For many years, the Israeli National Archive held the materials relating to the kapo trials under seal. It is only in recent years, as a result of both the legislation of the Freedom of Information Act and efforts by scholars like me, that these files have been gradually released. To date, the Yad Vashem archives remain inaccessible. This lack of access has played a role in causing the eraser of the memory of these trials from the collective memory of Jews and Israelis, so much so that one of the prosecutors whom I interviewed did not remember that she had prosecuted at four of these trials.

From 1950 through 1972, the State of Israel prosecuted Holocaust survivors for allegedly collaborating with the Nazis. Two thirds of them were found guilty and all but one of those found guilty were sent to jail. These forty trials present a complex figure of victims who at times acted in cruel ways towards their fellow victims.

• This book focuses on a forgotten and neglected set of trials that has been suppressed institutionally. Until recently, The Israeli National Archives had kept the materials under gag order and the Yad Vashem Museum does not include these trials in its exhibition. This lack of knowledge is representative of a larger gap in Israeli and Jewish collective memory of Jewish functionaries and their role in the Holocaust. Since the controversy over Hannah Arendt’s book *Eichmann in Jerusalem*, the issue of Jewish collaboration has hardly been discussed.

• The Israeli Nazis and Nazi Collaborators Law of 1950, which served as the basis for the Eichmann Trial, was legislated not so much with the intention of prosecuting Nazis but rather to try those viewed as Jewish collaborators with the Nazis (this is not a new argument, but is often surprising to many who are not in field).

• In a gradual process throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s, Israelis shifted from seeing Jewish functionaries as equal to the Nazis to seeing them as victims like any other. In this process, the existence of Jewish functionaries had largely been omitted from Jewish collective memory.

• These trials shed new light on parts of the Eichmann trial in which the prosecutor Gideon Hausner attempted to shift the common view in Jewish society of functionaries as collaborators. Hausner called various functionaries to the stand in a clear attempt to modify the public view of these individuals, so that they would be seen not as collaborators but rather as victims.

• Before kidnapping and trying Eichmann, Israel prosecuted a non-Jew who had mistakenly arrived in Israel for taking part in the killing of Jews in Slovakia. This individual, Andrej Banik, was probably wrongly acquitted by an Israeli court and emigrated to Canada.

• Lay-educated readers interested in the history of the Holocaust.

• Scholars of Holocaust studies, memory studies, Israel studies, and legal historians.

• Possibly attorneys interested in issues of international law and human rights.

• The community of second- and third-generation descendants of Holocaust survivors.

Two possible newsworthy articles:

1. In 1950-51, Israel tried a non-Jewish Slovak for taking part in the Nazi crimes and mistakenly acquitted him. The fourth and fifth chapters of the book touch on the story of Andrej Banik.

2. In New York in the 1950s, one survivor accused another of murdering his brother while in a concentration camp in Europe. The story made it into major U.S. newspapers at the time and led to social trials presided over by the heads of the American Jewish Congress. I have a full protocol of this communal trial (over 500 pages long).

I wish to emphasize that I am a U.S. citizen and am eligible to submit my work for prizes in any U.S. competition.

Some of the prizes listed below require one to be a member in order to submit the book to the competition (asterisk added). If you decide to submit the book for the prize, I would gladly become a member of these organizations.

In early 2018, a political controversy erupted between Israel and Poland with regards to the role of Polish collaborators in the Holocaust. As part of this controversy, the prime minister of Poland stated that “there were Polish perpetrators - as there were Jewish perpetrators,” a statement that aroused a strong rebuke from Israel’s prime minister, Bibi Netanyahu. This controversy might be relevant to the promotion of the State of Suspicion.