

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Hewett, Nelly Trocme. E-mail interviews. 4 Oct. 2016- 10 Mar. 2017 My correspondence with Ms. Nelly Trocme Hewett (daughter of Andre and Magda Trocme who led the stand) began as gaining her blessing with me portraying her mother. As my research continued, I was able to check on facts, and gain first hand information for my play by one who was there. Ms. Hewett made sure I had my facts correct and helped me understand how the operation to save refugees was carried out day to day. I was able to understand how her father used the code “old testaments” to help place refugees as they came into the town. I also understood how her parents, and the villagers thought that what they were doing needed to be done, and was the right thing to do no matter the risk.

Hewett, Nelly Trocme. Telephone interview. 12 Mar. 2017. In this conversation that I had with Andre and Magda’s daughter, she helped me sort through the myths surrounding Chambon and the “conspiracy of goodness” that I show in my performance. Nelly also sang the song I sing in my play, entitled “Faidoli”. I could not find the name of the song in my research, and wanted the authentic “signal” song for historical accuracy. She also helped me with pronunciations of different words. She makes a cameo in my performance, she is the voice of the warning call that Magda receives that shows the conspiracy of goodness inspired by the leadership of Andre and Magda.

HITLER, ADOLF. *MEIN KAMPF - MY STRUGGLE: Unabridged Edition of Hitler's Original Book - Four*. S.l.: METAL-INEX, 2015. Print. In his autobiographical work I was able to read Hitler's views on the Jewish people told in his own words. It gave details of how he believed the Aryan race was superior to the rest of the world. He goes on to explain that he feels that "the Jew" is the starkest contrast to the Aryan. He viewed the Jewish people as "parasites and sponges who wear a mask of religion as they live off the substance of other nations". He also compares them to bacteria spreading into favorable areas. He speaks of the need he sees to preserve the racial purity of Germany and views the Jews as the enemy of that purity. He also states that he believes everyone should be willing to fight, and doesn't agree with pacifists due to their peaceful stand and unwillingness to fight with violence. I also learned he considered France to be Germany's and his "mortal enemy" due to events during WW1.

Koenig, Elizabeth Kaufmann. Interview by Dan Collison. *Collections Search*. [United States Holocaust Museum](#), 04 June 1997. Web. 5 Nov. 2016. This oral history allowed me to hear one of the characters I portray in my play discuss her life in her own words. I was able to learn about her family leaving Austria, and how her father and brother were put in an internment camp. I was able to hear her tell stories of her time caring for Nelly and the other Trocme children and how she was funneled into Switzerland and found her family and her way to America.

"Le Chambon-sur-Lignon." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Web. 16 Sep. 2016. This website gave me the numbers of the population and how many were saved in Le Chambon. I also learned about the

leaders of the stand, Pastor Andre Trocme and his wife Magda Trocme. I also learned about the raids by the Vichy police and how the citizens were warned. I also learned about the later raid by the Gestapo which did have dire consequences. I discuss this in my performance.

Lecomte, François, and Jacques P. Trocmé. *I Will Never Be Fourteen Years Old: Le*

Chambon-sur-Lignon & My Second Life. Wayne, PA: Beach Lloyd Pub., 2009. Print.

This book helped me understand what it was like to be a Jewish child who was hunted by the Nazis and who found refuge in the town of Le Chambon. As I am thirteen, the title made it very real, and helped me understand that many Jewish children felt hopeless against the Nazis until they found safety in Le Chambon.

"Lieu De Mémoire Au Chambon." *Lieu De Mémoire Au Chambon*. N.p., n.d. Web. 2 Dec.

2016. This website is the official website for the Museum and Memorial in Le Chambon, France. I was able to see pictures of the mountain town, the train station, cafes, farmhouses and homes where the refugees were placed. This helped me envision the town in my mind as I bring it to life in my performance.

On1Foot." *Elie Wiesel [on Indifference], US News & World Report (27 October 1986)*. |

On1Foot. American Jewish World Service. Web. 13 May 2017. This quote from Elie Wiesel, the founding chairman of the Holocaust Memorial council. It shows that he believed that indifference to the roundup and the mass killing of Jews was the opposite of love and faith. Elie Wiesel was placed in concentration camps during the Holocaust, and this quote gives the perspective of of a Holocaust survivor. He states that indifference is the opposite of love, and that indifference is dangerous to mankind. The

people of Chambon took a stand and were not indifferent, they opened their hearts and opened their homes to those who needed help at such a dark period in history.

Sauvage, P. Director. (1989). *Weapons of the Spirit*. America. Retrieved September 27, 2016.

From this film I saw villagers who were in Chambon during WWII tell stories of the Vichy Police who assisted Le Chambon by warning them with phone calls. I learned about 170 German Soldiers living in a hotel across from the largest refugee children's children's home and not ever saying a word. I also learned about the German Major, Julius Schmaling, who admittedly knew what was going on in Le Chambon and the surrounding plateau, yet took his own stand to let the goodness continue. Nelly Hewett does not agree with this view of Schmaling and the Soldiers, but as a junior historian and having found information in various about him I did include him in my performance. I also became aware of the underground railroad that sent the Jewish people and other refugees from Le Chambon to Switzerland. I used all of these facts, told first hand by the villagers who were there, to show the conspiracy that took place there. I got this film personally from Mr. Sauvage who sent me a private link to a digital copy to me after hearing about my performance.

Sauvage, Pierre. E-mail interview. 27 Sept. 2016. Mr. Sauvage responded to my request for further information on Le Chambon and sent me a private copy of his award winning documentary on Le Chambon. He was helpful in getting the film, and helping me realize the importance of telling the story in the United States of the goodness that happened in Le Chambon in regards to world refugees. He also told me about the "Conspiracy of Goodness" term that he coined because people who "should have acted

badly did not” because they were swept up in the Goodness of Le Chambon.

Trocme, Magda. Interview by Rhoda Lewin. *Collections Search*. United States Holocaust Museum, 02 This oral history allowed me to hear Magda, in her own voice, tell the memories and stories of Le Chambon. She told what happened and how everyone in the village joined in, and how the villagers never really discussed what was going on at the time. I learned how humble the people were about what they did, that the importance to them were the lives saved, not awards won. This is where I got her quote “People ask me all the time, why did you do this...” that I used in my performance.

Trocme, Magda, Jo-Anne Elder, André Trocme, Michael Bess, and Pierre Boismorand. *Magda and André Trocme: Resistance Figures*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's UP, 2014. Print.

This book contained sermons, lectures, letters and correspondence from Andre Trocme. I was able to read in his own words the sermons he preached to his congregation inspiring them to join him in saving lives during the holocaust. I was able to understand through his letters how he feared he will not survive the war, and the dire impact that would have on his family and parishioners. He spoke of being worried about money, and the threats of arrest. I was able to understand better the private thoughts he had during this time and the worries they had even as they put on a brave face during their stand against Hitler.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

Web. 15 Sep. 2016. From the United States Holocaust website I found some of the photographs that I use during my performance to show the Trocme family, and the children . The online exhibit *Some were Neighbors* helped me understand how many

friends, coworkers and neighbors stood by as their Jewish friends were being persecuted. I use this early on in my performance to set the tone of the attitudes towards Jewish people during the time, which further shows how the unusual the actions and goodness by the people of Le Chambon.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Library. Personal visit. 28 Oct. 2016. I visited the museum and research library to see the exhibit on Le Chambon and to research some books that I did not have at that time on Le Chambon. I also got some items at the time that I later decided to use in my performance after learning more about Elizabeth Kaufmann and how her life being saved at Le Chambon Sur Lignon allowed her to come to the United States and actually become the founding librarian there.

Secondary Resources

"Chambon Foundation / Fondation Chambon USA." *Chambon Foundation / Fondation Chambon USA*. Web. 24 July. 2016. This website gave me the basic foundation information on Le Chambon and listed English Language books to learn more. This website also listed the contact information for Pierre Sauvage, born in Le Chambon, whose documentary *Weapons of the Spirit* documents the villagers, those saved and the wartime rescues in Le Chambon. The video was not available online, I used this website

to contact Mr. Sauvage.

Delattre, François. "Screening of "Weapons of the Spirit" the heroism of the small village Le Chambon" *France ONU*. 11 Nov, 2016. Web. 17 Jan. 2017. This website contained a letter from the French Representative to the United Nations, Francois Delattre regarding Le Chambon. His statement helped me understand French feelings on the actions of the people of Le Chambon, and their feelings that not enough people have heard of Le Chambon and the goodness that happened there. The statement also makes it clear how now more than ever the goodness of what happened in Le Chambon in regards to refugees is vital because prejudices against groups and religions continue. The statement conveys the ideas of "Never Forget" that I use in my performance.

DeSaix, Deborah Durland, and Karen Gray. Ruelle. *Hidden on the Mountain: Stories of Children Sheltered from the Nazis in Le Chambon*. New York: Holiday House, 2007. Print. This book provided me with the picture of the "House of Rocks" that I used in my performance. It also had a picture of a young girl on a train platform, with a bow in her hair. This picture was my inspiration for the train scene, and gave me an idea of what Jewish children looked like when they got on these trains.

"Education & E-Learning." *Education & E-Learning*. Web. 9 Nov. 2016.~Yad Vashem This website showed the "Righteous Among Nations" award that the entire town of Le Chambon received due to the risks they took to Jewish lives during the holocaust. This website explained how extraordinary the actions of those in Le Chambon were to those of the Jewish faith, and what their actions mean to them still today.

Grose, Peter. *A Good Place to Hide: How One French Community Saved Thousands of Lives*

in World War II. New York: Pegasus, 2016. Print. This book was recommended to me as the best by Nelly Trocme Hewett. This book included the wording of the warning noticed posted around town, I recreated one for my performance. The book also gave greater details on how the town quietly worked together at great risk to their own safety to help those that others were unwilling to save.

Hallie, Philip Paul. *In the Eye of the Hurricane: Tales of Good and Evil, Help and Harm*.

Middletown, CT: Wesleyan UP, 2001. Print.

I found the German General Julius Schmalling to be particularly polarizing and this book was the only one to directly address him and tell his story. Again, Nelly Hewett disputes his involvement and states that he and the troops did nothing more than rest and relax at the hotel while recovering from injuries. However, several sources, including the documentary *Weapons of the Spirit*, do contend that the fact that the soldiers did not turn over the Jews did allow the life saving operations going on there to continue. This book helped me understand why this German General joined the citizens of Chambon in their “conspiracy of goodness” by not telling anyone what was going on there. I also learned that after Germany’s surrender and his imprisonment that the Trocme’s brought him home made food and visited him in jail. This began a sort of a friendship and they later met with him during a conference on Peace in Munich, Germany. It was during this visit that Andre asked him why he never betrayed Chambon. General Schmalling admitted that he and the other 170 soldiers knew what was going on, but he had been raised Catholic and didn’t agree with the Nazi ideals. He went on to explain that he had been a Professor at a college before the war and had been strongly encouraged to join the

army to protect his family.

Hallie, Philip P. *Lest Innocent Blood Be Shed the Story of the Village of Le Chambon and How Goodness Happened There*. New York: Harper Perennial. Print. This book introduced me to the term “lest innocent blood be shed” that I use in my performance. I use this term to explain one of the reasons the Trocme’s led the stand to save lives during the holocaust.

"Holocaust and Human Behavior." *Facing History and Ourselves*. Facinghistory.org, n.d.

Web. 11 Nov. 2016. This article contained the quote from Magda “Do you believe we are all brothers or not...let us try to help” that I use during my performance. It also contained the quote from Magda “ Remember, there will be a time in your life where you will have to make a decision on your own accord...” that I use to show that each different group- the Trocme’s, the village members, some of the Vichy police, and even some German soldiers made their own decision to help the refugees in Le Chambon and that they each took a stand which became a conspiracy of goodness that saved 5000 lives.

La Rafle. Dir. Roselyne Bosch. Prod. Alain Goldman. By Roselyne Bosch. Perf. Mélanie Laurent and Jean Reno. Canal, 2010. DVD. This movie named after the The Vélodrome d'Hiver roundup (which was a largest interment of the jewish people), showed me the desperate situation of the jewish people, and what people like Elizabeth Kauffmann escaped from. I saw how the Vichy police and German soldiers treated the jewish people, and it was a stark contrast to what these parties were doing in Chambon. The French portrayed in the movie (near Paris) were more than compliant to give up jewish

refugees in the roundup, this was unlike the actions by the French in Chambon. Overall this movie gave good insight to what other parts of France were like during the time.

LeBrat, Chantal. "Interview with Chantal." E-mail interview. July 2016. In this interview I asked Madame LeBrat about her aunt Lea who hid Jewish refugees as well as Virginia Hall on her farm during World War II. I learned that Lea LeBrat was aware of the dangers of helping the Jewish people. I also learned about the raid that happened on her farm, and how no refugee was found and the only thing that the soldiers took during the raid was some goat cheese they made on the farm. I use this information and had Lea LeBrat represent the villagers who took in refugees.

"Le Chambon-Sur-Lignon." *The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation*. Web. 12 Feb. 2017. This website is where I got the quote "I do not know Jews, I only know human beings" that I use to show Andre Trocme's defiance to the Vichy and Nazi demands that he give up any Jewish people in his area. This website also helped me realize that I need to show Le Chambon as an example of how goodness can happen even in the darkest of times.

Matas, Carol. *Greater than Angels*. Toronto: Scholastic Canada, 2013. Print. This book told of the roundups that were happening in Austria, and gave me a sense of what the Jewish-Austrians like Elizabeth went through as they fled. It documented the travels of young Jewish children on their way to Le Chambon.

"Museum Librarian Elizabeth Koenig Dies." *The Washington Post*. N.p., 15 Apr. 2003. Web. 22 Jan. 2017. This article was where I first learned that Elizabeth Kaufmann who lived with the Trocme family as a refugee went on to become Elizabeth Kaufmann Koenig,

they founding librarian and central figure in organizing the United States Holocaust Museum and the collections showcased there. I used this to create a new beginning and end scenes of my performance.

Obama, Barack H. "Remarks by Barack Obama (Part 1)." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 2009. Web. 28 Feb. 2017. This source was a video and transcript of the speech made by President Obama in 2009 on our National Day of Remembrance. In his speech he mentions the village and citizens of Le Chambon and explains how not a single Jew was turned in nor turned away during the war. He speaks of the villagers humbleness in taking a stand, and how they viewed it as simply doing what had to be done. He noted that they did extraordinary good at an extraordinary risk to their personal safety. He states that their legacy is our inheritance so that we as Americans can learn how to act by knowing the actions of the people of Le Chambon. The words of President Obama clearly show the stand that was taken in Le Chambon and how this stand saved lives during the Holocaust and is a beacon of light and example for the world to follow during times of persecution around the world.

"The President's Commission on the Holocaust." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, n.d. Web. 22 Feb. 2017. The President's Commission on the Holocaust gave me insight on the purpose of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. The commission report states clearly that the USHMM is to move others to remember the 6 million lives that were lost during the holocaust, to be a living witness. The USHMM also was created to educate all who visit about the atrocities that happened at the hands of the Nazis , and that indifference by those who

watched but did nothing was also a contributing factor of the deaths. The Commission wanted to remember those around the world, the rescuers, who saved others even at great risk to themselves. It demonstrates how we must all acknowledge what happened, the good and the evil and bear witness. This is what Elizabeth Kaufman Koenig's character does in my play. She was a true living witness, who survived and was able to go on to become an important figure in the forming the library and collecting artifacts for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. She would not have been here to do that without the kindness and bravery of the people of Le Chambon Sur Lignon as they took a stand against evil.

Pearson, Judith L. *Wolves at the Door*. New York: Diversion, 2014. Print. This book is on the American Spy Virginia Hall, who was the subject of my last year's NHD project. This book is where I learned about the small mountain town of Le Chambon, Lea Lebrat and how they hid refugees during the Holocaust and the dangers they all faced as they worked to save lives.

Trump, Donald J. "Remarks by President Trump at United States Holocaust Memorial Museum National Days of Remembrance." *The White House*. The United States Government, 25 Apr. 2017. Web. 26 Apr. 2017. This year's Holocaust Remembrance Day was observed on April 24, 2017. In his remarks President Trump said "We remember the 6 million Jewish men, women and children whose lives and dreams were stolen from this Earth. But we also remember the light that shone through the darkness. We remember the brave souls who banded together to save the lives of their neighbors." This showed me that in 2017, as the refugee and other human rights crisis are

continuing, that our President finds it important for us to remember those who worked together to save lives during the Holocaust and that we should never forget either group.

Totten, Samuel. *Teaching and Studying the Holocaust*. Greenwich: Information Age Pub, 2009. Print. This article is where I learned that less than one half of one percent of the European population under German occupation helped aid the Jewish refugees. I use these numbers in my performance to show how few people helped the refugees.

Unsworth, Richard P. *A Portrait of Pacifists: Le Chambon, the Holocaust, and the Lives of André and Magda Trocmé*. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse U, 2012. Print. This book helped me understand the pacifist beliefs. The Trocmes were pacifists and did not believe in violence and felt that war is unjustified. This was an important part of the stand they took, one without violence, one of pure goodness, that inspired others to join them.