Between January 1942 and August 1944, the Nazis stripped over 38,000 apartments in Paris and shipped the majority of the stolen items to Germany. The French provisional government dealt with housing and restitution issues immediately after the Liberation; however, the process proved to be long and difficult for Jewish victims facing complete destitution. The reconstruction of homes represented the losses of the Holocaust, demonstrated the ways in which Jews were active political participants in the restitution process, and revealed the gendered tactics employed by Jewish survivors to demand inclusion in public life following the Second World War.