

The content of the space "genocide and mass violence"

Zone 1:

1. introductory text: The Premises, the T4 euthanasia program.
2. photographs of the female staff of the Hadamar centre. Approximately 100,000 people were exterminated there. Germany, 1939-1941.
3. "This hereditary patient cost the community 60,000 RM to live. Citizen, it is also your money". Poster published by Neues Volk magazine, monthly magazine of the NSDAR Bureau of Racial Policy. Germany, 1937/1939.

Zone 2:

1. Introductory text: From persecution to extermination.
2. Wall of photographs :
 - Arrival of a convoy of Hungarian Jews at the Auschwitz camp, Poland, 1944.
 - SA members calling on the German population to boycott Jewish stores, Germany, 1933-1935.
 - SA group vilifying a woman and her Jewish friend in a street in Cuxhaven, Germany, July 27, 1933.
 - Only known photo of the Vel d'Hiv roundup, Paris, July 16-17, 1942.
 - In the Warsaw ghetto, hunger and deprivation strike down the most destitute inhabitants. weak, Poland, 1940-1943.
 - After Kristallnacht, Jewish stores fall victim to boycott campaigns. economic Germany, 1938.
 - Footbridge linking two parts of the Lodz ghetto, Poland, 1940-1944.
 - Column of Hungarian Jewish women on the way to deportation, Hungary, summer 1944.
 - Warsaw tramway reserved for Jews, Poland, 1940.
 - German Jewish woman sitting on a bench reserved for Jews, Germany, 1933-1945.
 - Sign placed at the entrance of a village signifying that the villagers do not want to have a contact with the Jews, Germany, 1933-45.
 - The body of an emaciated child lies on a sidewalk in the Warsaw ghetto, Poland, 1942.
 - The Jewish men who were rounded up were arrested and interned in Drancy (the first place of departure of the France to Auschwitz and Sobibor), France, August 1941.
 - Writings in French and German specifying that Jews are not admitted into l'établissement, France, September 1940.
 - Jews forced to parade through the streets of Baden-Baden with the Jewish star, Germany, 1938.
 - A Jewish couple reads a German notice, Germany, February 1941.
 - Young Parisians crowd at the entrance of a playground forbidden to Jews, France, 1941.
 - Viennese Jews are forced to wash the floor of a street under the watchful eye of members of Hitler Youth, Austria
- 2b. French (1942-1944) and German (1941) Jewish stars.
- 2t. Videos :
 - Official opening of the anti-Semitic campaign, 1933.
 - "The Jew and France" exhibition, 1941.
 - Execution of Jews by the Einsatzgruppen, Latvia, 1941.
3. Three objects (from left to right) :
 - Certificate of non-belonging to the Jewish race, France, 1943.
 - Writing forbidding Jews to enter an establishment: "Juden werden hier nicht bedient," Germany, 1942-1945.

- Eighth ordinance concerning measures against Jews, France, 1942.

3b. Three objects (from left to right) :

- Tract of antisemitic propaganda Youpino edited by the Nouvelles Etudes Françaises. France, 1941-1944.
- Status of the Jews by Vichy, published by the Vichy government. France, 1941.
- Exhibition "The Jew and France," September 1941.

3t. Diary of Berthe Auroy announcing the wearing of the yellow etile for Jews. This retired schoolteacher kept her diary from 1940 until the end of the war, for Lois, an American friend. She wrote in school notebooks, wrote down her impressions, her daily observations, pasted leaflets, and notices that appeared in the newspapers. She delivers interesting elements on the fate of the Jews and the supportive reactions of part of the Parisian population towards them. The twelve notebooks are partly hidden in 1943 and copied after the Liberation. France 1940-1944.

Zone3-4.

1. Lithuanian Jews executed by an Einsatzkommando. Lithuania, 1941.
2. Introductory text: Proximity extermination.
3. Excerpt from a letter from Walter Mattner, an Austrian policeman, to his wife on October 10, 1941, after liquidating a Belarusian ghetto; in Christopher Browning, *The Origins of the Final Solution*, 2007.
4. Jewish artifacts found near Ukrainian graves (left to right) :
 - Rabbi's belt buckle found near a grave. Jitomir region, Ukraine, 1941-1944.
 - Hanukkah spinning top found near a grave, Martinivka, Ukraine, 1941-1944.
 - Fragment of a Jewish cult object found near a grave. Zinkiv, Ukraine, 1941-1944.
 - Comb found near a grave. Kamenets-Podolsk, Ukraine, 1941-1944.
 - Ball and pin found near a grave. Volynie region, Ukraine, 1941 1944.
 - Ring thrown by a victim before being executed and found on the edge of a ditch, Ukraine, 1941-1944.
5. Series of photographs.
 - On September 29 and 30, 1941, 33,000 Jews from Kiev are executed at Babi Yar, USSR.
 - Massacre of Ukrainian Jews in Mizocz, USSR, October 4, 1942.
6. Video testimony: Edward Anders, having escaped the genocide, comments on photos of the massacre. (taken by the SS) of the extermination of the Jews of Liepaga, Latvia, 1941.
7. Two drawings of Jewish children found in a school in the Ukraine.
8. Chaos of Skeletons Exhumed from Pit No. 17 in Busk, Ukraine, 2006.
9. In August 2006, the team of Father Desbois proceeded to the archaeological expertise of 15 mass graves on the territory of the municipality of Busk. Ukraine, 2006.
10. Remnants of weapons: bullets, casings.
11. Jacket and cap of a German officer of the Waffen SS, 1940-1945 (at the time of the research experiment).

Zone5.

Ghettos

1. Introductory text: Ghettos.
2. SS soldiers of a propaganda unit filming the streets of the Litzmannstadt ghetto, Poland, December 1939-August 1944.
3. Objects in shop windows.
 - Warning to Jews in Lutsk (Jews forbidden to move in the main streets), December 16, 1941.
 - Bank notes put into circulation in the Lodz ghetto, Poland, 1940.
 - Executive order of the Police Directorate concerning the creation of the Lviv Jewish Residence Zone, July 16, 1942.

4. In the Warsaw ghetto, filmed by Germans from the Warsaw Propaganda Service in the Warsaw ghetto, Poland, 1940. the army, May 1942.

Zone6.

The extermination process

1. Introductory text: The process of extermination.
2. Rayman family, Poland, 1939.
3. Video: Deportation of Dutch Jews from Westerbork to Sobibor or Auschwitz, Poland, May 19, 1944.

The Kirzners

1. Text on the Kirzners.
2. Arrest order for the Kirzner family, 22.10.1942.
3. Kirzner twins (Lydia and Annie) deported to Auschwitz on August 3, 1942.

The fate of the children

1. Introductory text: The fate of children.
2. Two objects (from left to right) :
 - Schoolbag belonging to Roger Stern, deported to Auschwitz with his brother Andre and his parents. by convoy no. 64 of December 7, 1943. This satchel is presented in the state in which it has was found by Jean Gourdon, who went to the family's place of residence just after his arrest. The satchel with his books, notebooks and school supplies, had been left behind. in the courtyard of the building.
 - A bather who belonged to Eva Kirzner. On October 9, 1942, the 11-year-old girl was arrested and sent to Drancy with her mother and four of her brothers and sisters. At the beginning of November, convoy No. 40 deports them to the Auschwitz camp. The family disappears into the gas chambers as soon as they arrive. The bather and a few personal belongings are saved by a close friend.
3. Arrival in Auschwitz, Poland, May 26, 1944. Miniature and large-format photo.
4. Jewish women and children waiting in the birch woods hiding the krematoriums. from the Auschwitz camp, Poland, May 26, 1944.

The camps

1. Touch Table: Photo of the Birkenau extermination camp in aerial view taken by the British Air Force in South Africa on August 25, 1944, four touch screens :
 - I/ The Birkenau ramp.
 - II/ Work in the camp.
 - III/ The Kanada.
 - IV/ The gas chambers and crematoria.
2.
 - Photograph, entrance to the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp.
 - Table with figures: Number of exterminations in Poland. Estimated number of deaths in the main camps.
 - The extermination camps in Poland.
3. Zyklon B box label.
4. Primo Levi, *Se questo è un uomo*, 1947. Testimony relating the daily life concentration camp and his experience as a survivor.
5. Five objects (from left to right) found at Auschwitz, 1941-1945 :
 - Cutlery: Knife, fork, spoon, bowl.
 - Child's shoe.

The Sonderkommandos

1. Introductory text: The Sonderkommandos
2. Cremation of the bodies of gassed detainees photographed clandestinely from the inside of the north gas chamber of Birkenau crematorium V by an unidentified member of the polar resistance of Auschwitz. Poland, August 1944. Miniature and large-format photo.
3. Four drawings:
 - Auschwitz Krematorium III. The sanitary truck visible in the foreground brought on the places the SS doctor on duty and the boxes of Zyklon-B.
 - Member of the Sonder-kommandos retrieving food from the businesses left in the stripping room.
 - Crematorium room. A freight elevator visible in the background allowed to bring the bodies from the basement where the gas chamber was.
 - SS (Johann Georges) killing a deportee. Prosecuted for his crimes in the aftermath of During the war, he died in 1971 before his trial could take place.
4. Testimony of Zalmen Gradowski, introduction to “Au coeur de l'enfer”, text written in 1944 in Auschwitz-Birkenau. Letter published in *Voices from Under the Ashes*. Manuscripts of Sonderkommandos of Auschwitz-Birkenau, 2005.

Zone7.

1. Gypsies photographed at the Belzec camp, Poland, 1942.
2. Introductory text: The Gypsies
3. Dr. Eva Justin makes anthropometric measurements on a gypsy woman, Germany, 1938.
4. Five photographs:
 - Gypsy woman taken on entering Auschwitz, Poland, 1944.
 - Psychologist Robert Ritter, head of the Institute for Research on Racial Hygiene and Demographic Biology at the Ministry of Health, interrogates a Gypsy woman in the presence of a member of the German police. His study will make it possible to identify all the Gypsies living in the Reich and to subject them to racial laws. Germany, 1936.
 - 36: Column of Gypsy women walking up a street in the town of Asperg, Germany, May 1940.
 - 37: Dr. Eva Justin takes anthropometric measurements on a Gypsy woman, Germany, 1938.
 - 38: Gypsy deportees interned in the Ravensbrück camp, Germany, 1941-1944.