children" quoted by the First Minister in his speech to the Memory of the Deportees on july17th 2005.



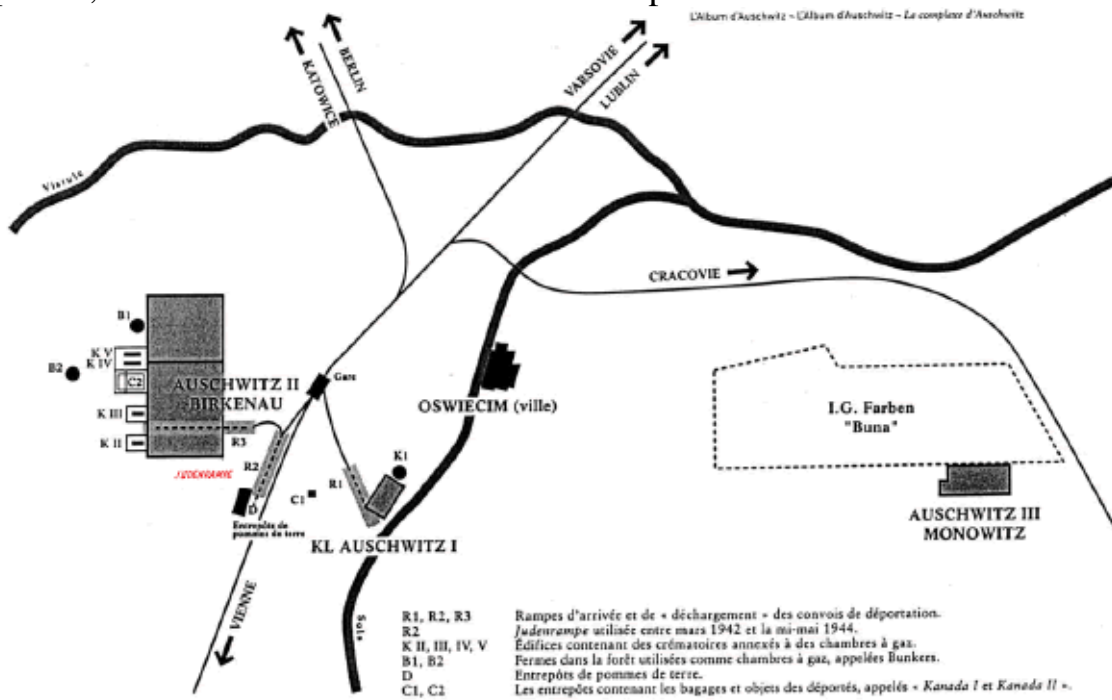
"SÜDBEUTISCHE ZEITUNG"

On January 25th, 2005, the French President, Jacques CHIRAC, inaugurated the renovated and enlarged Memorial to the Shoah in Paris. The most moving spot: the room in which are presented 3,500 faces of Jewish children deported from France (on a total of 11,400) photos gathered by the efforts of Serge and Beate Klarsfeld.



"PARIS-MORCH"

Since 1992, Serge Klarsfeld wanted to have the Judenrampe renovated. The Judenrampe is where all the convoys, between June 1942 and May 1944 arrived, before the railway entered into the camp of Auschwitz II Birkenau in the immediate vicinity of the gas chambers. Thanks to the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah, presided by Mrs Simone Veil (left on the photo), the financing of the Judenrampe has been assured. Serge Klarsfeld went on numerous occasions to Auschwitz in order to hasten the renovating work before the inauguration on January 27th 2005, sixty years after the liberation of Auschwitz. On the photo Serge Klarsfeld explains to the President of the French Republic and to the Chairman of the French Senate, M. Poncelet, how functioned the Judenrampe. Two railway cars, dating from the period, have been installed on the Judenrampe.





The French Pavillon in the camp of Auschwitz I has been totally renovated by the French Government. On January 27th, 2005, Serge Klarsfeld presented to the French President Jacques Chirac the room "To Remember" in which are displayed one thousand photos of Jewish children deported from France that Beate and Serge Klarsfeld have been able to gather through their efforts. On this photo, Serge Klarsfeld is between the French President and the Chairman of the Senate.



Marble tablet, now on the Judenrampe, which reminds that the association of the "Sons and daughters of the Jews Deported from France" (presided by Serge Klarsfeld) has organised the 'Memory Train' in April 1992 with one thousand of Jews from France and the first ceremony which has ever been held on the Judenrampe.



At the initiative of Serge Klarsfeld a tablet in French has been apposed at the monument of the Sobibor camp in memory of the deportees of the convoys of March 4th. 6th. 23rd and 25th, 1943 from Drancy.



On January 25th. 2005. at the Memorial of the Camp of Drancy, Simone Veil. François Rion, Minister of the National Education and Serge Klarsfeld



February 2005

Dear Friends of The Ghetto Fighters' Museum,



Beate and I are very honored to be chosen as recipients of the 2005 Korczak Award by The Ghetto Fighters' Museum and The Yad Leyeled Children's Museum.

We have received numerous awards since we have been involved in the cause of bringing Nazi criminals to justice and for our work on behalf of the State of Israel, but your award touches us more than others.

This award recognizes a mission that we have accomplished and which has not been undertaken in any other country where the Shoah took its terrible toll: namely, to restore to each and every one of the 11,000 Jewish children deported from France his or her full civil status, name, date, place of birth, and address where he or she was arrested. The faces of our slaughtered children are now in this valiant and spirited city of New York, Facing the Statue of Liberty. These faces are also in Paris at the new Memorial to the Shoah and at the new French exhibit at Auschwitz.

This award moves us particularly because it is being bestowed on us by an organization that is dear to our hearts, as it is dear to your hearts. The Ghetto Fighters' Museum is an institution to which we should be grateful for their extraordinary historical work, begun even before the founding of Yad Vashem; an exceptional art museum and a unique Children's Museum and Memorial, Yad Leyeled, whose tenth anniversary we mark this year. We should also be grateful to The Ghetto Fighters' Museum for its educational work that focuses on tolerance and human dignity.

We look forward to being with you at the Gala on May 15th and we invite you to support the American Friends in their important work on behalf of this valiant institution.

CONSULATE GENERAL
OF ISRAEL IN NEW YORK



הקונסוליה הכללית של
ישראל בניו יורק

February 2005

Dear Friends,

It is a pleasure to extend my warmest greetings to all those in attendance at the American Friends of the Ghetto Fighters' Museum Gala Dinner honoring Serge and Beate Klarsfeld.

The American Friends of the Ghetto Fighters' Museum has become an integral player in supporting The Ghetto Fighters' Museum and The Yad Leyeled Children's Museum and Memorial in Israel, and is a leading force in directing educational initiatives in the United States based on the resources and philosophy of the Museum. Through its numerous publications, the American Friends has reached a vast network of supporters throughout the country who are committed to supporting the legacy of the Jewish Resistance in the Holocaust, and who believe in the vital importance of teaching the universal lessons of the Holocaust.

This evening we have gathered to honor Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, a truly inspirational couple who have been devoted to seeking justice for Holocaust victims and commemorating the Six Million who were lost. The Klarsfelds are widely known for bringing to justice Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, but they are equally admired for their work in international political advocacy and their exhaustive research and documentation on French Jewish children who were sent to the death camps. It is their passion and devotion that has motivated so many to raise their voices and promote Holocaust education...

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Arye Mekel".

Ambassador Arye Mekel
Consul General

Speech of the French Ambassador Jean-Daniel Levitte at the gala dinner of the Friends of the Ghetto Fighters' museum. Hotel Pierre, New-York – May 15, 2005

Dear President Miller, Dear Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, Members of the Board, Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends.

It is for me a great honour and a great privilege to be with you tonight on the occasion of the fifth gala of the American friends of the ghetto fighters museum. And for me this evening has a special significance as my grand parents died in Auschwitz. This year the world commemorates the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the concentration camps and the end of the second world war. The recent ceremonies in Moscow end a period of commemoration tint started on June 6 last year with the celebration of the 60th anniversary of D Day in Normandy.

We honour the Allied WWII veterans, ours liberators. To all of them, we say: we treasure your sacrifice and courage, we will never forget what you did for us and we know the tribute that we owe you for our freedom and peace. We honour also the survivors of the concentration camps and we mourn, with our deepest respect, those we lost.

We all know that, sixty years after the end of the war and the Holocaust, it is of the utmost importance to explain to the general public and, in particular, to today's youth, the importance of Holocaust education and remembrance. As president Chirac said on the occasion of the official opening of the new exhibition in the French pavillon of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum in Auschwitz on January 27, 2005 and I quote: *"going beyond words that can never be enough, we have come to express our determination before history. Our determination to bear witness, our determination to pass on the nonne Gtr determination to honour. And our determination to act"*.

Indeed the Ghetto Fighters' Museum and the Yad Layeled Children's Museum and Memorial are extremely important organizations. Their innovative education projects, like the international book sharing project" and the "emissaries program" of veteran Holocaust educators, that the Museum initiated, teach us the universal values of tolerance, respect for human dignity and the vital importance of democratic values. They are so relevant and significant for all of us today!

I would like to express my deep appreciation and my admiration for these actions. And I am glad that students from all over the world learn, thanks to the Yad Layeled Children's Museum and Memorial, about the lives and experiences of Jewish children during the Holocaust. I am proud that the Children's Museum, which celebrates this year its 10th anniversary, has established educational programs with French partners. We are grateful for all the efforts of the Ghetto Fighters Museum and the Yad Layeled Children's Museum and Memorial. I am so pleased that the Ghetto Fighters Museum has decided to confer its Korczak Award to my compatriots Serge and Beate Klarsfeld. Serge Klarsfeld's contribution to the history of the French Jewry during WWII is remarkable, unique indeed. He has played a truly historic role in bringing nazi and Vichy officials to trial for the crimes they committed. President of the Sons and Daughters of the Jewish Deportees of France, Serge Klarsfeld is a moral authority in my country, in Europe and in the world and I would like to salute him as well as Beate Klarsfeld who dedicated her life to the pursuit of justice. Serge and Beate for all of us you are true heroes!



The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Douste-Blazy, has been deeply moved by the visit of our exhibition on the Jewish Children Deported from France.



The exhibition at the headquarters of the French Railways (the exhibition totals more than 250 panels and 300 framed photos).





At the bilingual exhibition "French Children of the Holocaust" in June-July 2004, at the "Gare du Nord" the biggest railway station in Europe, the president of the French Railway, Louis Gallois beside Serge Klarsfeld and Roger Cukiernan, Chairman of the CRIF, the political body of the Jews from France.



The itinerary of our exhibition on the Jewish Children Deported from France



PARIS-Gare de l'Est: 13 Juin au 16 juillet 2000

Mairie de MONTPELLIER: 18 au 31 octobre 2000

CRED de LYON: 8 décembre 2000 au 30 avril 2001

Gare de COMPIEGNE: 25 mars au 2 avril 2002

PARIS MJLF 3-9 avril 2002

PARIS-Gare Saint-Lazare: 5 juin au 21 juillet 2002

Gare d'ANGERS: 15 au 23 juillet 2002

Gare de LYON Part Dieu: 26 septembre au 13 octobre 2002

Gare de LIMOGES: 29 octobre au 17 novembre 2002

Gare de CLERMONT-FERRAND: 26 novembre au 15 décembre 2002

Gare de MARSEILLE Saint-Charles: 15 janvier au 9 février 2003

Gare de RENNES: 11 au 26 mars 2003

Gare de LILLE Flandre: 9 au 27 mars 2003

PARIS MJLF : 28-29 avril 2003

Gare de STRASBOURG: 7 au 75 mai 2003

PERPIGNAN Château des Rois de Majorque: 22 Juin au 16 juillet 2003

Gare de NICE: 8 au 30 septembre 2003

Gare de TOULOUSE: 15 octobre au 4 novembre 2003

Gare de NANCY: 19 novembre au 9 décembre 2003

Gare de BORDEAUX: 8 janvier au 1er février 2004

Paris-MJLF: 17-18 avril 2004

Gare de GRENOBLE: 6 au 24 mai 2004

Gare de METZ: 3 au 21 Juin 2004

PARIS-Gare du Nord: 1er au 19 Juillet 2004

PARIS-siège social de la SNCF: 29 septembre au 6 octobre 2004

PARIS-Assemblée Nationale: 19 au 31 janvier 2005

Total: 545 Jours d'exposition, soit exactement un an et demi de présence à travers toute la France





On the road to London.





Gare du Nord : All the travellers of the Eurostar Paris – London passed before the English panels of the exhibition.





Two friends of thirty years, Jean-Marie Lustiger, Cardinal, former Archbishop of Paris (whose mother was deported as Jewish in 1943) and Serge Klarsfeld at the Memorial that the Klarsfelds have built at Roglit in Israel in 1981.



Beate and Serge Klarsfeld the children of the Jewish France the “Memorial to the from France” at Roglit not Shemesh. This monument, and 4 meters high bear the names, date and place of 80,000 victims of the Shoah have surrounded it with Forrest of Remembrance. On 2005, Serge Klarsfeld monument of Roglit the Minister, Jean-Pierre right, Mrs Simone Veil.

We changed in 2005 all the Memorial.



have built with Deportees from Jews Departed far from Beth 35 meters long names, first birth of the in France. They 80,000 trees, the March 15th , welcomed to the French Prime Raffarin; to his

panels of the



The Memorial we have built in 1981 at Roglit in Israel.



Visitors reading the names of members of their family deported.

31 JUL 2005

Monsieur le Président,

Chu Serge Klarsfeld,

Merci pour l'envoi de vos ouvrages sur le mémorial de la déportation des Juifs de France.

Votre travail est une contribution exceptionnelle à la mémoire de tout notre pays. Il rappelle à chacun, de la manière la plus nette, la plus bouleversante, ce qui a été par la faute de l'Etat Français le destin de milliers d'enfants Juifs.

Soyez assuré, comme je l'ai indiqué dans mon discours du 17 juillet dernier, que le gouvernement Français continuera de se montrer garant du souvenir et du respect de ces jours terribles de 1942.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Très cordialement

D. Villepin

Dominique de VILLEPIN

Mr President, Dear Serge Klarsfeld

Thank you for having sent me your books on the memorial to the deportation of the Jews from France.

Your work is an exceptional contribution to the memory of our country. It reminds each one of us, in the sharpest and most moving way, what has been by the fault of the French State the destiny of thousands of Jewish children.

Be assured, as I indicated in my speech of July the 17th, that the French Government shall continue to show itself as the guarantor of the remembrance and respect of those terrible days of 1942.

Please accept, Mr President, the expression of my best feelings. Cordially

Dominique de Villepin.



On
Friday
10th:



demonstration of the Sons and Daughters of the Jews Deported from France who came from Paris by train and 200 of their German friends in the Central railway of Frankfurt in order to obtain from the German Railways an exhibition like the one which was shown in France. Below : Beate Klarsfeld boosting the demonstrators as she was already doing in Germany in 1968.



On the publication of Hungarian Native Nevek (Spring 2005) by the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation

During the past fourteen years, the Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, of which I am Vice-President, has retrieved, computerized, published and made available on-line the names of 350,000 Hungarian Jewish Victims of the Shoah. Our aim was simultaneously to create an everlasting memorial of the victims, bring closure to the families of the victims, and provide historian with original nominal lists of victims compiled by the Hungarian gendarmerie and the Germans during the Holocaust. As revisionists and neo-Nazis unfortunately continue to remain a thorn in our side, we feel that the only answer of their claims is to present as many of the personal details of the victims as possible, in order to provide indisputable proof of their existence and victimization.

To date, we have published five volumes listing Holocaust victims who resided in the following counties of Greater Hungary: Hajdu (5,600 registered victims and - in most cases - their mothers who, in view of their advanced age, may also be assumed to have been victims); Zala (5,800 victims and their mothers); Bekes (5,400 victims and their mothers); Ugocsa (5,700 victims and their mothers), and Szolnok (5,500 victims and their mothers). The volume on Biser (4,200 victims and their mothers) is currently in preparation. We also have three more lists - Veszprem County, Kisvarda (city) and Des (city) - comprising 15,000 additional names of victims, as well as those of their mothers. These names will all be available shortly on our website at

www.neveklarsfeld.org.

As it rapidly became clear to us that the Hungarian government, for a variety of reasons, has no intention at present of sharing its lists with institutions from any other country, we found that we could provide additional information on the fate of the Jews *by* publishing not only lists used during the deportations, but camp lists as well. Thus we have issued to date the names of victims from Stutthof (16,000 women), Mauthausen (volume I listing 5,600 men who arrived there from Auschwitz), and forced labour battalions in the Ukraine (34,000 men, as well as their mothers). We shall shortly issue volume II of the Mauthausen series, (8,000 victims from labor battalions, who were transferred there at the end of 1944), and volume III (6000 Jews, including entire families who arrived from various concentration camps such as Strasshof in Austria). We also possess lists of Hungarian Jews who perished in other camps (Buchenwald, Dachau, etc.). and we have recently embarked on a campaign to purchase further records from private sources until the Hungarian government brings its policy in line with that of the other members of the European Union, owns up to its responsibilities, and releases its nominal lists for research and publication,