

- 229 On 21 October 1942 the Council of Elders of the Jews asks that Leo Salomon not be deported, to avoid jeopardizing the care of the occupants of Fünfbrunnen
- 230 In December 1942 the Inter-Allied Information Committee describes the situation for Jews in occupied Luxembourg
- 231 In late 1942 the Council of Elders reports on previous financial donations for deportees to Litzmannstadt (Łódź) and appeals to the remaining Community members to continue to donate
- 232 From 6 to 9 April 1943 Selma Heumann reports to Alfred Oppenheimer from the train to Theresienstadt
- 233 In early 1944, while in Theresienstadt, Hugo Heumann writes a personal account of the persecution of the Jews in Luxembourg
- 234 *New York Times*, 21 July 1944: report on an appeal by the prime minister of Luxembourg

France

- 235 On 15 June 1942 the official in charge of Jewish affairs for the Security Police and the SD in Paris, Theodor Dannecker, sets out further plans for deportations of Jews from Western Europe
- 236 On 23 June 1942 Paul Zuckermann writes to his fiancée from Drancy to tell her about his fellow prisoners' deportation and to urge her to be especially vigilant
- 237 On 23 June 1942 Wigdor Radoszycki notifies his wife of his impending departure from Pithiviers for forced labour
- 238 At a meeting in Paris on 30 June 1942 the officials dealing with Jewish affairs in the occupied zone are given instructions for the deportation of the Jewish population
- 239 On 2 July 1942 the heads of the German and the French police discuss how they will cooperate in arresting Jews in France
- 240 On 6 July 1942 Theodor Dannecker urges the Reich Security Main Office to decide whether children under the age of 16 can also be deported from France
- 241 On 7 July 1942 Theodor Dannecker and the French police authorities prepare for the planned arrest of 22,000 Jews in the Greater Paris area
- 242 With the Ninth Regulation on Measures Against Jews of 8 July 1942, Jews are largely excluded from public life
- 243 *Je suis partout*, 10 July 1942: Lucien Rebatet praises the antisemitic film *The Eternal Jew*
- 244 On 15 July 1942 Ida Kahn writes in her diary about the arrest of her daughter and two grandchildren
- 245 Heinz Röthke, the official in charge of Jewish affairs for the Security Police and the SD in Paris, reports on the results of the large roundup on 16 and 17 July 1942
- 246 In a letter to Marshal Pétain dated 22 July 1942, the Catholic cardinals and archbishops of France stress the sanctity of the rights of the individual

- 247 On 26 July 1942 Pierre Lion notes how Paris has changed under the occupation
- 248 On 29 July 1942 the French Police Directorate asks the Ministry of Agriculture to provide food for the Jews in the unoccupied zone who are to be taken to Drancy
- 249 On 29 July 1942 the French Police Directorate instructs the prefect of Pau on how to prepare for the impending transports of prisoners from Pau camp
- 250 On 30 July 1942 the Security Police outpost in Vierzon reports that thousands of Jews are fleeing to the unoccupied zone
- 251 On 2 August 1942, in an anonymous letter to Marshal Pétain, veterans protest against the antisemitic measures taken in recent weeks
- 252 On 4 August 1942 the Senior Commander of the Security Police records that the Vichy regime's head of government, Pierre Laval, is insisting on a gradual approach to actions against the Jews
- 253 *Gringoire*, 7 August 1942: an article by Philippe Henriot warns against compassion for the persecuted Jews
- 254 On 8 August 1942 Karl Heinz Reinsberg writes a letter of farewell to his brother from Les Milles camp
- 255 In a letter from Poitiers internment camp dated 9 August 1942, Anna Goldberg tries to comfort her mother and asks for supply parcels
- 256 On 11 August 1942 the prefecture in Pau reports to the French Police Directorate on the first transports of Jews interned in Gurs
- 257 Pastor Henri Manen describes the situation of the inmates in Les Milles camp between 6 and 12 August 1942
- 258 *Le Petit Parisien*, 15 August 1942: report on the arrests of Jews in the occupied and unoccupied zones of France
- 259 A Jewish welfare worker describes the dramatic scenes at the deportation of children from Drancy in mid August 1942
- 260 On 24 August 1942 French resistance groups warn the Lyons police commissioner against carrying out the planned roundups of Jews
- 261 On 28 August 1942 Elli Friedländer asks an acquaintance of the family to save her son
- 262 On 30 August 1942 French Police Chief René Bousquet demands that the regional prefects in the unoccupied zone take harsher measures against foreign Jews
- 263 On 1 September 1942 Horst Ahnert from the section for Jewish affairs at the Office of the Senior Commander of the Security Police and the SD in Paris reports on a meeting at the Reich Security Main Office
- 264 Higher SS and Police Leader Carl-Albrecht Oberg notes President Laval's request of 2 September 1942 that the German authorities stop pressing for the extradition of Jews from the unoccupied zone for the time being
- 265 *Manchester Guardian*, 3 September 1942: a special correspondent reports on the arrests and Aryanizations in France

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- 266 On 7 September 1942 Otto Abetz, the German ambassador in Paris, calls for the revocation of the special status held by Jews of certain nationalities
- 267 On 8 September 1942 Ida Kahn realizes that her daughter and grandchildren have been deported from Pithiviers camp
- 268 On 10 September 1942 the Swiss envoy, Walter Stucki, reports on his intervention with Pierre Laval because Jewish children from Swiss children's homes in France have been detained
- 269 On 11 September 1942 the United States chargé in Vichy urges the State Department to admit Jewish children from France into the USA
- 270 On 12 September 1942 the sub-prefect of Valenciennes informs the prefect in Lille of the arrest of the Jews of Condé
- 271 On 12 September 1942 the Free France intelligence service in London provides information on church-based relief organizations' opposition to handing over Jewish children to the police
- 272 On 12 September 1942 Otto Abetz complains to the Reich Foreign Office about the approach taken to Aryanization in Tunisia
- 273 On 14 September 1942, in a letter to the Commissioner General for Jewish Affairs, a delegate of the Parti Populaire Français reports a Jewish woman for failing to wear the yellow star
- 274 On 16 September 1942 Anna Goldberg describes her life in Drancy camp in a letter to her mother
- 275 On 16 September 1942 Jean Leguay notes that the German authorities are planning to deport French Jews to Auschwitz as well
- 276 On 18 September 1942 Chief Rabbi René Hirschler asks the French minister of the interior to refrain from deportations to the occupied zone on Yom Kippur
- 277 On 25 September 1942 the Senior Commander of the Security Police, Helmut Knochen, warns the Reich Security Main Office about the consequences of an operation to arrest French Jews
- 278 On 30 September 1942 Elli and Hans Friedländer tell a French acquaintance about their failed attempt to escape across the Swiss border
- 279 On 9 October 1942 Walter Frenkel writes to inform Cilli Glaser about the fate of her daughter Elli Friedländer and her family
- 280 On 13 October 1942 Joseph Fisher gives the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem an overview of the Zionist movement's activities in France
- 281 On 19 October 1942 Robert Lévy-Risser suggests how parents can identify their children again in case of enforced separation
- 282 On 14 November 1942 Otto Abetz informs the German consul in Vichy that the German occupation authorities are demanding that the borders with Spain and Switzerland be completely closed
- 283 In late 1942 a leaflet calls on the French population to help the victims of antisemitic persecution

- 284** In its report for December 1942 the French prefecture in Algiers outlines the situation of the Jewish population in Algeria
- 285** An anonymous report dated 8 January 1943 describes aid provided to refugees by Christians in France
- 286** On 21 January 1943 the Senior Commander of the Security Police in Paris presses the Reich Security Main Office for a quick resumption of deportations from Drancy
- 287** On 27 January 1943 the Central Consistory lodges a protest with Pierre Laval against the mass arrests in Marseilles
- 288** On 2 February 1943 Ivan Hock asks Adolf Hitler for the release of his wife, who has been deported
- 289** On 9 February 1943 Madeleine Roy appeals to the prefect of her département to intervene with the German authorities on her behalf
- 290** On 10 February 1943 Heinz Röthke, official in charge of Jewish affairs for the Security Police and the SD, comments on the French attitude towards the deportation of Jews with French citizenship
- 291** On 11 February 1943 Klaus Barbie reports to the Senior Commander of the Security Police on arrests in the office of the General Union of French Jews in Lyons
- 292** On 12 February 1943 the Senior Commander of the Security Police complains to the Reich Security Main Office that the French and the Italians are preventing the deportation of French Jews
- 293** On 3 March 1943 David Burkowsky writes a farewell letter to his daughter on the eve of his deportation from Drancy camp
- 294** On 12 March 1943 Raymond-Raoul Lambert writes to André Baur to explain his reservations about the planned restructuring of the General Union of French Jews
- 295** On 15 March 1943 Heinz Röthke asks the Paris Police Prefecture to arrest 720 Jewish workers and the foreign employees of the General Union of French Jews
- 296** On 20 March 1943 the German ambassador in Rome reports to the Reich Foreign Minister about Mussolini's willingness to take harsher action against Jews in France
- 297** On 26 March 1943 the prefect of the Marne département reports on Jews trying to escape from a deportation train
- 298** On 3 April 1943 Émilie Carpe asks the French minister of war to intervene and bring her husband back from Upper Silesia
- 299** In April 1943 Joseph Weill sums up the desperate situation of the Jews in southern France
- 300** On 7 May 1943 the Security Police records an increasing number of Jews in Paris with forged documents
- 301** On 21 May 1943 the regional prefect in Poitiers informs the French Police Directorate in Paris of the German order to arrest children whose parents have been deported
- 302** On 8 June 1943 the German Feldgendarmarie in Paris arrests Marie-Antoinette Plaineix for wearing the yellow star although she is not Jewish

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- 303 On 15 June 1943 the North African Economic Board outlines the situation of the Jews in Tunisia during the German occupation
- 304 On 21 June 1943 Anna Dreksler asks acquaintances to hide her child
- 305 On 28 June 1943 Aimée Cattan writes from Marseilles to Marshal Pétain to find out whether her relatives are still alive
- 306 On 29 July 1943 the Marseilles police chief reports to the Vichy government's Ministry of the Interior on the fate of deported Marseilles residents
- 307 On 30 July 1943 Commissioner General Darquier de Pellepoix is informed of the arrest of the Jewish leaders and non-Jewish employees of the General Union of French Jews in Paris
- 308 *Fraternité*, 1 August 1943: article featuring an eyewitness account of a deportation train and selections for forced labour in Upper Silesia
- 309 On 31 August 1943, in an anonymous letter to the commandant of Drancy camp, employees of the Rothschild Hospital in Paris denounce their Jewish colleagues
- 310 On 4 September 1943 Heinz Röthke outlines the plans of the Security Police for measures against Jews in the Italian-occupied zone
- 311 On 15 September 1943 the Military Commander issues a regulation that transfers the assets of Polish and Czech Jews in France to the Reich
- 312 On 6 October 1943, hours before his execution, Chuna Bajtszok writes a farewell letter to his teacher
- 313 On 25 October 1943 Maurice Schwaitzer informs his family of his impending departure from Drancy
- 314 On 25 October 1943 Georges Edinger opens the first joint board meeting of the General Union of French Jews in Paris
- 315 On 15 November 1943 the Marseilles office of the General Union of French Jews informs the head office in Paris that the members of the former Camps Commission have been arrested
- 316 On 15 November 1943 the French Ministry of the Interior's representative in Paris criticizes the French police for handing over French Jews to the Germans
- 317 On 20 November 1943 the Senior Commander of the Security Police requests that Chief of Police Bousquet grant access to the lists of French Jews maintained by the prefectures
- 318 A German police officer in Strasbourg reports that Drancy tunnel diggers are among those who escaped from a transport to Auschwitz on 20 November 1943
- 319 In December 1943 the Jewish resistance organization Armée juive in Nice describes its activities since September
- 320 On 6 January 1944 the prefect in Amiens asks the Vichy government to intervene with the German authorities to obtain the release of Jews from his département who have been arrested
- 321 On 17 January 1944 Georg Halpern writes a letter to his mother in which he describes his life in the Izieu children's home

- 322 On 28 January 1944 the Paris Police Prefecture informs the representative of the Vichy government's Ministry of the Interior about the arrest of 643 foreign Jews
- 323 On 23 February 1944 the Security Police complains that premature inspections of apartments by the Rosenberg Task Force confiscation squad have prompted Jews to go into hiding
- 324 In February 1944 Cécile Klein-Hechel gives an account of how she escaped from Alsace to Switzerland via Vichy and Grenoble
- 325 On 21 March 1944 the Commissioner General for Jewish Affairs speaks out against French participation in the theft of household effects in the South of France
- 326 On 28 March 1944 the board of the General Union of French Jews discusses the repatriation of Romanian and Turkish Jews and the organization's financial situation
- 327 On 6 April 1944 the French gendarmerie learns of the German roundup targeting the Izieu children's colony
- 328 On 10 April 1944 the Swiss police record the Dreyfus family's illegal border crossing
- 329 On 14 April 1944 the Senior Commander of the Security Police and the SD in France issues detailed instructions for increasing the number of arrests of Jews
- 330 On 15 April 1944 Mrs Salm van Brussel asks the General Union of French Jews for help in looking for her husband
- 331 A French intelligence officer records acts of desperation among Jews before their deportation from Vittel on 18 April 1944
- 332 In a letter to his fiancée dated 17 May 1944, Max Scher informs her of his transfer from Marseilles to Drancy
- 333 On 30 June 1944 Maurice Bensignor writes a farewell letter to his son from Drancy
- 334 On 8 August 1944 Charles de Gaulle's provisional French government receives a report about Drancy and Auschwitz by an escaped prisoner
- 335 On 10 October 1944 the Resistance fighter Meta Lande tells a friend about the arrest of fellow resisters in Paris
- 336 On 12 March 1945 Max Scher writes a postcard to his girlfriend as a free man