

P9b

The Resistance in the rest of Alsace.

1) The Communist Resistance: the Network Wodli



Georges Wodli was born on 15th June 1900 in Schweighouse-sur-Moder - Bas-Rhin, Alsace, at this period German territory –

He was the son of a railway man and an adjuster apprentice in the train workshops at Bischheim.

When he was 18, he was mobilized into the German Navy and took part in the Spartacists' uprising in Kiel in 1918.

Becoming French after the First World War, he went to Paris region and worked in the Renault's factories.

He fought for worker world and met Pierre Semard, who incited him, to join the French Communist Party (PCF).

In 1925, he came back to Alsace and resumed his professional activities in Bischheim.

He campaigned for the unification of the railway labor-unions.

Despite the split, which affected the PCF in Alsace, in July 1929, he was appointed as a general secretary of the whole Railway Labor-Unions in Alsace and Lorraine in 1930, year in which he also took a trip to the USSR.

In 1932, Georges Wodli was parliamentary candidate, but he didn't get a lot of voices.

Once Hitler came to power in January 1933, Georges Wodli committed to help the German Communist Resistance and he participated to publish underground newspapers, like Die Rote Fahne or Die Deutsche Volkszeitung.



He also conducted support campaigns for antifascists, such as Ernest Thälmann, Liselotte Hermann and many other people.

He was drafted into the French Army, but was captured during the “debacle”. He succeeded in escaping and joined Paris, on 2nd September 1940.

Inside the PCF, which was forbidden at this period, he had to re-establish links with the militants and Communist Resistance fighters within annexed areas and he returned to Alsace in 1941.

He took the pseudonym of “Jules” and participated to an illegal bilingual edition of the Communist magazine L’Humanité.

He also run the Network Wodli, whose action was to sabotage the railway network operated by the Nazis, to assist in the escape of draft evading people or war prisoners from Nazi camps installed in Alsace and Lorraine, finally to distribute illegal leaflets and newspapers.

In 1942, the family Wodli had been expelled from Alsace and found refuge at Gretz (Seine-et-Marne).

When he wanted to join his family at Gretz, the police of Vichy arrested him at Chatou in the Yvelines county, on 30th October 1942.

He was interned at the security camp of Schirmeck-La Broque, in January 1943.

During the night of the 1st to the 2nd April 1943, he will die under torture – he was beheaded with an axe! – at the Gestapo head office in Strasbourg, Sellenick street.



Plaque in the street Georges Wodli at Strasbourg / (Photos, Internet).

Posthumously he was honored with the French Medal of the “Légion d’honneur”, decorated with the War Cross and a bar, so as with the Medal of French Resistance.

Some streets are wearing his name in Strasbourg, Metz and Gretz.

Fouad Alzouheir produced a play in 2011 at the Palais des Fêtes in Strasbourg, in which he underlines Georges Wodli’s militancy within the labor-union and the French Communist Resistance.

Photo Internet,
Wikipedia

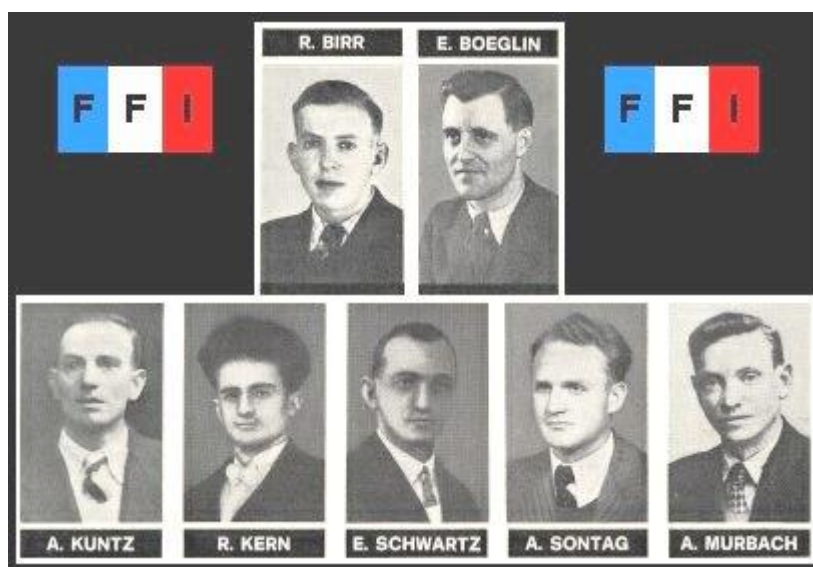


Other activists and members of the Network Wodli were executed by the Gestapo.

For instance, on 1st June 1943: Adolphe Murbach from Sundhoffen, joiner in Colmar / Eugène Boeglin and Auguste Sontag, both teachers in Wintzenheim / René Birr, railway man from Réguisheim.

On 29th June 1943: Edourad Schwartz from Lutterbach / Marcel Stoessel and Alphonse Kuntz from Mulhouse / René Kern from Niedermorschwihr.

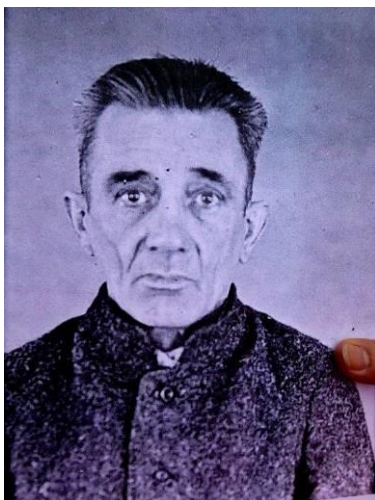
This list isn’t exhaustive, because more of 300 Alsatian Communists, among them 180 in the Haut-Rhin, were interned at the security camp of Schirmeck-La Broque and most of them were executed in a barbaric way without legal proceedings.





Source : Internet website about Auguste Sontag, Wintzenheim 1939-1945.

2) The group Wodli in the Haut-Rhin



Victor Kunz, alias Georg Victor Goss

He was born on 8th December 1885 in Marseille, registered under the name Georg Viktor Goss. His really name was Georg Viktor von Oertzen.

He was the son of a German baron, Georg von Oertzen, who officiated as consul general in Marseille.

Viktor Kunz was brought up by a housekeeper, Hermine Kunz, but this woman had been suddenly dismissed in 1888, probably because she was Viktor's mother. This can explain, why he took her name.

Hermine Kunz lived with her son in Heidelberg.

Viktor Kunz got married in 1910 and lived with his wife in Kassel.

Early in his youth, he became a trade-union activist and the cofounder and member of the German Communist party, the KAPD – better known under the name “Spartacist”, far left group of the German KPD.

As a very good orator, with political convictions of far left communist, anarchist and union activist, he was involved in many uprisings of the German worker's world.

Mobilized during the W.W.I, though he was a convinced pacifist, he had to appear before a military tribunal, because he was accused of having stolen weapons in an ammunition dump and of having supplied striking workers with.

But he was finally released, due to a lack of guilt evidence.

Furthermore, he participated in the putsch of the 5th November 1923 at Kaiserslautern, the Palatinate was at this period occupied by French troops.

Indeed, after the armistice some areas of Germany had been occupied by the victor troops of the W.W.I.

In the framework of a separatist movement, the Rhine Republic came into being, but it will be a short-live State, because it will only last from 21st October 1923 to 26th November 1924.

To the 3 federate entities, in the North with Aachen, in the South with Koblenz and in the Ruhr area with Essen, will be added on 12th November 1923 the autonomy Republic of the Palatinate with Speier.

At beginning of 1924, Viktor Kunz was even appointed minister of Employment and leader of the autonomist group.

The separatist group will experience a brutal end after the bloody repression ordered by the Bavarian Government.

The occupation of the Rhine Area by the victors ended in 1930; the status of demilitarized area was pronounced later by Hitler in 1936 without any political reaction of the other European States.

Viktor Kunz flew to France and settled down to Mulhouse. He worked under the name of Viktor Goss as a roller shutter fitter. In Mulhouse, he became an activist in the trade-union of woodworkers.

After the forcibly annexation of Alsace to the III Reich in 1940, Viktor Kunz committed into local Resistance movements and became involved in the murder attempt against the Gestapo in Mulhouse. He created before the new communist Resistance network, after all former members of the Network Wodli had been exterminated by the Nazis.

This group in the Haut-Rhin helped fugitives to pass to the free zone, it also collected clothes for war prisoners, supplied the Resistance families with material help and organized sabotage acts.

Arrested for a first time in 1941 with Alfred Brockly, accused to have listened to enemy's radio, he was imprisoned, but finally released.

A little later, he became victim of denouncement and was arrested again on 13th September 1942, at the inn of M^r. Gaston Erhart in Bruebach, near Mulhouse.

At the same time, the Gestapo arrested 5 others Communist members of the group.

Eugène Klingler was arrested only the next day (on 14.09.1942).

The inn owner, Gaston Erhart (called Reinhard by the Nazis), was arrested too and transferred into the security camp of Schirmeck-La Broque. An official statement from the "Bundesarchiv" in Berlin testifies, that he died at the camp, on 13th October 1943, after having fallen to his death from a scaffolding. But the parish register of deaths at Bruebach mentions his death on 14th December 1942 and his burial on 19th December 1942.

Viktor Kunz was judged on 2nd June 1943 in Strasbourg and accused of high treason by the fearsome judge, Roland Freisler.

He was deported to the prison at Stuttgart, on 11th June 1943, then sentenced to death and guillotined, on 17th August 1943. At the same day, his body was transferred to the Anatomy Institute of Tübingen. It will take the reference number "96" and serve as "study material" for "medical experiences" led by Nazi physicians in 1944.

Viktor Kunz's corpse will be buried later at the cemetery of Tübingen, as well as the corpses of 507 other Nazi guillotined victims.

Viktor Kunz's great-granddaughter, Carmen Eckhart, will try to discharge legally her great-grandfather, but in vain.

Her request at the Justice Court at Berlin had been rejected, on the pretense that since 1998 all sentences pronounced by the Nazis are invalidated and abrogated.

The young woman considers this decision as unjust.

Parallel to multiple other investigations led by Carmen Eckhart about her great-grandfather not only in Germany, but also in Alsace, she recently realized a documentary film about Viktor Kunz, with the title "*Viktor Kunz's head and body*".





Photos of Viktor Kunz taken by the German police in 1920.

Carmen Eckhart on the track of her great-grandfather's real history.

Sources :

Many thanks to Hans-Peter Goergens, who lent us precious documents about Viktor Kunz.

- Article from the newspaper, Schwäbisches Tageblatt, Tübingen, 31st May 2015, „Viktors Kopf und Viktors Körper / “Carmen Eckharts Suche nach ihrem Großvater mündet in der Tübinger Anatomie“, written by Hans-Joachim Lang.
- Synthesis of Hans-Peter Goergens about Viktor Kunz's biography. 2015.

Here the list of the fellow resistance fighters appeared in court, on 30th May 1943 before the “Volksgericht” – People Tribunal – in Strasbourg. They were sentenced to a year or more in prison (but not like him to death) the same day as Viktor Kunz – on 2nd June 1943 -.

They were denounced by a certain Wagner and Zimmer, but without more details.

Albert Bingler, born on 12.10.1889 at Bruebach, near Mulhouse, Craft worker.
Sentenced to 2 years in prison.

Eugène Klingler, born on 3.05.1901 at Mulhouse, painter.
Sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Joseph Rudler, Mulhouse, born on 3.03.1905 at Vieux-Thann, joiner.
Sentenced to 6 years in prison.

Charles Scheer, Bourtzwiller, born on 12.02.1899 at Cernay, shopkeeper.
Sentenced to 5 years in prison.

Flora Trefzer, born Schubert, on 27.04.1900 at Mulhouse. Metalworker. Viktor Kunz's wife. Sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Armand Weiss

58555

Département d'Al Haut-Rhin

Section locale d.e. MULHOUSE

NOM Weiss

Prénoms Armand

Adresse 42 Bd. Sév. Gambetta

Profession Charbonnier (Mulhouse)

Né le 20. Juin 1909

à Mulhouse

Arrêté le 13.9.42 par 35.4.1945

Déporté le 1.1.43

Prisons ou Camps en Allemagne { Ludwigsburg

Kommandos

Matricule

1943	1943	1943	1943
1949	1949 62.50	1949 62.50	
1950			

LE TITULAIRE, AB Weiss

LE PRÉSIDENT, [Signature]

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL, [Signature]

He was born on 20th June 1909 and died on 30th December 1948, he was only 39 years old. As a joiner, he began to work with his brothers at a workshop in Mulhouse, later he became a railway man.

From 1929 to 1930, he served in the French Army.

From September 1940, he became an activist in the Communist Resistance group, called Network Wodli, and met Viktor Kunz, Chrétien Nunge and other Communist companions.

During a first time, he undertook, with other Communist fellow members, to collect clothes for French war prisoners. The group collected also money, to support the families of fellow friends arrested by the Gestapo. (cf. sworn statement of Chrétien Nunge, 16.11.1949)

In accordance with the testimony of Eugène Klingler, Armand Weiss acted also as Allied prisoner smuggler toward Rougement-le-Château, in the Belfort area.

Armand Weiss was arrested, like other Communist fellow friends, on 13th September 1942 and sentenced to 5 years in prison for Communist activities by the "Volksgericht" – People Tribunal- in Strasbourg.

After imprisonment at Mulhouse - from 13th September to 4th November 1942 - he was transferred to the security camp at Schirmeck-La Broque, on 4th November 1942, then to the prison at Pforzheim, on 17th December 42, to the prison at Ludwigsburg, on 8th July 1943, according to Joseph Rudler, his communist best friend (cf. sworn statement, 15.11.1949).

Nevertheless, an official request to confirm his detention in Ludwigsburg didn't allow to attest the real registration of Armand Weiss as a prisoner there.

Some other sources also mention his imprisonment at Stuttgart, but here also without certainty or proof.

Later, he was transferred to the hard labour camp of Esslingen. There, he tried to set up a resistance group with the help of Communist inmates from Alsace, Lorraine and the Sarre area (cf. sworn statement of Chrétien Nunge).

But they were denounced by an inmate named Wagner; this denouncement led to Weiss' deportation to the camp at Vaihingen, a secondary camp of the head camp at Natzweiler-Struthof.

On 25th April 1945, Armand Weiss was released by American Troops.

He came back to Alsace, tried to build a new life in presence of his wife; he became father of a boy, called Gilbert, but died early -with 39 years- following the physical cruelty suffered during his detention (cf. medical statements).



On the left, Gilbert Weiss, the son of Armand Weiss. On the right, Jean-Paul Bruckert from Vieux-Thann.

Sources :

Many thanks to Gilbert Weiss and to Hans-Peter Goergens, for all precious documents, November 2015.

From left to right: Jean-Paul Bruckert from Vieux-Thann, Gilbert Weiss, Hans-Peter Goergens from the Memorial of Offenbourg-Rammersweier (Germany).

L'ALSACÉ 10/11/2016

RÉSISTANCE

Sur la trace des « Wodli » mulhousiens

Le réseau ouvrier de Résistance animé lors de la Seconde Guerre par le Strasbourgeois Georges Wodli avait essaimé dans le Haut-Rhin. Sur Mulhouse, un groupe, qui aurait projeté un attentat contre la Gestapo, se réunissait autour de Viktor Kunz. Son arrière-petite-fille, la cinéaste allemande Carmen Eckhardt, vient de lui consacrer un film-documentaire.

Textes : Hervé de Chalendard

Il y a six mois, le passé de son père a fait irruption dans la vie de Gilbert Weiss. C'était le 28 juillet 2015, en parcourant l'Alsace, comme chaque matin. « J'ai vu un article sur la Résistance : le sujet m'intéresse, alors j'ai commencé à lire... » L'article est signé par notre confrère Michel Schwendenhammer. Il évoque le « funeste destin » de Viktor Kunz. L'homme dirigeait un groupe de résistants mulhousiens ; il a été exécuté par les nazis en août 1943 et son arrière-petite-fille, la cinéaste allemande Carmen Eckhardt, vient de lui consacrer un film documentaire. Dans cet article sont mentionnés les noms de six camarades de Kunz, également arrêtés et emprisonnés (mais pas condamnés à mort) par la Gestapo : Flora Trefzer, Joseph Rüdler, Eugène Klingler, Charles Scheer, Albert Bingler et Armand Weiss. Il est mentionné que ce dernier est né le 20 juin 1909 à Mulhouse ; pas de doute, il s'agit bien du père de Gilbert.

Infiltrés par la Gestapo

« Il est mort quand j'avais deux ans : je suis né en octobre 1946 et il est décédé en décembre 1948 », précise Gilbert, ancien chef de service aux Mines de Potasse, dans sa maison de la cité Rossmalend, à Staffelfelden.

Des certificats médicaux ont alors estimé que ce décès était consécutif à des coups à la tête reçus lors de son internement en Allemagne. Pupille de la Nation, Gilbert a retrouvé dans les archives familiales des déclarations sur l'honneur signées en 1949 par les camarades résistants de son père. Elles avaient levé une partie du voile sur son activité secrète et sur celle de son réseau dans les années 42 et 43. Avec la réalisation du film allemand, ce voile se soulève un peu plus encore, plus de 70 ans plus tard.

Gilbert est entré en contact avec Jean-Paul Bruckert, cité dans l'article. Cet habitant de Vieux-Thann de 86 ans s'intéresse de près à l'histoire de la Résistance : son beau-père, Robert Foehrenbacher, faisait partie du maquis de la Walkapelle et fut l'un des onze résistants exécutés par les nazis à Rammersweier (près d'Offenbourg, en Allemagne) le 6 décembre 1944 (L'Alsace du 28 septembre 2014). Jean-Paul Bruckert est lui-même en relation avec un habitant de Rammersweier, Hans-Peter Goergens, syndicaliste retraité de la métallurgie (IG Metall), qui a entrepris d'aider Carmen Eckhardt dans ses recherches. Et jeudi, Jean-Paul et Hans-Peter étaient chez Gilbert, dans le Bassin potassique, pour échanger documents et informations.

Si le syndicaliste allemand se passionne pour ces résistants alsaciens, c'est parce qu'ils étaient eux aussi dans un mouvement ouvrier : le groupe de Viktor Kunz était une des émanations haut-rhinoises du réseau de Georges Wodli (1900-1943), grande figure de la Résistance ouvrière au nazisme en Alsace. Ajusteur aux ateliers ferroviaires de Bischheim, syndicaliste et militant communiste, Wodli est mort sous les tortures de la Gestapo le 2 avril 1943 à Strasbourg.

Le voile qui se découvre sur ces « Wodli » du Haut-Rhin laisse encore dans l'ombre quelques pans de leur histoire, en particulier concernant l'action la plus spectaculaire qu'on leur prête : un projet d'attentat contre la Gestapo à Mulhouse. Leurs autres activités consistaient à collecter des vêtements civils pour les prisonniers de guerre et de l'argent pour soutenir les familles, organiser des sabotages, dérober du matériel dans une usine d'armement, etc. Armand Weiss (qui fut ébéniste et cheminot) aurait aussi servi de passeur vers Rougemont-le-Château et continué son activité résistante lors de son internement en Allemagne.

Le groupe est tombé parce qu'il a été infiltré par des agents de la Gestapo. Six des sept membres (Bingler a été interpellé le lendemain) ont été arrêtés le 13 septembre 1942 lors d'une réunion dans un restaurant de Ebrach. Le restaurateur, René Ehrhard, a été envoyé au camp de Schirmeck.

Diffusion en mars

Le film de Carmen Eckhardt dure 95 minutes et s'intitule *Viktors Kopf* (La tête de Victor). Ce n'est pas un documentaire uniquement historique : il raconte d'abord l'enquête, et la quête, de la réalisatrice sur les traces de cet énigmatique Viktor Kunz (voir ci-dessous), qui était le père d'une de ses grands-mères. Ce film doit être diffusé à partir de ce mois de mars dans des cinémas, écoles et lieux de mémoire. Hans-Peter Goergens a pu voir le voir en avant-première à Cologne le 2 décembre dernier. Il formule aujourd'hui un vœu : que la carrière de ce film passe par l'Alsace, et en particulier par Mulhouse.

EN SAVOIR PLUS Le site du film : www.viktorskopf.de

CONTACTER Jean-Paul Bruckert, à Vieux-Thann, au 03.89.37.83.91

Photo L'Alsace/Denis Sollier

Edouard Schwartz



Erected stele in Memory of Edouard Schwartz, railway man and Communist Resistance fighter at the Network Wodli, Haut-Rhin.

He was born on 31st December 1900 in Enchenberg, Moselle. He worked as a railway man, from 1934 he led the Communist committee of Lutterbach, near Mulhouse.

As a Communist Resistance fighter, he was member of the Wodli group in the Haut-Rhin.

With his group of Mulhouse, he projected several acts of sabotage, like the sabotage of the line 3 – Basel-Mulhouse-Strasbourg.

The Gestapo arrested and deported him at first into the security camp at Schirmeck-La Broque, on 1st July 1942; then, he was sentenced to death, on 25th March 1943, before the “Volksgericht” or People Tribunal in Strasbourg, by the judge Roland Freisler.

The Nazis beheaded him with an axe, on 29th June 1943, in the prison at Stuttgart. The same day Alphonse Kuntz, Marcel Stoessel, René Kern, René Birr, Auguste Sontag, Alphonse Murbach and Eugène Boeglin were also executed.

Jean Geiger, from 1941 member of the Resistance group, called “French Hope” at Metz, occupied the prison cell, just next to Edouard Schwartz, in the prison at Stuttgart.

He explained, in his testimony and journal, Edouard Schwartz’s execution in following terms:

“Monday, end of the month [28th June 1943] after dinner, night rounds and sometimes opening of cell doors. Ours is going to be opened: I knew it, I heard the key noise – This time, it’s my turn.

The [Olle] is looking at me and says to me smiling: “It isn’t yet you; it’s the next door, he is in the next cell, the Schwartz!”

“No luck, my Alsatian countryman! (...) On Tuesday morning, we were counting the gunshots. With Edouard - 43 years old – at least 13 other condemned to death have been executed”.



Sources:

Many thanks to Hans-Peter Goergens, Memorial of Offenbourg-Rammersweier, for all lent documents and photos.

Hans-Peter Goergens during the ceremony in memory of Edouard Schwartz, on 1st June 2013.

Unveiling of the plaque at the railway station in Lutterbach, near Mulhouse.

Other Internet sites:

- « Rail et Mémoire », Schwartz Edouard- Eddy.
- « Le Républicain Lorrain », Edouard Schwartz.
- « Mémoires de Guerre / La Revue de presse de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale / Testimony of Jean Geiger.



Stele situated on the cemetery- square at Lutterbach.

Photo from the Internet website called « Rail et Mémoire ».

3) Adélaïde Hautval, an Alsatian deportee, interned at the camps of Auschwitz and Ravensbrück - recognized as « Just among the Nations » in 1965.



Adélaïde Haas-Hautval was born on 1st January 1906 at Hohwald (Bas-Rhin, Alsace). As a pastor's daughter, she was the 7th child in the family.

In 1910, the family moved to Guebwiller, where she performed her schooling. Then, she began medicine studies in Strasbourg. She attended her viva in 1933.

With her brother Philippe, she founded a house, called “The Swallows” for children in difficulties.

From 1936 to 1939, she worked as a psychiatrist in Kussnacht in Switzerland.

During this same year, she was evacuated, like many other Alsatian people living in the Front area to Dordogne.

Then, she settled to Lannemezan, in the High Pyrenees, where she worked as a doctor in the psychiatric hospital of the city.

In April 1942, she learnt, that her mother in Paris was seriously ill. So, she asked a pass, which would give her the right to cross the line between the free zone and the area occupied by the Nazis.

Though her application had been rejected, she decided to ignore this ban and went for a visit to her ill mother.

But the Gestapo arrested her at the railway station of Bourges, whereas she was waiting for the next train to Paris. On the platform, she took the defence of a Jewish family manhandled by a Nazi soldier.

This incident entailed her imprisonment at first at Pithiviers, where she crafted herself a David's star made of paper, in mark of solidarity towards Jews.

A bit later, she was transferred to Beaune-la-Rolande, then in November 1942 to Orléans and on 17th November 1942 to Romainville.



Adélaïde Hautval had to wear this inscription, before her deportation to Auschwitz.
(Source: photo Internet, from Lucien Lazare's book).

She was convoyed to Auschwitz on 27th January 1943 and wore the registration number 31 802. She became responsible of medical care in a "Revier" or "Block" for sick prisoners at Birkenau, at first at the "Block" 22, afterwards at the "Block" 10.

The Nazi chief-doctor practiced in those "Blocks" medical experiences, including camp women's sterilization, what Adélaïde Hautval of course refused to do. However, she was forced to proceed to postoperative care in frightful conditions. Furthermore, she was brought, as a psychiatrist, to examine female prisoners, who had fallen into dementia; for the Nazis, these poor women were considered as unable to work, therefore unnecessary, therefore "maids" to be gazed!

Only, the "Revier" chief, a young German Communist woman, saved Hautval's life; she notified her, that experiments on prisoners would take place in the "Block" 10, Adélaïde Hautval absolutely refused to assist.

Only told her: *"you will have to give in, regarding those experiments"*; but she answered her, that it was out of question. Then, Only told her: *"Don't matter about that"!*

In reality, the young woman gave her sleeping drugs.

This young German political inmate will never give later any explication, but she will have spared Hautval's life and also saved her the worries with the Nazi doctors of the "Block".

In November 1943, Adélaïde Hautval was suffering from typhus. She was transferred to Ravensbrück, on 2nd August 1944.

Later she had to work in an annexed ammunition workshop at Watenstett. But she was considered as a "NN" * prisoner or "Night and Fog" prisoner, so she had to return and work inside the camp, whence her return at the "Block" or "Revier".

*A "NN" prisoner = abbreviation of "Nacht und Nebel" – "Night and Fog".

It is the Nazi code name of " directives on the pursuit for breaches against the Reich or against occupying forces in occupied territories ".

This decree signed by marshal Keitel was applied on 7th December 1941 and he ordered the systematic deportation of all enemies or opponents of the III. Reich.

Though she was released in April 1945, Adélaïde Hautval decided to remain at the camp, among others like Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, to look after the sick prisoners, who had no more the strength to be transported. She also worked with a doctor, called Antonina

Nikiforova, physician at the Red Army and also deportee at Ravensbrück like her. She left the camp for France with the last sick French prisoners, on 25th June 1945.

In 1946, she wrote a book entitled « Medicine and crime against humanity » and in 1964, she testified at the trial of Léon Uris, (who was the author of Exodus -1958 - and of Armageddon - 1963) against Vladislav Dering, a Nazi polish gynecologist, who had realized medical experiences on inmates in the “Block” 10 at Auschwitz-Birkenau; indeed, he accused the novelist to have utter lies about him in the book Exodus.

She was appointed “Chevalier de la Légion d’honneur” in December 1945, in recognition of her dedication toward her fellow prisoners at Auschwitz and Ravensbrück.

On 18th May 1965, she was recognized “Just among the Nations”.

However, she gradually suffered from Parkinson disease and on 12th October 1988 she decided to kill herself.

One of her favorite maxims was: “*Think and act according the clear waters of your being*”!

Posthumous tribute:

Streets in France named after her, for example in Strasbourg, Bourges, Grosly, where a plaque had been fixed to the house, where she was living after the war.

On 13rd May 2015, Martin Hirsch, the general director of the hospitals at Paris, officially baptized the hospital of Villiers-le-Bel after her name, Adélaïde Hautval.



(Source: image, Internet website, photo from „Lichtschimmer, die Geschichten von sechs Gerechten unter den Völkern in Auschwitz“).

Sources:

- Lucien Lazare's book entitled „ Le Livre des Justes, docteur Adélaïde Hautval », p.83...87, Editions JC Lattès, 1995.
- Website, Internet, Adélaïde Hautval, Wikipedia.
- Website, Internet, file Yad Vashem 100, « Adélaïde Hautval, Juste parmi les Nations ».
- Website, Internet, « Adélaïde Hautval- afmd. Guebwiller.

High-School Scheurer-Kestner, Thann, classes TS1 and TS4 / 2015-2016 / German courses, Marguerite Kubler.

