

# Divided Memory French Recollections Of World War II From The Liberation To The Present

Nazi concentration camps (KZs) were established in the vicinity of local communities across Europe. Arguably, the individuals in these communities were not perpetrators, nor were they victims, like those imprisoned in the camps. Yet they did not simply

stand by on the sidelines, passive, uninvolved, or untouched by the presence of the camps. Local citizenries engaged in ambiguous and highly interactive relations with their local camps, willingly and unwillingly working for the perpetrators—but also aiding inmates. After the war, Nazi camps were often repurposed, initially as post-war internment camps and subsequently as penal institutions, military compounds, or

housing encampments. Over time, many were transformed into sites of memory to commemorate Nazi persecution. Governments and groups of survivors have often determined the re-use and commemoration of KZs, but these processes take place on local territory and have direct implications for nearby communities. Therefore, locals have continued to interact with camp legacies. Nazi Camps and their Neighbouring Communities

examines how local populations evolved to live with the Nazi camps both before and after the war. Helen J. Whatmore-Thomson evaluates the different sorts of locality-camp relationships that developed in wartime France, Germany, and the Netherlands, and how these played out in post-war scenarios of re-use and memorialization. Using three case studies of major camps in western Europe, Natzweiler-Struthof,

Neuengamme, and Vught, the book traces the contested developments of these camp sites in the changing political climates of the post-war years, and explores the interrelated dynamics and trajectories of local and national memory.

At a crucial moment in the Second World War, an obscure French general reaches a fateful personal decision: to fight on alone after his government's flight from Paris and its

capitulation to Nazi Germany. Amid the ravages of a world war, three men – a general, a president, and a prime minister – are locked in a rivalry that threatens their partnership and puts the world's most celebrated city at risk of destruction before it can be liberated. This is the setting of *The Paris Game*, a dramatic recounting of how an obscure French general under sentence of death by his government launches on the most

enormous gamble of his life: to fight on alone after his country's capitulation to Nazi Germany. In a game of intrigue and double-dealing, Charles de Gaulle must struggle to retain the loyalty of Winston Churchill against the unforgiving opposition of Franklin Roosevelt and the traitorous manoeuvring of a collaborationist Vichy France. How he succeeds in restoring the honour of France and securing its place as a

world power is the stuff  
of raw history, both  
stirring and engrossing.

"Each topic is very  
thoroughly documented,  
weaving together  
historical information  
and current political  
debates surrounding  
memorial sites ...

Highly valuable as a  
chronicle of the  
politics of memory. ...

Recommended." ---Choice,  
March 2009 --

Olivier Wieviorka's  
history of the French  
Resistance debunks  
lingering myths and



offers fresh insight into social, political, and military aspects of its operation. He reveals not one but many interlocking homegrown groups often at odds over goals, methods, and leadership. Yet, despite a lack of unity, these fighters braved Nazism without blinking.

Clio's Battles

Western Europe's

Democratic Age

A History of Western

Public Law

The Huguenots: History  
and Memory in

Transnational Context  
Reckonings  
National Policy, Global  
Memory  
G.I. Messiahs  
Liberated France and the  
American Military,  
1944--1946

This book uses a close reading of seven literary memoirs of the Nazi Occupation of France to show how the collective memory of the period has been shaped by political and social factors. It incorporates trauma theory, history, and folklore studies, examining a diverse group of writers and bringing to the fore the unique perspective

of each.

Although war memoirs constitute a rich, varied literary form, they are often dismissed by historians as unreliable. This collection of essays is one of the first to explore the modern war memoir, revealing the genre 's surprising capacity for breadth and sophistication while remaining sensitive to the challenges it poses for scholars. Covering conflicts from the Napoleonic era to today, the studies gathered here consider how memoirs have been used to transmit particular views of war even as they have emerged within specific social and political contexts.

Explores the seismic impact of the dissolution of the monasteries, offering a new perspective on the English Reformation.

In 1949, as Cold War tensions in Europe mounted, French intellectual and former Buchenwald inmate David Rousset called upon fellow concentration camp survivors to denounce the Soviet Gulag as a "hallucinatory repetition" of Nazi Germany's most terrible crime. In *Political Survivors*, Emma Kuby tells the riveting story of what followed his appeal, as prominent members of the wartime Resistance from throughout Western Europe

united to campaign against the continued existence of inhumane internment systems around the world. The International Commission against the Concentration Camp Regime brought together those originally deported for acts of anti-Nazi political activity who believed that their unlikely survival incurred a duty to bear witness for other victims. Over the course of the next decade, these pioneering activists crusaded to expose political imprisonment, forced labor, and other crimes against humanity in Franco's Spain, Maoist China, French Algeria, and beyond. Until now, the CIA's secret

funding of Rousset's movement has remained in the shadows. Kuby reveals this clandestine arrangement between European camp survivors and American intelligence agents. She also brings to light how Jewish Holocaust victims were systematically excluded from Commission membership – a choice that fueled the group's rise, but also helped lead to its premature downfall. The history that she unearths provides a striking new vision of how wartime memory shaped European intellectual life and ideological struggle after 1945, showing that the key lessons Western Europeans drew from

the war centered on "the camp," imagined first and foremost as a site of political repression rather than ethnic genocide. Political Survivors argues that Cold War dogma and acrimony, tied to a distorted understanding of WWII's chief atrocities, overshadowed the humanitarian possibilities of the nascent anti-concentration camp movement as Europe confronted the violent decolonizing struggles of the 1950s.

United City, Divided Memories?  
Confronting the Violence of the  
Past

The Commemoration of the  
" Righteous " from Jerusalem to  
Paris, 1942-2007

The Divided City  
The Struggle for Cooperation  
Idealism beyond Borders  
Stealing Home  
When Paris Went Dark

After D-Day is one of a small but growing body of works that examine the Allied liberators of France. This study focuses on both the French experience of the U.S. Army and the American soldiers' reaction to the French during the liberation and its immediate aftermath. Drawing on French and American archival materials, as well as dozens of memoirs, diaries, letters, and newspapers, Robert Lynn Fuller follows French and American interactions, starting in the skies over France in 1942 and ending with the liberation of Alsace in 1945. Fuller pays special attention to French life in the war zones, where living under constant shelling offered a



miserable experience for those forced to endure it. The French stoically withstood those travails—sometimes inflicted by the Americans—when they saw their sacrifices as the price of liberation and victory over Germany. As Fuller shows, when the French did not believe afflictions brought by the Americans advanced the cause of success, their tolerance waned, sometimes dramatically. Fuller maintains that the Allied bombing of France was an important yet often overlooked chapter of World War II, one that inflicted more death and destruction than the ground war still to come. Yet the ground campaign, which began with the Allied invasion of Normandy, unleashed enormous violence that killed, injured, or rendered homeless tens of thousands of French civilians. Fuller examines French and American records of the fate of civilians in the principal battle zones, Normandy and

Lorraine, as well as in overlooked liberated regions, such as Orléanais and Champagne, that largely escaped widespread damage and casualties. Despite French gratitude toward the Americans for the liberation of their country, relations began to cool in the fall and winter of 1944 as progress on the battlefield slowed and then appeared to reverse with the German offensive in the Ardennes. Revealing in stark detail the experiences of French civilians with the American military, *After D-Day* presents a compelling coda to our understanding of the Allied conquest of German-occupied France.

This book provides an account of ethical restoration in situations that bring ethical and political questions together. It shows how punishment as well as forgiveness and reconciliation are necessary to properly restore peace and justice in both

transitional and democratic societies.  
Introduction -- Incarnating American civil religion -- Symbols known, soldiers unknown -- In honored glory, known but to God -- Saint Francis the Fallen -- The Vietnam War as a christological crisis -- Safety, soldier, scapegoat, savior -- Conclusion : of flesh, words, and wars  
In the aftermath of World War II, historical accounts and public commentaries enshrined the French Resistance as an apolitical, unified movement committed to upholding human rights, equality, and republican values during the dark period of German occupation. Valerie Deacon complicates that conventional view by uncovering extreme-right participants in the Resistance, specifically those who engaged in conspiratorial, anti-republican, and quasi-fascist activities in the 1930s, but later devoted themselves to freeing the

country from Nazi control. The political campaigns of the 1930s—against communism, republicanism, freemasonry, and the government—taught France’s ultra-right-wing groups to organize underground movements. When France fell to the Germans in 1940, many activists unabashedly cited previous participation in groups of the extreme right as their motive for joining the Resistance. Deacon’s analysis of extreme-right participation in the Resistance supports the view that the domestic situation in Nazi-controlled France was more complex than had previously been suggested. Extending beyond past narratives, Deacon details how rightist resisters navigated between different options in the changing political context. In the process, she refutes the established view of the Resistance as apolitical, united, and Gaullist. The Extreme Right in the French Resistance

highlights the complexities of the French Resistance, what it meant to be a resister, and how the experiences of the extreme right proved incompatible with the postwar resistance narrative.

The French Resistance

The Allied War Against France

Members of the Cagoule and Corvignolles  
in the Second World War

Marxist Historical Cultures and Social  
Movements during the Cold War

Soldiering, War, and American Civil  
Religion

History, Memory, and Memorialization

Neither Good Nor Bad

The French Revolutionary Left and the  
Rise of Humanitarianism, 1954–1988

During World War II, French citizens  
expressed that the German occupiers

behaved more "correctly" than the

American combat troops who replaced

them. In *The Struggle for Cooperation: Liberated France and the American Military, 1944--1946*, author Robert L. Fuller presents a unique perspective on the relations between France and the United States during the Second World War. Until the summer of 1944, the German Army made real efforts to fare well with the French to make their occupation duties easier. The Americans also tried to get along with the French; however, American GIs were subjected to looser discipline than German soldiers. Most GIs behaved appropriately, but the small number who did not created an unfavorable impression among the French -- which created tension, mutual feelings of suspicion and dislike, and occasional displays of outright hostility. Yet,

because the war against the Axis powers was also France's war, most French, especially officials, wanted to work cooperatively with the Americans to play their part in winning it. Fuller reveals how the French handled various issues that demanded cooperation, including the requisition of French property, the treatment of Axis prisoners of war, the utilization of French transportation networks, GI crime, and the effective American takeover of the port of Marseille. Other interactions, such as controlling black markets and caring for displaced persons, fostered both cooperation and friction. Fuller establishes how all of these issues offered the possibility of working together peacefully or in conflict, and how -- more often than not -- the results ended

with positive and amicable actions. France and Britain, indispensable allies in two world wars, remember and forget their shared history in contrasting ways. The book examines key episodes in the relationship between the two countries, including the outbreak of war in 1914, the battles of the Somme and Verdun, the Fall of France in 1940, Dunkirk, and British involvement in the French Resistance and the 1944 Liberation. The contributors discuss how the two countries tend to forget what they owe to each other, and have a distorted view of history which still colours and prejudices their relationship today, despite government efforts to build a close political and military partnership. This book tells the largely unknown story behind the rescue activities of several



remarkable young Jewish women in Vichy France during World War II and their role in the resistance against Nazi and Vichy France deportation policies.

- Grounds a captivating narrative in extensive field research conducted in France, which focused especially on holdings at the Memorial de la Shoah (Center of Contemporary Jewish Documentation) in Paris, the Resistance and Deportation Center and Museum in Lyon, and the Departmental Archives of Haute Savoie
- Offers compelling profiles of the resisters and gives voice to those who were rescued in addition to speculation as regards their respective fates after the Holocaust
- Reflects the expertise of Paul Bartrop, a well-known scholar of Holocaust and Genocide Studies, and Samantha Lakin, an

emerging scholar with a track record of achievement in Genocide Studies who has undertaken extensive research for this project while on a Fulbright fellowship in Switzerland • Appeals to a broad audience at both public and academic libraries, with readers of World War II history and Holocaust studies

The book outlines the historical development of Public Law and the state from ancient times to the modern day, offering an account of relevant events in parallel with a general historical background, establishing and explaining the relationships between political, religious, and economic events.

The Paris Game

D-Day Girls

Multi-Ethnic Cities in the Mediterranean World, Volume 2

France and Its Empire Since 1870  
Why Human Beings Behave How They  
Do

Memory and the Dissolution of the  
Monasteries in Early Modern England  
Cold War Legacies in Contemporary  
Berlin

Case Studies from Germany, Italy and  
Other Western European States

To write history is to consider how  
to explicate the past, to weigh the  
myriad possible approaches to the  
past, and to come to terms with how  
the past can be and has been used.

In this book, prize-winning historian  
Jeremy Black considers both popular  
and academic approaches to the  
past. His focus is on the interaction  
between the presentation of the past

and current circumstances, on how history is used to validate one view of the present or to discredit another, and on readings of the past that unite and those that divide. Black opens with an account that underscores the differences and developments in traditions of writing history from the ancient world to the present. Subsequent chapters take up more recent decades, notably the post-Cold War period, discussing how different perspectives can fuel discussions of the past by individuals interested in shaping public opinion or public perceptions of the past. Black then turns to the possible future uses of the then past as a way to gain perspective on how we use

the past today. Clio's Battles is an ambitious account of the engagement with the past across world history and of the clash over the content and interpretation of history and its implications for the present and future.

To date, the history of military and war has focused predominantly on men as historical agents, disregarding gender and its complex interrelationships with war and the military. The Oxford Handbook of Gender, War, and the Western World since 1600 investigates how conceptions of gender have contributed to the shaping of war and the military and were transformed by them. Covering the

major periods in warfare since the seventeenth century, the Handbook focuses on Europe and the long-term processes of colonization and empire-building in the Americas, Asia, Africa and Australia. Thirty-two essays written by leading international scholars explore the cultural representations of war and the military, war mobilization, and war experiences at home and on the battle front. Essays address the gendered aftermath and memories of war, as well as gendered war violence. Essays also examine movements to regulate and prevent warfare, the consequences of participation in the military for citizenship, and

challenges to ideals of Western military masculinity posed by female, gay, and lesbian soldiers and colonial soldiers of color. The Oxford Handbook of Gender, War, and the Western World since 1600 offers an authoritative account of the intricate relationships between gender, warfare, and military culture across time and space.

A single word - "Auschwitz" - is sometimes used to encapsulate the totality of persecution and suffering involved in what we call the Holocaust. Yet focusing on a single concentration camp, however horrific the scale of crimes committed there, leaves an incomplete story, truncates a

complex history and obscures the continuing legacies of Nazi crimes. Mary Fulbrook's encompassing book explores the lives of individuals across a full spectrum of suffering and guilt, each one capturing one small part of the greater story. Using "reckoning" in the widest possible sense to evoke how the consequences of violence have expanded almost infinitely through time, from early brutality through programs to euthanize the sick and infirm in the 1930s to the full functioning of the death camps in the early 1940s, and across the post-war decades of selective confrontation with perpetrators and ever-expanding commemoration of



victims, Fulbrook exposes the disjuncture between official myths about "dealing with the past" and the extent to which the vast majority of Nazi perpetrators evaded responsibility. In the successor states to the Third Reich - East Germany, West Germany, and Austria - prosecution varied widely. Communist East Germany pursued Nazi criminals and handed down severe sentences; West Germany, caught between facing up to the past and seeking to draw a line under it, tended toward selective justice and reintegration of former Nazis; and Austria made nearly no reckoning at all until the mid-1980s, when news broke about Austrian presidential

candidate Kurt Waldheim's past. The continuing battle with the legacies of Nazism in the private sphere was often at odds with public remembrance and memorials. Following the various phases of trials and testimonies, from those immediately after the war to those that stretched into the decades following, *Reckonings* illuminates shifting public attitudes toward both perpetrators and survivors, and recalibrates anew the scales of justice.

A major new history of how democracy became the dominant political force in Europe in the second half of the twentieth century  
What happened in the years

following World War II to create a democratic revolution in the western half of Europe? In *Western Europe's Democratic Age*, Martin Conway provides an innovative new account of how a stable, durable, and remarkably uniform model of parliamentary democracy emerged in Western Europe—and how this democratic ascendancy held fast until the latter decades of the twentieth century. Drawing on a wide range of sources, Conway describes how Western Europe's postwar democratic order was built by elite, intellectual, and popular forces. Much more than the consequence of the defeat of fascism and the rejection of Communism,

this democratic order rested on universal male and female suffrage, but also on new forms of state authority and new political forces—primarily Christian and social democratic—that espoused democratic values. Above all, it gained the support of the people, for whom democracy provided a new model of citizenship that reflected the aspirations of a more prosperous society. This democratic order did not, however, endure. Its hierarchies of class, gender, and race, which initially gave it its strength, as well as the strains of decolonization and social change, led to an explosion of demands for greater democratic freedoms in the 1960s, and to the

much more contested democratic politics of Europe in the late twentieth century. Western Europe's Democratic Age is a compelling history that sheds new light not only on the past of European democracy but also on the unresolved question of its future.

Political Survivors

Divided Memory

Years of Glory

The City of Light Under German Occupation, 1940-1944

Charles de Gaulle, the Liberation of Paris, and the Gamble that Won France

The Oxford Handbook of Gender, War, and the Western World since 1600

## Between Nation and State

The Grieving and the Unrepentant

NATIONAL BESTSELLER • The dramatic, untold history of the heroic women recruited by Britain's elite spy agency to help pave the way for Allied victory in World War II “ Gripping. Spies, romance, Gestapo thugs, blown-up trains, courage, and treachery (lots of treachery)—and all of it true. ” —Erik Larson, author of *The Devil in the White City* and *Dead Wake* In 1942, the Allies were losing, Germany seemed unstoppable, and every able man in England was on the front lines. To “ set Europe ablaze, ” in the words of Winston Churchill, the Special Operations Executive (SOE), whose spies were trained in everything from demolition to sharpshooting, was

forced to do something unprecedented: recruit women. Thirty-nine answered the call, leaving their lives and families to become saboteurs in France. In *D-Day Girls*, Sarah Rose draws on recently declassified files, diaries, and oral histories to tell the thrilling story of three of these remarkable women.

There ' s Andr é e Borrel, a scrappy and streetwise Parisian who blew up power lines with the Gestapo hot on her heels; Odette Sansom, an unhappily married suburban mother who saw the SOE as her ticket out of domestic life and into a meaningful adventure; and Lise de Baissac, a fiercely independent member of French colonial high society and the SOE ' s unflappable " queen. " Together, they destroyed train lines, ambushed Nazis,

plotted prison breaks, and gathered crucial intelligence—laying the groundwork for the D-Day invasion that proved to be the turning point in the war. Rigorously researched and written with razor-sharp wit, *D-Day Girls* is an inspiring story for our own moment of resistance: a reminder of what courage—and the energy of politically animated women—can accomplish when the stakes seem incalculably high. Praise for *D-Day Girls* “Rigorously researched . . . [a] thriller in the form of a non-fiction book.” —Refinery29 “Equal parts espionage-romance thriller and historical narrative, *D-Day Girls* traces the lives and secret activities of the 39 women who answered the call to infiltrate France. . . . While chronicling



the James Bond-worthy missions and love affairs of these women, Rose vividly captures the broken landscape of war. ” —The Washington Post

“ Gripping history . . . thoroughly researched and written as smoothly as a good thriller, this is a mesmerizing story of creativity, perseverance, and astonishing heroism. ” —Publishers Weekly (starred review)

This book explores the relationship between diverse social movements and Marxist historical cultures during the second half of the twentieth century in Western Europe, with special emphasis on the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. During the Cold War, Marxist ideas and understandings of history informed not only the traditional Communist Parties in

Western Europe, but also influenced a range of new social movements that emerged in the 1970s in the wake of the 1968 student rebellions. The generation of 1968 was strongly influenced by neo-Marxist ideas that they subsequently carried into the new social movements. The volume asks how Marxist historical cultures influenced third world movements, anti-fascist movements, the peace movement and a whole host of other new social movements that signaled a new vibrancy of civil society in Western Europe from the 1970s onwards. As Europeanisation flourishes, the importance of diverse perspectives, attitudes, and approaches becomes increasingly pertinent. This book explores the interdisciplinary nature of

diversity in Europe. In order to truly understand the complexities of the diversity phenomenon, it is necessary to explore this concept under the scope of many different disciplines. Thus, the concept of diversity is examined through four main sections. The first part of the book covers the notion of "otherness" and surrounds different topics of minority issues in Europe. The second section examines the intercultural debate in both a theoretical sense and its affect on the innovation process. The third section explores different levels of cooperation, such as transnational organizations and through Europeanisation. The fourth and final section covers different co-financed cultural cooperation projects in the EU, specifically in regard to

territorial issues. With contributions by:  
Laura Asarite, Vita Balama, Gerhard  
Besier, Jutta Bissinger, Jaume Castan  
Pinos, Ilona Ebbers, Gerd Gr ö zinger,  
Elisabeth Keller, Tove Malloy,  
Mirijam Monteiro, Erma Mulabdic,  
Elzbieta Opilowska, Katarzyna  
Stoklosa, Monika Sus, Hanna  
Vasilevich

The spellbinding and revealing  
chronicle of Nazi-occupied Paris On  
June 14, 1940, German tanks entered a  
silent and nearly deserted Paris. Eight  
days later, France accepted a  
humiliating defeat and foreign  
occupation. Subsequently, an eerie  
sense of normalcy settled over the City  
of Light. Many Parisians keenly  
adapted themselves to the situation-  
even allied themselves with their Nazi

overlords. At the same time, amidst this darkening gloom of German ruthlessness, shortages, and curfews, a resistance arose. Parisians of all stripes—Jews, immigrants, adolescents, communists, rightists, cultural icons such as Colette, de Beauvoir, Camus and Sartre, as well as police officers, teachers, students, and store owners—rallied around a little known French military officer, Charles de Gaulle. **WHEN PARIS WENT DARK** evokes with stunning precision the detail of daily life in a city under occupation, and the brave people who fought against the darkness. Relying on a range of resources—memoirs, diaries, letters, archives, interviews, personal histories, flyers and posters, fiction, photographs, film and historical

studies---Rosbottom has forged a groundbreaking book that will forever influence how we understand those dark years in the City of Light.

1945 – 1968

The Resistance, the Cold War, and the Fight against Concentration Camps after 1945

The War Memoir in History and Literature

Refiguring Les Ann é es Noires

Literary Representations of the Nazi Occupation

On Memory and Forgetting in Ancient Athens

The Spies Who Armed the Resistance, Sabotaged the Nazis, and Helped Win World War II

Nazi Camps and their Neighbouring Communities

The compelling true story of Nelly Benatar—a hero of the anti-Fascist North African resistance and humanitarian who changed the course of history for the "last million" escaping the Second World War. When France fell to Hitler's armies in June 1940, a flood of refugees fleeing Nazi terror quickly overwhelmed Europe's borders and spilled across the Mediterranean to North Africa, touching off a humanitarian crisis of dizzying proportions. Nelly Benatar, a highly regarded Casablancon Jewish lawyer, quickly claimed a role of rescuer and almost single-handedly organized a sweeping program of wartime refugee relief. But for all her remarkable achievements, Benatar's story has never been told. With this book, Susan Gilson Miller introduces readers to a woman who fought injustice as an anti-Fascist resistant, advocate for refugee rights, liberator of

Vichy-run forced labor camps, and legal counselor to hundreds of Holocaust survivors. Miller crafts a gripping biography that spins a tale like a Hollywood thriller, yet finds its truth in archives gathered across Europe, North Africa, Israel, and the United States and from Benatar's personal collection of eighteen thousand documents now housed in the US Holocaust Museum. *Years of Glory* offers a rich narrative and a deeper understanding of the complex currents that shaped Jewish, North African, and world history over the course of the Second World War. The traumas of genocide, the struggle for anti-colonial liberation, and the eventual Jewish exodus from Arab lands all take on new meaning when reflected through the interstices of Benatar's life. A courageous woman with a deep moral conscience and an iron will, Nelly Benatar helped to lay the



groundwork for crucial postwar efforts to build a better world over Europe's ashes. Between 1942 and 1944 the Germans sealed and completely emptied at least 38,000 Parisian apartments. The majority of the furnishings and other household items came from 'abandoned' Jewish apartments and were shipped to Germany. After the war, Holocaust survivors returned to Paris to discover their homes completely stripped of all personal possessions or occupied by new inhabitants. In 1945, the French provisional government established a Restitution Service to facilitate the return of goods to wartime looting victims. Though time-consuming, difficult, and often futile, thousands of people took part in these early restitution efforts. *Stealing Home* demonstrates that attempts to reclaim one's furnishings and personal possessions were key in efforts to rebuild

Jewish political and social inclusion in the war's wake. Far from remaining silent, Jewish survivors sought recognition of their losses, played an active role in politics, and turned to both the government and each other for aid. Drawing on memoirs, oral histories, restitution claims, social workers' reports, newspapers, and government documents, *Stealing Home* provides a social history of the period that focuses on Jewish survivors' everyday lives during the lengthy process of restoring citizenship and property rights. It examines social rebirth through the prism of restitution and argues that the home was critical in shaping the postwar relationship between Jews and the state, and in the successes and failures associated with rebuilding Jewish lives in France after the Holocaust.

The twentieth century witnessed genocides, ethnic cleansing, forced

population expulsions, shifting borders, and other disruptions on an unprecedented scale. This book examines the work of memory and the ethics of healing in post authoritarian societies that have experienced state-perpetrated violence.

In *Social Myths and Collective Imaginaries*, Gérard Bouchard conceptualizes myths as vessels of sacred values that transcend the division between primitive and modern. These vessels become so influential as to make an indelible impression on people's minds.

*Essays in Honour and Memory of Walter C. Utt*

*Truth, Myth and Memory*

*French Recollections of World War II*

*from the Liberation to the Present*

*The Lifeline: Salomon Grumbach and the Quest for Safety*

*Diversity in Europe*

After D-Day

Lessons and Legacies XII

War, Judgment, And Memory In The  
Basque Borderlands, 1914-1945

Lessons and Legacies XII explores new directions in research and teaching in the field of Holocaust studies. The essays in this volume present the most cutting-edge methods and topics shaping Holocaust studies today, from a variety of disciplines: forensics, environmental history, cultural studies, religious studies, labor history, film studies, history of medicine, sociology, pedagogy, and public history. This rich compendium reveals how far Holocaust studies have reached into cultural studies, perpetrator history, and comparative genocide history. Scholars, laypersons, teachers, and the

myriad organizations devoted to Holocaust memorialization and education will find these essays useful and illuminating.

When confronted by a range of violent actions perpetrated by lone individuals, contemporary society exhibits a constant tendency to react in terms of helpless, even perplexed horror.

Seeking explanations for the apparently inexplicable, commentators often hurry to declare the perpetrators as “ evil ” .

This question is not restricted to individuals: history has repeatedly demonstrated how groups and even entire nations can embark on a criminal plan united by the conviction that they were fighting for a good and just cause. Which circumstances occasioned such actions? What was

their motivation? Applying a number of historical, scientific and social-scientific approaches to this question, this study produces an integrative portrait of the reasons for human behavior and advances a number of different interpretations for their genesis. The book makes clear the extent to which we live in socially-constructed realities in which we cling for dear life to a range of conceptions and beliefs which can all too easily fall apart in situations of crisis.

"Originally published in French under the title *La Memoire desunie*."

Since 1963, the state of Israel has awarded the title of " Righteous among the Nations " to individuals who risked their lives sheltering Jews during the Holocaust. This distinction

remained solely an Israeli initiative until the late 1990s, when European governments began developing their own national categories, the most prominent of which was the “ Righteous of France, ” honoring those who protected Jews during the Vichy regime. In *National Policy, Global Memory*, Sarah Gensburger uses this dramatic episode to lend a new perspective to debates over memory and nationhood. In particular, she works to combine two often divergent disciplines—memory studies and political science—to study “ memory politics ” as a form of public policy.

Memory and Postwar Memorials  
Britain and France in Two World  
Wars

## Social Myths and Collective Imaginaries

The Extreme Right in the French Resistance

New Directions in Holocaust Research and Education

Heroines of Vichy France: Rescuing French Jews during the Holocaust War Stories

Legacies of Nazi Persecution and the Quest for Justice

The Lifeline is the ground-breaking study of Salomon Grumbach, an Alsatian Jew, journalist, and socialist politician who became one of Europe ' s most important refugee advocates. It examines his life in interwar France and beyond, tracing his human rights activism across the decades.



What is the role of cultural heritage in multi-ethnic societies, where cultural memory is often polarized by antagonistic identity traditions? Is it possible for monuments that are generally considered as a symbol of national unity to become emblems of the conflictual histories still undermining divided societies? Taking as a starting point the cosmopolitanism that blossomed across the Mediterranean in the age of empires, this book addresses the issue of heritage exploring the concepts of memory, culture, monuments and their uses, in different case studies ranging from 19th-century Salonica, Port Said, the Palestinian region under Ottoman rule, Trieste and Rijeka under the Hapsburgs, up to the recent post-war

reconstructions of Beirut and Sarajevo. Providing an up-to-date synthesis of the history of an extraordinary nation--one that has been shrouded in myths, many of its own making--*France and Its Empire Since 1870* seeks both to understand these myths and to uncover the complicated and often contradictory realities that underpin them. It situates modern French history in transnational and global contexts and also integrates the themes of imperialism and immigration into the traditional narrative. Authors Alice L. Conklin, Sarah Fishman, and Robert Zaretsky begin with the premise that while France and the U.S. are sister republics, they also exhibit profound differences that are as compelling as their apparent similarities. The authors

frame the book around the contested emergence of the French Republic--a form of government that finally appears to have a permanent status in France--but whose birth pangs were much more protracted than those of the American Republic. Presenting a lively and coherent narrative of the major developments in France's tumultuous history since 1870, the authors organize the chapters around the country's many turning points and confrontations. They also offer detailed analyses of politics, society, and culture, considering the diverse viewpoints of men and women from every background including the working class and the bourgeoisie, immigrants, Catholics, Jews and Muslims, Bretons and Algerians, rebellious youth, and

gays and lesbians.

Originally published in French in 1997 as *La Cité divisée*, this study focuses on a crucial moment in Athenian political history, the end of oligarchic rule in 403BC and the decision to forget the stasis of the past. Reconciliation politics comes to the forefront as Loraux examines how civil war could be forgotten, how dissension could be kept at bay from the city and its politics when it had been such a fundamental part of its past. Looking anew at Athenian democracy, she reveals the 'conflictual and dynamic motion of democratic life' in a city that 'is doomed to divide itself in two'.

Translated by Corinne Pache with Jeff Fort.

Nelly Benatar and the Pursuit of Justice

in Wartime North Africa  
The U.S. Army Encounters the French  
Looting, Restitution, and  
Reconstructing Jewish Lives in France,  
1942-1947

Ethical Restoration after Communal  
Violence

Beyond the Beach

Controversial Heritage and Divided  
Memories from the Nineteenth  
Through the Twentieth Centuries  
Historiography in Practice

This is a major new account of how  
modern humanitarian action was shaped  
by transformations in the French  
intellectual and political landscape from  
the 1950s to the 1980s. Eleanor Davey  
reveals how radical left third-worldism was  
displaced by the 'sans-fronti é riste'  
movement as the dominant way of  
approaching suffering in what was then

called the third world. Third-worldism regarded these regions as the motor for international revolution, but revolutionary zeal disintegrated as a number of its regimes took on violent and dictatorial forms. Instead, the radical humanitarianism of the 'sans-frontiériste' movement pioneered by M é decins Sans Fronti è res emerged as an alternative model for international aid. Covering a period of major international upheavals and domestic change in France, Davey demonstrates the importance of memories of the Second World War in political activism and humanitarian action, and underlines the powerful legacies of Cold War politics for international affairs since the fall of the Iron Curtain. Beyond the Beach examines the Allied air war against France in 1944. During this period, General Dwight David Eisenhower, as Supreme Allied

Commander, took control of all American, British, and Canadian air units and employed them for tactical and operational purposes over France rather than as a strategic force to attack targets deep in Germany. Using bombers as his long-range artillery, he directed the destruction of bridges, rail centers, ports, military installations, and even French towns with the intent of preventing German reinforcements from interfering with Operation Neptune, the Allied landings on the Normandy beaches. Ultimately, this air offensive resulted in the death of over 60,000 French civilians and an immense amount of damage to towns, churches, buildings, and works of art. This intense bombing operation, conducted against a friendly occupied state, resulted in a swath of physical and human destruction across northwest France that is rarely discussed as part of the D-Day

landings. This book explores the relationship between ground and air operations and its effects on the French population. It examines the three broad groups that the air operations involved, the doctrine and equipment used by Allied air force leaders to implement Eisenhower ' s plans, and each of the eight major operations, called lines of effort, that coordinated the employment of the thousands of fighters, medium bombers, and heavy bombers that prowled the French skies that spring and summer of 1944. Each of these sections discusses the operation's purpose, conduct, and effects upon both the military and the civilian targets. Finally, the book explores the short and long-term effects of these operations and argues that this ignored narrative should be part of any history of the D-Day landings.

During the first half of the twentieth



century, the French Basque province of Xiberoa was a place of refuge, conflict, and foreign occupation. With the liberation of France in 1944, many Xiberoans faced new conflicts arising from legal and civic judgments made during Vichy and German occupation. *War, Judgment, and Memory in the Basque Borderlands* traces the roots of their divided memories of the era to local and official interpretations of judgment, behavior, and justice during those troubled times. In order to understand how the Great War affected the Xiberoan Basques' perceptions of themselves, Ott contrasts the experiences of people in four different communities located within a fifteen-mile radius. The author also examines how the disruption during the interwar years affected intracommunity relations during the Occupation, the Liberation, and its aftermath. This

narrative reveals the diverse ways in which Basques responded to civil war, world war, and displacement, and to one another. This book explores how collective memory of Huguenot history vitally affected political and religious controversies and the formation of identity, both among ethnic Huguenots and in their host communities, in Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and North America.