



## **Holocaust Memorial Days**

An overview of remembrance and education in the OSCE region

PARTICIPATING STATE REPORTS AND ANNEXES\*

2020

\*This report consists of information submitted to ODIHR by OSCE participating States in 2019. For an overview of efforts to commemorate and teach about the Holocaust in the OSCE region, please visit: <https://www.osce.org/odihr/hmd2020>.

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## ALBANIA

### Commemoration

Memorial Day: 27 January – Day of Remembrance in Albania

Established: 2004

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust

Albania commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Day of Remembrance in Albania was established in 2004, following a presidential decree, and is dedicated to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust. Attention is also given to Albanians who saved Jews, while also promoting respect for human rights.

Official commemorative activities are organized in Parliament, at Government offices and at memorial sites. In particular, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs of Albania hosts annual ceremonies. These events are attended by representatives of the Presidency and Government as well as members of Parliament. The Jewish community, civil society organizations, and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in shaping the content, and actively participate in commemorative activities. These focus on the events leading up to World War II and the Holocaust, the role of Albanians who saved Jewish victims of persecution, and the promotion of tolerance and human rights.

On the Day of Remembrance, governmental and non-governmental institutions and schools organize a range of activities, including scientific sessions, art exhibitions, poetry readings, academic discussions, concerts, speeches, and visits to the families of people who helped Jews during World War II. Events are reported on by Albanian media and broadcast on television.

On 10 December each year, Albanian schools celebrate a day dedicated to promoting tolerance. The day was established in 1998 by the Minister of Education and Science and includes activities aimed at promoting tolerance and human rights while commemorating the Holocaust.

### Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Albania.

The Holocaust is taught in history classes at all stages of the education system, from primary school to university, and is also featured in textbooks. Inclusion of the Holocaust in the history curriculum aligns with a 2001 Council of Europe recommendation.<sup>1</sup> As part of the curriculum, students are expected to judge and assess conflicts and their impact on people as well as on national, ethnic, racial, cultural or religious issues, and to reflect upon the role and attitudes of Albanians towards Jews during World War II. Students are taught about the concept of “never again” and invited to apply the lessons of the Holocaust in today’s world. School activities organized on Holocaust Memorial Day are also aimed at raising awareness about the Holocaust and at promoting tolerance.

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<sup>1</sup> Council of Europe Recommendation Rec(2001)15, “Committee of Ministers to Member States on History Teaching in Twenty-First-Century Europe”, 31 October 2001, <[https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result\\_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805e2c31](https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectID=09000016805e2c31)>.

Teachers have the opportunity to participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust. This training is included in the university curriculum for history teachers, and is based on government instructions on teaching the Holocaust. Teacher training is provided by the Institute of Educational Development, which also provides in-service training for history teachers, as well as by the Regional Educational Directorates and Educational Offices.

In 2015, Albania's Ministry for Education, Sport and Youth signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Yad Vashem concerning joint projects for the professional development of teachers.

## **ANDORRA**

### **Commemoration**

Andorra indicated that it has not established a Holocaust Memorial Day and that there are no annually recurring initiatives to commemorate Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide or crimes committed against other victim groups. However, Andorra does organize activities connected to Holocaust remembrance, without any established date or regularity.

### **Education and Research**

The Holocaust is not a subject of academic research in Andorra.

The Holocaust is included in the curriculum, and is present in textbooks.

At the primary school level, while not explicitly included, the Holocaust can be taught as part of a school and class project meant to illustrate general content, such as key historical events of the twentieth century, the use of historical documents as information sources for the reconstruction of the past, and human rights, among others. At the secondary level, the Holocaust is a part of the curriculum.

Finally, teachers can participate in teacher training on the topic of the Holocaust.

## **AUSTRIA**

Memorial Day: 5 May – National Day against Violence and Racism in Memoriam of the Victims of National Socialism

Established: 1997

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti victims

### **Commemoration**

Austria commemorates the Holocaust on 5 May. The National Day against Violence and Racism in Memoriam of the Victims of National Socialism was established in 1997, following a resolution by both chambers of Parliament. The day marks the anniversary of the liberation of the Mauthausen concentration camp and commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide.

Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament and attended by representatives of the Presidency, Government, Parliament and judiciary. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community,

religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society, and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in the organization of the events and participate in commemorative activities.

In addition to the Holocaust Memorial Day, the Austrian authorities hold other annually recurring initiatives to commemorate the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide, and crimes committed against other victim groups.

On 27 January and 10 November each year, commemorative activities are organized to mark International Holocaust Remembrance Day and the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the November Pogroms, respectively.

On 11 November each year, an activity is held at the site of the Lackenbach/Burgenland camp to mark the Commemoration of Roma and Sinti Victims, as established by an act of the Burgenland regional parliament in 1984.

A similar event occurs at the end of April each year, on the anniversary of the deportation of Roma from Salzburg-Maxglan to Auschwitz in 1943.

Finally, each year on the anniversary of the Nazi invasion (Anschluss) of Austria in March 1938, activities are organized to remember the victims of political persecution. Some activities are also organized at the former execution site at Vienna's Criminal Court. At the end of April, the massacre of ethnic Slovenes in Carinthia is commemorated.

Commemorative initiatives take place in Parliament, at Government offices and memorial sites, as well as at universities, schools, theatres, concert halls, and public spaces. The activities include public ceremonies, concerts, lectures, speeches, and discussions.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide, and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Austria. Several universities and teacher training colleges specifically focus on teaching and researching the Holocaust and Jewish history. These institutions receive funding from the federal and local government, or through other funding institutions.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide, and the crimes committed against other victim groups are taught at all levels of the education system in Austria, mainly from secondary school to university. These subjects are a mandatory part of the curricula, are taught in grades 7, 8, 11, 12, and are included in textbooks.

Teachers are supported through teacher training on the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide, and crimes committed against other victim groups. On behalf of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, the Institute for Historical and Political Education on the Holocaust and National Socialism organizes a wide range of seminars in all Austrian provinces annually. These seminars allow teachers to meet with Holocaust survivors and learn about crimes committed against other victim groups, including victims of the Nazis' "euthanasia" programme. [Erinnern.at](http://Erinnern.at)<sup>2</sup> also hosts a web-based learning tool<sup>3</sup> and programme that includes teaching materials and teacher training events on the Roma and Sinti genocide.

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<sup>2</sup> <[Erinnern.at](http://Erinnern.at)>.

<sup>3</sup> The Fate of European Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust, <<http://www.romasintigenocide.eu/en/home>>

The NGO also organizes school activities to raise awareness and improve teaching about the Holocaust, including the Talk About It<sup>4</sup> mobile exhibition, which is shown in schools throughout Austria, and a walking tour of Vienna focused on the persecution of the Jewish people.<sup>5</sup>

## AZERBAIJAN

### Commemoration

Azerbaijan has not officially designated a day to commemorate the Holocaust, but commemorative events take place annually in synagogues in Baku and other cities, with people of all faiths participating. On 27 January 2019, representatives from Azerbaijan's three Jewish communities—the Mountain Jews, the Ashkenazi Jews and the Georgian Jews—gathered in the Ashkenazi synagogue to commemorate the Holocaust Memorial Day. The ceremony was attended by members of Parliament, officials, representatives of civil society and academics.

### Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Azerbaijan at the Baku State University and at the Azerbaijan University of Languages under the “Israel and the Middle East Studies” speciality. Both are state universities and government funded.

The Holocaust is not included in the national curriculum, but is present in textbooks. Two state-funded Jewish schools, Xabad Or-Avner and School No. 46, have special courses on the Holocaust at the primary and secondary levels. These schools also commemorate Holocaust Memorial Day through theatre exhibitions and poetry about the Holocaust.

Teachers of Baku State University and Azerbaijan University of Languages have participated in language training courses offered by the Embassy of Israel in Azerbaijan. The Embassy also sent several students from both universities to Israeli universities for one-year study programmes.

### Good Practices

#### *Education and Research*

Baku International Multiculturalism Center (BIMC) prepared two university courses that cover the subject of the Jews in Azerbaijan, including an undergraduate-level course called “Introduction to Multiculturalism”, and a postgraduate-level course called “Azerbaijani Multiculturalism”. Since early 2015, these courses have been taught in most of universities in Azerbaijan. Furthermore, in June 2017, BIMC published a textbook called “Azerbaijani Multiculturalism”, which contains teaching materials on the history of the Jews in Azerbaijan. Currently, BIMC is developing another textbook called “Introduction to Multiculturalism”. The proposed textbook contains materials on anti-Semitism prepared by Moisey

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<sup>4</sup> “Ausstellung: ‘darüber sprechen’. Nationalsozialismus und Holocaust: Erinnerungen von Zeitzeuginnen und Zeitzeugen. Mit Handreichung für Lehrende”, [Erinnern.at, <http://www.erinnern.at/bundeslaender/oesterreich/lernmaterial-unterricht/ausstellung-darueber-sprechen>](http://www.erinnern.at/bundeslaender/oesterreich/lernmaterial-unterricht/ausstellung-darueber-sprechen).

<sup>5</sup> “Rundgänge für Schulklassen in Wien: ‘Leben und Vertreibung der jüdischen Bevölkerung in Wien’” [Erinnern.at, <http://www.erinnern.at/bundeslaender/oesterreich/aktivitaten/rundgang-wien/rundgang-wien-leben-und-vertreibung-der-juedischen-bevoelkerung-in-wien>](http://www.erinnern.at/bundeslaender/oesterreich/aktivitaten/rundgang-wien/rundgang-wien-leben-und-vertreibung-der-juedischen-bevoelkerung-in-wien).

Bekker, a prominent Azerbaijani historian of Jewish origin. Both textbooks will be used for students at higher educational institutions in Azerbaijan.

## BELGIUM

Memorial Day: 27 January – International Day in Commemoration of the Victims of the Holocaust

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as Roma and Sinti victims, persons with disabilities, homosexuals and resistance fighters

Memorial Day: 8 May – End of World War II and Restoration of Democracy

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust and all other victims of Nazism

### Commemoration

Belgium has officially established two Holocaust Memorial Days: 27 January and 8 May. As per UN General Assembly Resolution 60/7, 27 January is marked as the International Day of Remembrance for the Victims of the Holocaust and, as such, commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as Roma and Sinti victims, people with disabilities, homosexuals and resistance fighters. The day is used to reflect on the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and extermination camp.

Official commemorative activities are organized in Parliament, at memorial sites, within academia, and at movie theatres. The activities in Parliament involve speeches, testimony by survivors and interventions by young people on what the commemoration means to them. Events held at memorial sites include wreath laying, candle lighting and speeches. Commemorations at other sites involve speeches and discussions.

These events are attended by high-ranking civil servants and government officials, members of Parliament and the judiciary. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society and academic and research institutions are involved in developing commemorative activities and actively participate in these events.

Other commemorative activities that have occurred on 27 January include: the projection of a movie about the survival of Antwerp Jewish diamond workers in Cuba organized by the collaboration of Kazerne Dossin: Memorial, Museum and Documentation Center on Holocaust and Human Rights, Red Star Line Museum and the City Peace Center; a colloquium on the stages leading to the Holocaust organized by the French Community of Belgium at the Academia Palace in Brussels; an inauguration of a monument by the Aachen artist Sebastian Schmidt at the Herbesthal railway station located in the German speaking community in memory of the Kindertransporte; a screening of the movie documentary *La Brigade des Papiers*, by Diane Perelsztein on the saving of Jewish book treasures in Vilnius during the occupation, organized on the campus of the Université Libre de Bruxelles.

The second officially designated day is 8 May. The day was established in 1945 and marks the end of Nazi-German dictatorship, the restoration of freedom and the restoration of democracy. It was an official holiday until 1974 and has remained a commemorative date since then. The Memorial Day commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust as well as military and resistance fighters. Official commemorative activities are held in parliament and at memorial sites. A military ceremony is held at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Brussels to commemorate those who gave their lives for freedom. Commemorative activities at a memorial site in Antwerp include speeches, candle lighting, Jewish religious songs and wreath laying. In 2018 and 2019, Parliament held a special commemorative session involving young people aged

17-18 and veterans of patriotic movements, where a Jewish survivor and the son of a Nazi collaborator had a dialogue about their life changing experiences.

Members of the government and Parliament at both the national and local levels, as well as military and police forces, attend commemorative events on 8 May. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community and academic and research institutions are involved in organizing the events and take part in these events.

The government promotes and publicizes commemorative events through press releases, messages on social media and invitations to journalists.

Asside from the mentioned Memorial Days, every year on Yom HaShoah, a commemorative event is organized by the Jewish community at the Memorial for the Jewish Martyrs of Belgium. At the event, the names of victims are read aloud, followed by speeches and prayers about the Holocaust. This event is attended by high-ranking politicians from all levels of government and civil society.

Also, since 1956, on the second Sunday in September, representatives of the Sons and Daughters of Deported Jews organize a pilgrimage to the Dossin Barracks in Mechelen. The event is attended by politicians and involves a march by Jewish youth organizations, speeches, wreath laying, candle lighting, prayers and anthems.

Finally, on or around 19 April each year, in the commune of Boortmeerbeek, a special ceremony is held commemorating the brave act of three young men who stopped the 20th transport from the Dossin barracks in Mechelen to Auschwitz-Birkenau. Due to their action, 17 persons were able to flee and survive.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Belgium. While no institution is exclusively dedicated to the study of the Holocaust, more than five institutions are researching and teaching on the Holocaust. These include universities in Antwerp, Ghent, and Brussels, as well as State archives in Leuven and Liège, and, in particular, The Study and Documentation Centre for War and Contemporary Society (CEGESOMA) in Anderlecht. CEGESOMA has conducted research on the role played by the Belgian administration in the persecution of the Jews during World War II, publishing *La Belgique Docile/Gewillig België*.

The government either fully supports or substantially subsidizes education at all levels, from kindergarten to university and postgraduate studies. Because the Constitution guarantees freedom of education, the Government sets the general educational standards but does not impose any research subjects.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups of National Socialism are taught at the secondary and upper secondary level, as well as at the college and university level, and are covered in textbooks. Activities carried out in schools to promote awareness and teaching about the Holocaust, including the experience of Roma and Sinti, depend to a large extent on the schools, and on the individual teacher.

Training courses covering the Holocaust are available for teachers. The Special Committee on Memory Education co-ordinates the teacher training efforts in the Flemish community and the "Democracy on Barbarism" Unit operates in the French speaking community.

## BULGARIA

Memorial Day: 10 March – Day of the Rescue of the Bulgarian Jews and of the Victims of the Holocaust and of the Crimes against Humanity

Established: 2002

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, Roma and Sinti victims, and other victims of National Socialism

### Commemoration

Bulgaria commemorates the Holocaust on 10 March, the Day of the Rescue of the Bulgarian Jews and the Victims of the Holocaust and of the Crimes against Humanity, which serves as a memorial day for Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and all other victims of National Socialism, as well as other genocides and crimes against humanity.

The date marks the anniversary of the historical events of March 1943 when a powerful grassroots movement, including protest marches and petitions—staged and supported by the Deputy Speaker and members of Parliament, politicians, the leaders of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, intellectuals and ordinary citizens—openly challenged, resisted and finally prevented the pro-Nazi regime’s plans for imminent deportation of Bulgarian Jews to death camps. Also, in March 1943, under Nazi Germany pressure, 11,343 Jews from the Bulgaria-administered and controlled territories were deported and transferred into Nazi German custody and sent to death. 10 March represents an occasion to pay tribute to the “Righteous Among the Nations” and all those who helped prevent the deportation of Bulgarian Jews and to honour the memory of the deported 11,343 Jews, as well as of all the victims of persecution and the Holocaust during World War II and subsequent genocides.

The first state-sponsored nationwide Holocaust remembrance ceremony was held on 9 March 2002, under the patronage of the President of Bulgaria, and officially established through a Decision of the Council of Ministers on 19 February 2003.

On 10 March 2019, the ceremony was preceded by the first-ever march of tolerance and unity in the face of neo-Nazis—“Together for Bulgaria, Together for Europe”—organized jointly by the Sofia Municipality, the Organization of the Jews in Bulgaria “Shalom” and the World Jewish Congress (WJC), whose president, Ronald S. Lauder, initiated and participated in the march. More than 1,500 people from across Bulgaria came together for the march. The march was initiated in response to the neo-Nazi Lukov March that takes place each February.

In general, commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at memorial sites, and at religious and academic institutions and schools. Wreath-laying ceremonies are also held at the monument dedicated to Dimitar Peshev, who, as Parliament Deputy Speaker, led efforts to prevent the deportation of Bulgarian Jews in 1943. He was recognized as “Righteous Among the Nations”. Similar ceremonies take place at other monuments, museums and memorial sites in a number of other Bulgarian cities. Yearly commemorative sessions are held in Parliament and include an address by the Speaker and a minute of silence. On the 60th and 70th anniversaries the National Assembly issued special declarations.

Occasionally, memorial services are held at Christian Orthodox churches and at the Central Synagogue in Sofia. Two exhibitions—“The Power of Civil Society – Fate of the Jews in Bulgaria 1940–1944”,

developed jointly by the State Institute of Culture at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Center for Jewish Studies at Sofia University, and “The Fragility of Tolerance” (including a smartphone application) created by the Archives State Agency—have in recent years been showcased in Sofia and several other Bulgarian cities. Also, in March 2018, a documentary exhibition of “1943: Persecution and Protection. The Fate of the Bulgarian Jews”, produced by the Archives State Agency, was the first exhibition highlighting personal stories of the 20 Bulgarian people recognized as “Righteous Among the Nations”. It also presented the first manifestations of anti-Semitism predating the adoption of the Protection of the Nation Act, Bulgaria’s anti-Jewish legislation effective between 1941 and 1944. In addition, since 2003, the Bulgarian Parliament has held a special commemorative session involving an address by the speaker and a minute’s silence to honour Holocaust victims.

Commemorative events are attended by officials from the Presidency, Government and members of Parliament as well as foreign ambassadors, diplomats and dignitaries. Victims’ and survivors’ associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, civil society and academic and research institutions are involved in organizing and participating in the events.

In March 2018, at a ceremony in Sofia Central Synagogue, the Bulgarian Prime Minister and the Sofia Mayor were presented with the Jewish community’s special Shofar award recognising the consistent efforts of the Bulgarian government in fighting anti-Semitism and hate speech, and for the commemoration of the Holocaust. Two relevant book launches—on the history of Bulgarian Jews and presenting stories of rescuers of Jewish people, respectively—also took place in March 2018 and five new monuments and commemorative plaques were installed in the country in 2018 from public-private partnership projects. Finally, for the first time, a memorial plaque was unveiled at the site of one of the forced labour camps near the town of Breznik, where Bulgarian Jewish men were interned from 1941 to 1944.

Commemorative events are announced in advance to the media, which disseminates the information. On the commemorative day, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a press release on its official website and social media, raising awareness about the Holocaust, the rescue of the Bulgarian Jews and the present-day implications of the lessons learned. Throughout the day, government officials talk with media on the significance of the Holocaust Memorial Day, while commemoration activities receive significant media coverage.

Bulgaria also commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January, with remembrance activities held in Parliament, at Government offices, at memorial sites and at academic and religious institutions. The date was chosen to mark the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp in 1945 and to honour the victims and survivors of the Holocaust.

In 2018, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ekaterina Zaharieva hosted the central commemorative event, which included the opening of the exhibition “Beyond Duty: Diplomats Recognized as Righteous Among the Nations”, developed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel and Yad Vashem - The World Holocaust Remembrance Centre, and translated into Bulgarian. During the event, the US Ambassador announced the 2018 winners of the “Thanks to Scandinavia Scholarship Fund” grants, which are awarded to Scandinavian and Bulgarian students in honour of individual acts of courage to protect Jews during World War II. The President of “Shalom” conferred the Shofar award on the Bulgarian Writers’ Union for the courageous moral stand taken by its predecessors and the active role it played in preventing the deportation of the Bulgarian Jews. Minister Zaharieva and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs leadership were joined by more than 100 Bulgarian diplomats to participate in the World Jewish Congress “We Remember” campaign.

In 2019, the State Cultural Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with the Embassies of Israel and Slovakia in Sofia, organized an event to commemorate International Holocaust Remembrance Day and the accession of Bulgaria as a full member to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA). The event included the screening of the movie *Niki's Family*.

On 8 April, Bulgaria celebrates International Roma Day to celebrate Romani culture and raise awareness of the issues Roma people face. It also draws attention to the European Roma and Sinti victims of the Holocaust (the Porajmos) and the discrimination directed at Roma communities. Activities related to this day take place at Government offices, memorial sites, and academic and religious institutions as well as schools.

Each year since 2002, the Secretariat of the National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Integration Issues, with the support of the Ministry of Culture, organizes a memorial service in the metropolitan cathedral in Sofia followed by a procession and commemoration ceremony at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier, attended by members of the government, public officials, civil society and representatives of diplomatic missions. The Chairperson of the Council (at the level of Deputy Prime Minister) issues an address to the Roma community in Bulgaria, paying tribute to the memory of the innocent Roma victims of genocide, persecution and violence during World War II. Various other events, such as academic conferences, public lectures, awareness-raising campaigns, film screenings, exhibitions, and other such initiatives, accompany the main ceremony. During the commemorative day, in cities and towns across the country, volunteers from the Roma-led Amalipe Center for Interethnic Dialogue and Tolerance and citizens pay tribute to the Roma victims of the Holocaust with a minute of silence and the release of red carnations, symbolizing the lost innocent lives, into rivers. These activities are organized jointly with the local authorities.

Additionally, since 2010, young Bulgarian Roma and non-Roma delegates participate in the annual ceremonies to mark the day of remembrance for the victims of the genocide of the Sinti and Roma on 2 August at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum organized by the ternYpe—the International Roma Youth Network within the “Dikh he na Bister” Roma Genocide Remembrance Initiative. The commemoration marks the day in 1944 when the last group of nearly 2,900 Sinti and Roma were killed in the gas chambers. Bulgarian participation is organized by the Roma-led NGO Youth Network for Development, which is a member of the ternYpe, and is supported by the Secretariat of the National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Integration Issues. Bulgarian public officials have also participated in this commemorative event.

Finally, through a Parliamentary Decision on 27 November 2009, Bulgaria established 23 August as the Day of Remembrance of the Crimes Committed by National Socialism, Communism and other Totalitarian Regimes and the Memory of their Victims, also known as Black Ribbon Day. No official observance ceremonies or other activities take place on this day; however, since 2010, a memorial service is held at the Memorial to the Victims of Communism in Sofia and attended by politicians, victims' associations, civil society and citizens.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide are subjects of academic research in Bulgaria. There are approximately ten academic institutions with active programmes specializing in teaching and researching the Holocaust including the Centre for Jewish Studies at Sofia University, the Institute for Historical Studies at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS), the Institute for Balkan Studies at BAS, and the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Studies at the Ethnographic Museum at BAS. Research on Roma and Sinti genocide

is conducted at the Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Studies at the Ethnographic Museum at BAS, the Institute for the Study of Society and Knowledge at BAS, Sofia University, Plovdiv University, and Neofit Rilsky South-West University in Blagoevgrad.

Academic institutions are independent. The learning process and the research are financially supported with subsidies from the state budget and additional funds. The Hebrew Studies bachelor of arts programme at Sofia University is defined as sheltered, meaning that state funding for the programme is not based on the number of students registered. The state budget also provides funding for research projects through a special fund for scientific projects. In addition, the state budget provides subsidies and additional funds to support the research institutions listed above, in addition to funds allocated through a special fund for scientific research projects. Holocaust research is supported by the Archives State Agency, which grants full access to its archives.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups are all subjects of education in Bulgaria and are also presented in education textbooks. These topics are taught at the secondary, upper secondary and college and university levels. Holocaust education is part of the mandatory national education curriculum.

The Holocaust is taught within the context of Bulgarian and world history during World War II at the lower (grade 7) and upper (grades 9 and 10) secondary level, and as part of the “World and Personality” (civic education) curriculum at the upper secondary level (grades 11 and 12). Teachers of other subjects, such as philosophy and literature, also include lessons on the Holocaust as an elective subject or as part of extracurricular activities. The new history textbooks for grade 7 (Bulgarian history) and grade 9 (European and world history), published in 2018, have introduced important changes in both the volume and the content of the Holocaust teaching in secondary schools, with some of the textbooks featuring more than 10 pages of Holocaust-related material.

The existing curricula and textbooks do not contain specific references to the experience of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust. Since 2002, the project “Ethnic Folklore in Bulgaria – Roma Folklore” implemented by the NGO Amalipe Center for Interethnic Dialogue and Tolerance with financial support from the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science, has introduced “Roma history and culture” as an elective subject for state schools. Textbooks and a set of teaching aids were published to assist in the education process, including a special section on the Roma Holocaust. The programme includes approximately 5,000 students (Roma, Bulgarians, and Turks) from more than 230 schools all over the country.

At university level, all university BA and MA programmes in European and Bulgarian history of the interwar and World War II years include the topic of the Holocaust. At Sofia University, Holocaust studies are also embedded in a BA programme established in 2015. One of the programme’s three core modules (i.e., history, sociology, political sciences and religious studies) includes a mandatory course on “Antisemitism and the Holocaust” and an elective course on “The Bulgarian Jewish Community and the Holocaust”, with 30 students enrolled. A mandatory course on “Bulgaria and the Holocaust” is included in an MA programme on the topic of “Modern Bulgaria” within the Faculty of History. The BA curriculum for the Public Administration degree includes a course on “Ethnic Aspects of Governance” with a special focus on the Jewish community in the context of human rights, a course on “Politics and Public Power” with the Holocaust included intensively as a philosophical and empirical basis, and an English language course on “Administration and Politics of the Jewish Question in Bulgaria and the Balkans: History and Modern Aspects” (with about 30 students enrolled each year). The MA curriculum of Public Administration includes a section on the anti-Jewish repressive policies of the government and the prevention of

deportations from Bulgaria within the “Leadership” compulsory course (repeated in 3 MA programmes with 20 students each).

The Centre for Jewish Studies (CJS), established in 1998 at Sofia University as an interdisciplinary team of scholars from various backgrounds, has become a leading academic centre for Jewish Studies, including Holocaust-related research and educational activities. The CJS has organized several teacher-training seminars and activities on the Holocaust and anti-Semitism, involving educators, university professors, secondary school teachers, educational experts from the Ministry of Education, as well as students. The centre has developed different academic courses, included in the university curriculum.

In-service training for secondary school teachers on the Holocaust has been included in the annual programmes to implement the National strategy for the development of pedagogical staff (2014-2020). Currently, it is entirely based on training provided by Yad Vashem’s International School for Holocaust Studies under a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2016, and which includes an automatic two year renewal clause since 2018. More than 100 Bulgarian teachers and education experts have benefited of training programmes in Jerusalem in the last five years. The MoU provides for further joint teacher-training seminars in Bulgaria and training seminars for policymakers, senior officials, curriculum developers and other educational experts. Participants in Yad Vashem training serve as knowledge and skills multipliers.

Since 2015, The Olga Lengyel Institute for Holocaust Studies and Human Rights (TOLI), located in New York, in co-operation with the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and the American University in Bulgaria, conducts annual summer seminars for Bulgarian high school and middle school teachers entitled “Learning about the Past – Acting for the Future: Teaching about the Holocaust and Social Justice”. In addition to history teachers, teachers in civic education and other subject areas are also eligible for participation.

Two joint seminars were organized by the Mémorial de la Shoah in Paris, and the Holocaust Memorial Center for the Jews from Macedonia in Skopje for history teachers from Bulgaria and the Republic of North Macedonia on “The Holocaust as a Starting Point: Comparing and Sharing” in Skopje (2017) and Sofia (2018) with the support of the ministries of education of the two countries. The main goal of the seminars, involving 20 Bulgarian teachers each, was the promotion of an academic approach to studying Holocaust related themes and events that took place in both countries during World War II and identifying common points of convergence.

A system of inter-school, regional, and national contests and competitions for essays, poems, drawings, multimedia and posters on the Holocaust has also been developed, engaging thousands of students from all over the country. Several events are organized by NGOs. The Ministry of Education and its regional departments provide guidance, information, and other resources for these commemorative and educational activities. For example, in 2018, the NGO Sofia Platform—in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Shalom Organization of the Jews in Bulgaria and the US Embassy—organized a series of open lessons, focusing on the history and fate of the Bulgarian Jews during World War II, in eight schools across Bulgaria.

Around 8 April, different educational activities are held in observance of International Roma Day. These include school festivals of Roma culture and folklore, remembrance ceremonies, public lessons and discussions on the Roma genocide and Roma history, student essay competitions, poems and drawings, thematic film screenings, sports competitions and cultural events.

### **Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research**

- Albena Taneva and Ivanka Gezenko (eds.), *The Power of Civil Society in a Time of Genocide: Proceedings of the Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church on the Rescue of the Jews in*

- Bulgaria 1940-1944 (Center for Jewish Studies, Sofia University Press St. Kliment Ohridski, 2005), [http://jews.archives.bg/jews/uploaded\\_files/The\\_Power\\_Of\\_Civil\\_Society\\_In\\_A\\_Time\\_Of\\_Genocide.pdf](http://jews.archives.bg/jews/uploaded_files/The_Power_Of_Civil_Society_In_A_Time_Of_Genocide.pdf);
- K. Grozev and R. Marinova-Hristidi (eds.), “The Jews in Eastern Europe and the USSR during the Second World War and the Cold War, 1939-1989: Proceedings of the international conference held in Sofia University on 2-3 November 2012” (in Bulgarian), [http://dialogueeurope.org/bg\\_BG/evreite-v-iztochna-evropa-i-svetskiya-syuz-po-vreme-na-vtorata-svetovna-vojna-i-studenata-vojna-1939-1989/](http://dialogueeurope.org/bg_BG/evreite-v-iztochna-evropa-i-svetskiya-syuz-po-vreme-na-vtorata-svetovna-vojna-i-studenata-vojna-1939-1989/);
  - Emil Cohen, “Review of ‘Anti-Jewish Legislation in Europe and Bulgaria: Legal Studies’ (Ed. Albena Taneva) Institute of Modern Politics, Sofia University Centre for Jewish Studies, Sofia, 2015”, (in Bulgarian), <http://www.marginalia.bg/analizi/istoriyata-na-faktite-sreshtu-virtualnata-istoriya-chiya-e-vinata-za-gibelta-na-11-343-evrei/>;
  - Varban Todorov and Nikolay Poppetrov (eds.), “The Seventh Chamber of the People’s Court. A Forgotten Testimony on Anti-Semitism in Bulgaria, 1941–1944]” (in Bulgarian) (Sofia, 2013), [http://jews.archives.bg/jews/uploaded\\_files/NARODEN-SUD-EVREI-UVODNI-DUMII1.pdf](http://jews.archives.bg/jews/uploaded_files/NARODEN-SUD-EVREI-UVODNI-DUMII1.pdf);
  - Nadya Danova and Rumén Avramov (eds.), *The Deportation of the Jews from Vardar Macedonia, Aegean Greece and Pirot. Documents of the Bulgarian archives* (in Bulgarian) (Sofia, 2013), vol. 1, [http://www.marginalia.bg/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/T.1\\_palen.pdf](http://www.marginalia.bg/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/T.1_palen.pdf); volume 2: [http://www.marginalia.bg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/T.2\\_Deportiraneto\\_na-evreite.pdf](http://www.marginalia.bg/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/T.2_Deportiraneto_na-evreite.pdf);
  - Nadya Danova, “Bulgaria and the Holocaust: State of Research and Tasks, Bulgarian Helsinki Committee”, 2012, <http://www.bghelsinki.org/bg/publikacii/obektiv/nadia-danova/2012-12/blgariya-i-holokostt-sstoyanie-na-prouchvane-na-problema-i-zadachi/>;
  - Holocaust research is supported by the Archives State Agency, which has granted, for research purposes, full access to its archives and has made information about the Holocaust public for the largest possible audience of experts, citizens and international partners. In 2013, the Archives State Agency launched a special website, “The Jewish Community in Bulgaria”, with an online collection of hundreds of original documents on the fate of the Jews in Bulgaria during World War II <http://archives.bg/jews/>;
  - D. Kolev, A. Krasteva and T. Krumova, “Curriculum in History and Civilisations for the 9th grade”, in *Roads Retold: Textbook for 5th - 8th grade students* (in Bulgarian) (Veliko Tarnovo, Astarta, 2003), <http://amalipe.com/files/file/romski%20folklor/pomagalo-5-8.pdf>;
  - Teodora Krumova, Deyan Kolev et al., “Manual on Roma History and Culture”, as part of the Contribution to the Role of Education – Educating Educators (CORE) project (Sofia, 2013), <http://amalipe.com/files/publications/ManualFINAL.pdf>;
  - “Information Factsheets on Roma History” published by the Council of Europe as part of its Education of Roma Children in Europe project (in Bulgarian), <http://coiduem.mon.bg/page.php?c=109&d=274>;
  - Digital Roma Archive developed by the South-West University Neofit Rilski in Blagoevgrad in 2016–2017 (in Bulgarian), <http://roma-swu.weebly.com/>;
  - Online Holocaust Education Resource Centre (in Bulgarian), <http://www.holocausteducentre-bg.org>;
  - Sofia Platform, New Educational Videos on “The Fate of The Bulgarian Jewish Community”: <http://sofiaplatform.org/students/>;
  - The Archives State Agency new addition to its “The Jewish Community in Bulgaria” website – a “Persons of Jewish origin’ transits across Bulgaria (1939-1945)” section presenting documents on transit visas that saved many Jews during World War II, [http://archives.bg/jews/3-THE\\_PROJECT](http://archives.bg/jews/3-THE_PROJECT).

## Good Practices

### *Commemoration*

#### “Together for Bulgaria. Together for Europe” Public Campaign

Building on the momentum created by the “Sofia Says NO to Hate Speech and Extremism” International Forum (February 2018), a public campaign “Sofia – City of Tolerance and Wisdom” started on 11 September 2018 under the auspices of the Sofia mayor with the launching of a manifesto titled “Together Against Hate Speech”. The manifesto was initially signed by the Sofia mayor, the national co-ordinator for combating anti-Semitism and the president of the “Shalom” Organization of the Jews in Bulgaria. The manifesto, committing the signatories to combat intolerance and hate speech and to support a vision of a Bulgaria that embraces all, irrespective of ethnic, religious or other identity was opened for signatures by high-profile personalities and the wider community. In early 2019, a number of prominent figures and people from various walks of life posted videos on Facebook publicly stating support for the manifesto. At a ceremony in the Cabinet building on 16 February 2019, entitled “Together for Bulgaria, Together for Europe”, Bulgarian intellectuals, civil society leaders, senior government officials, municipal leaders and diplomats were among those who gathered to show support for the manifesto, and add their signatures.

On 10 March 2019, the “Together for Bulgaria, Together for Europe” march of tolerance took place in Sofia. . The public campaign is intended as a long-term project to unite institutions and civic organizations in opposition to hate speech and discrimination, building upon a number of initiatives, events and educational activities. The campaign featured the “Let’s Clean Hatred off the Streets of Sofia” initiative, cleaning swastikas and other offensive graffiti off walls in the Bulgarian capital.

### *Other*

For the second year in a row, in April 2019, the Foreign Minister Zaharieva hosted a Passover dinner gathering representatives of the Bulgarian Jewish community, leaders of other religious communities, leaders of the Jewish communities in the Balkan countries, guests from Parliament, government, WJC members, civil society and the diplomatic corps in Sofia, turning the initiative into a traditional event. The gathering of the four Balkan Jewish communities was seen as a symbolic step toward building bridges and exposing the truth about the darkest period in European history.

During the Bulgarian Presidency of Council of the EU the topic of preventing and combating anti-Semitism, discrimination and intolerance was put high into the EU agenda as a priority in the Presidency program. Two events were organized by the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sofia and Brussels in May 2018. A training seminar for educators and policymakers on the Holocaust and combating anti-Semitism and the rise of hate speech was held in Sofia on 22 and 23 May, to discuss regional co-operation, devise practical strategies, and address challenges in Holocaust education—promoting human rights and countering anti-Semitic hate crime. A presentation by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and OSCE/ODIHR on guidelines for policymakers “Addressing Anti-Semitism through Education” was included by the Bulgarian Presidency on the agenda of the EU Education, Youth, Culture and Sport Council in Brussels on 22 May 2018.

## CANADA

Memorial Day: Holocaust Memorial Day – Yom HaShoah (usually in April/May)
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Established: 2003

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as other victim groups under National Socialism

## Commemoration

Canada commemorates the Holocaust on the 27th day of the month of Nisan in the Jewish lunar calendar, which usually falls in April or May. Canada's Holocaust Memorial Day – Yom HaShoah was established by the Parliament in 2003 through the Holocaust Memorial Day Act. The Memorial Day primarily commemorates Jewish victims and survivors of the Holocaust, while acknowledging persecution of other victim groups under National Socialism, including Roma and Sinti. The day also serves to raise awareness and understanding of the Holocaust and its continuing importance, to provide a national focus for educating future generations about the Holocaust, to reflect on—and learn from—the countries' actions and inactions during that period, and to promote the values of diversity and inclusion while affirming Canada's continued commitment to oppose racism, anti-Semitism and discrimination.

The national commemorative event is held in Ottawa, and is attended by members of the Government, Parliament and judiciary, among others. In 2019, over 70 representatives of diplomatic missions in Canada attended the national commemorative event in Ottawa.

Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society organizations and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in shaping the content and actively participate in the event. Since 2004, the Canadian Society for Yad Vashem, in partnership with a coalition of organizations committed to Holocaust commemoration and education, have co-ordinated this national commemorative event on behalf of the government. The event includes the reading of a survivor's personal account of the Holocaust, the lighting of candles, addresses by political party leaders and musical performances. Various other events are organized across the country by community and non-governmental organizations, and include participation from elected officials.

Other activities are organized by Holocaust education centres across the country—typically in partnership with Jewish community organizations. An annual theme is usually selected and survivors are invited to share their experiences. Government officials of all levels usually participate in these events.

These events are publicized in the mainstream media and online through social media. The Government of Canada issues official statements, including statements from the Prime Minister, the Minister of Canadian Heritage and Multiculturalism and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Funding in the form of grants is normally available for community-based events that promote intercultural or interfaith understanding, civic memory and pride or respect for core democratic values. Applications for funding are considered on an on-going basis, as part of the Government of Canada's Community Support, Multiculturalism and Anti-Racism Initiatives Program.

In addition to Holocaust Memorial Day – Yom HaShoah, Canada also observes Raoul Wallenberg Day on 17 January and International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. These days are marked by statements from government officials, and various events are organized across the country by community and non-governmental organizations. The events typically include participation by survivors, the Jewish community and other religious groups, elected officials and civil society.

On 7 November 2018, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau delivered a formal apology in the House of Commons regarding the fate of the *MS St. Louis* and its passengers.

Non-governmental educational resource centres devoted to Holocaust education have partnered with Roma community groups during Holocaust education weeks to conduct awareness-raising activities. In 2018, the Minister of Canadian Heritage and Multiculturalism and the Minister of Foreign Affairs issued a joint statement to commemorate the Romani Genocide Remembrance Day.

Since 2009, Canada has observed 23 August as Black Ribbon Day to commemorate the victims of both National Socialism and Communism. In 2018, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Official Opposition marked the day with official statements.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Canada. There are six primary academic centres focused on teaching and researching the Holocaust: Carleton University's Max and Tessie Zelikovitz Centre for Jewish Studies, McMaster University's Resistance Collection, the Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies, the St. Thomas University Holocaust Centre, University of Toronto's Chancellor Rose and Ray Wolfe Chair in Holocaust Studies and University of Western Ontario's Holocaust Literature Research Institute. In addition, many other Canadian universities have programmes of study that address the Holocaust.

The Government of Canada provides financial support for post-secondary education through transfer payments to the provinces and territories. It has also funded considerable research through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, as well as a number of conferences.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups are studied in schools and included in textbooks at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels and at the college and university level. In Canada, provincial and territorial governments are responsible for all aspects of education. As a result, the content and timing of the provision of education varies between provinces and territories. Teaching about the Holocaust reaches most students, as it is part of mandatory courses (social studies and/or the history curriculum). The Holocaust is most often taught within the context of World War II, and is integrated into teaching about racism, genocides, human rights and social justice. Holocaust education can also be included in philosophy, anthropology, psychology, arts and religious education, as well as in civic and citizenship studies. Holocaust education can begin as early as the fourth or fifth grade and continues throughout elementary and secondary school, as well as in post-secondary settings. Information about the persecution of Roma and Sinti and other National Socialism victim groups may be included within the context of teaching about the Holocaust or about World War II.

Teacher training on the Holocaust is almost exclusively delivered through non-governmental organizations. Training examines the history of the Holocaust and the murder of six million Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators, placing it within the broader context of events leading up to and following World War II. In the context of teaching about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide is explored, as well as the persecution of other marginalized groups during this period, such as people with disabilities, homosexuals, Slavic people, political opponents and Jehovah's Witnesses. Opportunities for making connections between the Holocaust, Canadian History and contemporary social justice issues are explored. Guidance is given on how to teach these difficult subjects in a way that will help students reflect on the ideologies and actions that led to the Holocaust and on measures that can be taken to prevent future genocides. Opportunities are

explored for ways to link instruction on the Holocaust with other curriculum areas, such as social studies, language arts and fine arts.

Many schools also organize Remembrance Day events on 11 November. As part of these activities, students of all ages often receive supplementary Holocaust education, with younger students being introduced to the topic through the personal stories of Holocaust survivors.

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

Library and Archives Canada holds official government records relating to the Holocaust, as well as private records donated by individuals or organizations: <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/holocaust/Pages/holocaust.aspx>. Information about Canada and the Holocaust can also be found on the Canadian government's official website: <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/canada-holocaust.html>.

Major Holocaust Education Centres in Canada:

- Centre for Holocaust Education and Scholarship—Carleton University: <http://carleton.ca/ches>;
- Freeman Family Holocaust Education Centre: <http://www.ffhec.org/>;
- Montreal Holocaust Museum: <http://museeholocauste.ca/en/>;
- Sarah and Chaim Neuberger Holocaust Education Centre: <https://www.holocaustcentre.com/>;
- Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre: <http://www.vhec.org/>.

In addition, many other organizations provide Holocaust education in Canada including:

- Abbotsford Community Services: [www.abbotsfordcommunityservices.com](http://www.abbotsfordcommunityservices.com);
- Asper Foundation: [www.asperfoundation.com](http://www.asperfoundation.com);
- Atlantic Jewish Council: [www.theajc.ns.ca](http://www.theajc.ns.ca);
- Azrieli Foundation: [www.azrielifoundation.org/memoirs](http://www.azrielifoundation.org/memoirs);
- B’Nai Brith Canada: [www.bnaibrith.ca](http://www.bnaibrith.ca);
- Calgary Jewish Community Council: [www.jewishcalgary.org](http://www.jewishcalgary.org);
- Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs: <https://cija.ca/>;
- Canadian Society for Yad Vashem: [www.yadvashem.ca](http://www.yadvashem.ca);
- Facing History, Facing Ourselves: <http://www.facinghistory.org/offices/toronto>;
- Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies: [www.fswc.ca](http://www.fswc.ca);
- General Romeo Dallaire Genocide Institute Holocaust Awareness Committee, Jewish Federation of Winnipeg: [www.jewishwinnipeg.org](http://www.jewishwinnipeg.org);
- Israel Experience Centre, Asper Jewish Community Campus: <http://asperfoundation.com/asper-jewish-community-campus/>;
- Jewish Federation of Edmonton: [www.jewishedmonton.org](http://www.jewishedmonton.org);
- Jewish Heritage Centre of Western Canada: [www.jhcwc.org](http://www.jhcwc.org);
- Kleinmann Family Foundation: [www.kffeducation.org](http://www.kffeducation.org);
- Okanagan Jewish Community: [www.ojcc.ca](http://www.ojcc.ca);
- Saint John Jewish Historical Museum, Victoria Holocaust Remembrance and Education Society: <http://victoriahres.org/>;
- Winnipeg Foundation: [www.wpgfdn.org](http://www.wpgfdn.org).

## CROATIA

### Commemoration

There is no date specified by law or an official decision, but every year Croatia commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January—International Holocaust Remembrance Day—and on 22 April, the day of the breakout from the Jasenovac concentration camp, and subsequent liberation of the camp. Jewish communities in Croatia also traditionally commemorate Holocaust Remembrance Day or Yom HaShoah on the 27th of Nisan, which typically falls in April or May. On this day, the Coordinating Committee of Jewish Communities in Croatia holds annual commemorations at the Mirogoj Cemetery.

In 2014, the Croatian Parliament decided to commemorate 2 August as International Roma Genocide Remembrance Day/Samudaripen. Commemorative events are now held annually in the Roma cemetery in Uštica, near Jasenovac.

Since the early 2000s, other groups of victims of National Socialism are commemorated on 30 April and 24 June. The massacre in the village of Lipa is commemorated on 30 April. On 24 June, 2018, the representatives of the Serb community, the Jewish community and the Alliance of Antifascist Fighters and Antifascists of Croatia commemorated the victims of the Jadovno concentration camp, including Jewish victims.

### Education and Research

The Holocaust is the subject of research in academic institutions in Croatia. In higher education, the Holocaust and genocide against the Roma and Sinti are part of the curriculum for future history teachers. In the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Zagreb, an optional one semester history course dedicated to the Holocaust was introduced in 2015. The initiation of Judaic studies at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb further increased the number of relevant academic programs. Participants acquire competency and knowledge in the field of Jewish history in general, and in Croatia specifically, as well as knowledge of the Holocaust. The Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar also provides research on the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide.

In the last few years, the Croatian Government, through its Ministry of Science and Education, has sponsored the participation of Croatian scholars in various international fellowship programs, which have allowed scholars to participate in educational programmes, such as the “Train of Remembrance” to Auschwitz. The “Paths of Remembrance” project, involving the co-operation of a Croatian and a French school, has students visit the Jasenovac concentration camp and the Roma genocide victims’ cemetery in Uštica.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups are all subjects of education in Croatia and are also covered in textbooks. These topics are taught at all levels of the education system in Croatia, from primary school to university.

Education about the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide is part of the broader theme covering World War II and is taught in its historical context, mostly during history lessons, being mandatory in primary and secondary schools. Teachings on the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide in World War II are integrated into the 8th grade primary school history curriculum as a mandatory topic; educational achievements require students “[to] explain and state examples of the Holocaust; to evaluate the collaboration and the resistance movements in Europe; to describe how and under what conditions the Independent State of Croatia was created; to assess the Ustasha regime and condemn the policy of terror on

citizens (especially Serbs, Jews and Roma), racial laws and concentration camps—Jasenovac.” Based on the cross-curricular approach, and dependent on the teacher’s discretion, the Holocaust can also be taught at the primary school level in religion courses (7th grade) and Croatian language courses (8th grade), where recommended reading literature includes *The Diary of Anne Frank* and the film *Life Is Beautiful* (directed by Roberto Benigni, 1997). At the gymnasium level, the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide are not mandatory subjects for instruction. Depending on the teacher’s decision, these topics can be taught within the following subjects: Religion (1st and 2nd grade), Psychology and Sociology (3rd grade) and History, Philosophy, or Art and Ethics (4th grade). The Holocaust as a topic does not appear in the curriculum for vocational education, but teachers can include it when they teach about World War II.

Teachers are supported through teacher training about the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide. There are regular national and international programmes (in Israel, the United States of America and France) for school headmasters, schoolteachers and other professional staff in both primary and secondary schools. In the framework of co-operation with Israel’s Yad Vashem (The World Holocaust Remembrance Center), 25 in-service teacher training scholarships have been awarded each year, since 2005, and in 2013, the first Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Holocaust Education was signed between the Education and Teacher Training Agency (ETTA), the Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sports and Yad Vashem.

The ETTA—in co-operation with the Mémorial de la Shoah in France, based on an agreement signed in 2012—organizes an annual conference in Paris on the topic of teaching about the Holocaust for 20 Croatian teachers. Since 2015, ETTA, in co-operation with the Mémorial de la Shoah and other partners from neighbouring countries, has also organized regional seminars under the title “Holocaust as the starting point” (Zagreb 2015, Belgrade 2016, Sarajevo 2017, Zagreb 2018, Ljubljana 2018 and Belgrade 2019).

In co-operation with the Ministry of Science and Education and the Embassy of the United States of America, several more scholarships are also available through the Association of the Holocaust Organizations (four scholarships were granted in 2019). Every year, on 27 January, the Ministry and the ETTA organize a national in-service teacher training seminar titled “Teaching and learning about the Holocaust and the prevention of crimes against humanity” for 50 teachers. Teachers can also apply for regularly organized regional in-service training seminars. Since teacher training about the Holocaust in Croatia is conducted in a cross-curricular manner, teachers of subjects other than history also participate in these seminars.

An educational programme conducted by the Jewish community in Zagreb (“The Shoah Academy”) is also supported by ETTA and teachers are invited to participate through official agency channels. In addition, Yad Vashem’s exhibition “How was it humanly possible?”/“How was it ever possible?” was translated into Croatian, as was the ODIHR/UNESCO publication *Addressing Anti-Semitism through Education: Guidelines for Policymakers*.

Lectures and workshops on the Roma and Sinti genocide are included in Croatian national seminars as well. As the international “Roma Holocaust Remembrance Day” is commemorated during the summer break, teachers are advised and encouraged to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide with their students on 27 January.

Since 2005, over 750 teachers and educators have been included in these programmes for Holocaust education, prevention of anti-Semitism, as well as other forms of discrimination.

The Ministry of Science and Education supports the Jewish Film Festival and its Educational matinees on the Holocaust project through the National Support Programme to Professional Associations. The Ministry of Science and Education also supports educational activities at the Jasenovac Memorial Site.

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

More detailed information is available on Croatia-dedicated section of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) website and on the websites of the Croatian Ministry of Science and Education and ETTA:

- <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/member-countries/croatia>;
- <https://www.azoo.hr/index.php?view=events&id=100&archive=-1&ft=1&fv=27>;
- <https://mzo.hr/hr/rubrike/nastavni-materijali>.
- Other relevant documents include: Valerija Turk- Presečki, “Teaching About Choices and Moral Dilemmas: Difficulty or Professional Challenge?”, Council of Europe, December 2017, <https://rm.coe.int/tu-prev-turk-presecki-en/1680792818>;
- Danijel Vojak, Goran Lapat, Ivo Pejaković & Neven Kovačev, *Romi u Drugom svjetskom ratu u Nezavisnoj Državi Hrvatskoj, 1941-1945/Roma in the Independent State of Croatia 1941-1945*, (Zagreb: EVZ Stiftung and the Institute for Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, 2018).

## DENMARK

Memorial Day: 27 January – Auschwitz Day

Established: 2003

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, Roma and Sinti victims, and victims of genocide and other mass atrocities

## Commemoration

Denmark commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January as Auschwitz Day. The day was established by the Danish Parliament in 2003 to commemorate the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as Roma and Sinti victims, and victims of genocides and other mass atrocities (Rwanda, Bosnia, Kurds).

Commemorative activities are held in the Danish Parliament, at Government offices, municipal memorial sites and schools. Official speeches, testimonies, talks by academics and experts, addresses by ambassadors and musical performances take place. The events are attended by members of the Government and Parliament, local municipalities and the judiciary. Victim communities, the Jewish community, journalists, teachers, students, and the general public also attend commemorative events. The Jewish community, civil society and academic and research institutions help to develop the activities and participate in the events. Every year a new theme is chosen and activities including lectures, concerts, debates and film screenings are organized to raise awareness among younger generations. The activities and annual theme are publicized in advance at schools and through the media.

Local and national government officials promote these events and provide financial support to Auschwitz Day. Funding for civil society organizations to participate and organize commemorative activities is

available through the Ministry of Education. Moreover, parliamentarians help raise awareness through interviews and other public activity.

In addition to Auschwitz Day, Denmark also commemorates the rescue of Danish Jews who fled to Sweden in October 1943; it is commemorated every year in early October by the Jewish community, local communities and the Danish Government. Also, the Nazi German Occupation of Denmark is recognized on 9 April every year. Finally, 5 May is celebrated to mark Danish liberation from Nazi German occupation (“Danmarks Befrielse”) with a ceremony in the Mindelunden memorial park that commemorates the members of the Resistance. Generally, commemorative activities are held at memorial sites in Denmark.

## Education and Research

In Denmark, the Holocaust is a subject of academic research at the Department for Holocaust and Genocide Studies of the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS). The Danish Government provides funding for the DIIS.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups are taught in schools at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, as well as at the college and university level. The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are also discussed in textbooks. Danish teachers can participate in teacher training opportunities offered by the DIIS on the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups.

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

The Ministry of Education finances a wide range of activities in relation to the Holocaust, which can be accessed at <https://aldrigmere.dk/>. The website deals with questions relating to the Holocaust and other examples of genocide. It also provides a wide array of films, texts, and other materials that can be used in teaching these subjects.

## FINLAND

Memorial Day: 27 January – Vainojen uhrien muistopäivä–Minnesdagen för Förintelsens Offer (Memorial Day for Victims of Persecution–Holocaust Victims Memorial Day)

Established: 2002

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as Roma and Sinti victims

## Commemoration

Finland commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Memorial Day was established by a Finnish Government decision in 2002 to raise public awareness of the Holocaust and to commemorate the Jewish victims, the Roma and Sinti victims and the survivors.

The activities generally include addresses by members from the government, the Jewish community, the Roma community and ambassadors from Israel, Germany and other nations. Moreover, Holocaust survivors attend these events, a keynote speech is delivered by an international high-level expert and a cultural programme is presented. Events are organized by Holokaustin uhrien muisto ry (Finnish Holocaust Remembrance Association) and sponsored by the Finnish Government. Victims’ and survivors’ associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society

and academic and research institutions are also involved in developing the events and participate in the commemoration. Commemorative events take place in the capital and around the country each year.

A speech by a member of the Finnish Government marks the events each year and raises awareness. In 2015, the President of Finland gave the commemorative remarks. In addition, the government provides facilities and contributions to organize Remembrance Day events. In 2018, commemorative activities took place at a government building for official functions. Funds are made available for civil society initiatives related to commemoration of the Holocaust and are allocated based on applications.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of research at academic institutions, including the state funded University of Helsinki.

The Holocaust is studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels of school as part of historical education. Information on the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide are also included in textbooks.

## FRANCE

Memorial Day: last Sunday of April – Journée nationale du souvenir des victimes et des héros de la deportation (National Day of Remembrance for Victims and Heroes of Deportation)

Established: 1954

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, Roma and Sinti victims, as well as all victims and heroes of deportation

Memorial Day: 16 July if a Sunday, otherwise the following Sunday – Cérémonie nationale à la mémoire des victimes des crimes racistes et antisémites de l'État français et d'hommage aux "Justes de France" (National ceremony in memory of the victims of the racist and anti-Semitic crimes of the French state and in homage of "Justes de France")

Established: 2000

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust as well as Roma and Sinti victims

## Commemoration

France has officially designated several memorial days commemorating the victims of National Socialism.

The National Day of Remembrance for Victims and Heroes of Deportation was established by law in 1954. It commemorates the Jewish, Roma and Sinti victims of the Holocaust as well as all victims and heroes of deportation by the Nazis during World War II. The memorial day is marked on the last Sunday of April. The commemorative events take place at memorial sites and are attended by officials from the Presidency and the Government, as well as by members of Parliament and the judiciary. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community, and other religious groups are regularly involved in shaping the content and actively participate in the commemorative events. National ceremonies are held in Paris, at the Mémorial de la Shoah, at the Memorial to the Martyrs of Deportation, and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arc de Triomphe. Ceremonies are also held in every

*département* (subregional administrative division), where a message from the associations of deportees is read. On the memorial day, all public buildings are bedecked with French flags, and a minute of silence occurs during all sport activities held on stadiums. Communication actions are directed towards the media, and pedagogic activities are organized in schools.

Another commemoration date, referred to as a national ceremony in memory of the victims of the racist and anti-Semitic crimes of the French state and in homage of “Justes de France” (the Righteous of France) was established by law in 2000. Commemoration activities are held on 16 July, if it is a Sunday, or the following Sunday. The Memorial Day was established to remember the victims of the racist and anti-Semitic crimes committed by the Vichy “French State”, and to honour the “Righteous Among the Nations” from France. Jewish victims, as well as Roma and Sinti victims, are commemorated. This date corresponds to the anniversary of the roundups of 16 and 17 July 1942, during which nearly 13,000 persons were arrested in Paris and its suburbs, of which more than 8,000 were gathered at the Vélodrome d’hiver - Vél d’Hiv—(Winter Velodrome), before being deported. The commemorative events are held at memorial sites and are attended by officials from the Presidency and Government, as well as members of Parliament and the judiciary. Victims’ and survivors’ associations, the Jewish community and the Roma and Sinti community are regularly involved in shaping the content and actively participate in the commemorative events.

Ceremonies are held in different locations in Paris: at the former location of the Vélodrome d’hiver, at the Memorial Garden to the Vél d’Hiv Children, and at the Square of the Victims of the Vélodrome d’hiver. Ceremonies are also held in every *département*. During such ceremonies a message from the minister in charge of Veterans’ Affairs and Remembrance is read.<sup>6</sup> Communication with the media helps promote the commemorative events and raise awareness about the Holocaust while all public buildings are adorned with French flags.

Civil society organizations wishing to participate and organize commemorative activities related to these days can apply for financial support. All requests are examined by the Ministry of Armed Forces, which is also in charge of remembrance events.

Other memorial days that commemorate the Jewish victims of the Holocaust in France are Yom HaShoah that was held on 12 May in 2019, and International Holocaust Remembrance Day held annually on 27 January.

Yom HaShoa was established in 1990 by Rabbi Daniel Farhi and the Sons and Daughters of Jewish Deportees from France and the French Jewish Liberal Movement. The Memorial Day pays homage to the 76,000 Shoah victims from France. Commemorative events include name reading ceremonies at the Mémorial de la Shoah in Paris on Yom HaShoah or educational activities in schools on 27 January.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> An overview of commemorative events held around the country on this day in 2019 is available. “Journée nationale du souvenir de la Déportation”, Fondation pour la Mémoire de la Shoah, 26 April 2020, <<http://www.fondationshoah.org/memoire/journee-nationale-du-souvenir-de-la-deportation>>.

<sup>7</sup> More details on commemorative activities are available: “Commémoration du Soulèvement du Ghetto de Varsovie”, Fondation pour la Mémoire de la Shoah, 19 April 2020, <http://www.fondationshoah.org/memoire/commemoration-du-soulevement-du-ghetto-de-varsovie>, and “Journée internationale à la mémoire des victimes de la Shoah”, Fondation pour la Mémoire de la Shoah, 27 January 2019, <http://www.fondationshoah.org/memoire/journee-internationale-la-memoire-des-victimes-de-la-shoah>.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in France. Many universities and research centres have activities at least partly devoted to this issue. Institutions with the some of the most specific programmes include: 1. Team “Histoire et historiographie de la Shoah” / History and Historiography of the Shoah within the Study Group on Modern Historiographies at Centre de Recherches Historiques (National Centre for Scientific Research - School of Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences - CNRS-EHESS); 2. the ERC Consolidator Grant on “Migration and Holocaust: Transnational Trajectories of Lubartow Jews Across the World (1920s-1950s) – LUBRATWORLD” with Principal Investigator, Claire Zalc (CNRS-EHESS), at the Institut d’histoire moderne et contemporaine / Institute of modern and contemporary history <https://www.ens.fr/laboratoire/institut-d-histoire-moderne-et-contemporaine-ihmc>); 3. “Violence de masse et Résistance” –Réseau de recherche/“Mass Violence and Resistance”–Research Network at the Institute of political studies of Paris, with director Claire Andrieu from the History Centre of Sciences Po, Paris <https://www.sciencespo.fr/mass-violence-war-massacre-resistance/>. Seminar by PSL (Paris Sciences & Lettres) Université Paris and the Organization Yahad-In unum, “La Shoah par balles. Enquête sur un génocide” / The Shoah by bullets. Investigation into a genocide, <https://seminaireshoahparballes.wordpress.com/>.

In addition, memorial institutions such as the Fondation pour la mémoire de la Shoah (Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah) or the Mémorial de la Shoah also conduct education, training and research activities.

Permanent researchers’ positions in public research institutions are government funded. Professors and scientists are seen as contributing to a public service mission. The government also supports memorial foundations and partnerships between such foundations and public research institutions.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups are studied in schools at the primary, secondary, upper secondary, and college and university levels, and are also presented in textbooks.

The French national curriculum integrates teaching about the Holocaust. It is taught at all levels of the educational system. In primary schools, the topic is introduced as part of a programme on the twentieth century. In secondary schools, students learn about the Holocaust in classes covering the two world wars. These lessons also touch upon questions related to memory and dealing with the past, providing students an opportunity to reflect on crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide. French schools take part in special activities to commemorate the Holocaust Memorial Day including meetings with survivors, debates and exhibitions. An annual bulletin encourages the educational community to get involved in commemoration days, particularly the Memorial Day on 27 January and the Day of the Resistance on 27 May. The Holocaust is present in the school curricula to sensitize students and provide them with essential knowledge on this issue during their schooling. Therefore, even if it is not specifically included in the training models, initial training of teachers addresses the Holocaust, especially for courses related to history, geography and German.

Teachers have the opportunity to participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust. Continuing education actions are also set up as part of academic training plans. The Mémorial de la Shoah also offers pedagogical resources, as well as training sessions for teachers in partnership with the rectorates, universities and other training institutions. It also organizes memorial tours. Other institutions and organizations offer training as well, such as the French Committee for Yad Vashem, which organized two training seminars on the teaching of the Holocaust for French primary and secondary schoolteachers in 2019 (for the third year).

Since 1964, the Ministry of National Education and Youth has organized a national competition of diverse educational projects, which focuses on “Résistance et déportation(s)” (“Resistance and Deportations”) during World War II, highlighting a different topic each year. For example, the theme for 2019 was “1940–Entering the Resistance: Understanding, Refusing, Resisting”. Some 40,000 students take part in the annual competition. Prizes are awarded during a large ceremony attended by both the Ministry of National Education and Youth and the Ministry for the Armed Forces. Schoolchildren and schoolteachers are also encouraged to gather around commemorative plaques affixed in schools, which list the names of Jewish children who were deported from Paris and other large cities. Each year, the Ministry for the Armed Forces delivers over 800 grants to French schools, for a total amount of more than €400,000, to encourage class activities or visits to sites that bear historical significance, including those related to World War II.

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

The Ministry for the Armed Forces has also developed and maintains a website, “Chemins de Mémoire” (Paths of Memory), [www.cheminsdememoire.gouv.fr](http://www.cheminsdememoire.gouv.fr) a large educational resource on historical sites.

The website Enseigner L’histoire de la Shoah (Teaching the History of the Shoah): <http://www.enseigner-histoire-shoah.org/activites-dans-la-classe-et-letablissement/textes-officiels.html>.

## Good Practices

### *Memorial sites*

A network of Holocaust memorial institutions related to specific memorial sites in France was established. It includes 13 sites related to the history and memory of the persecution, deportation, extermination, rescue or resistance of the Jews of France during World War II: <http://www.fondationshoah.org/sites/default/files/1%20-%20M%C3%A9moire/brochure%20r%C3%A9seau%202017.pdf>.

### *Education and Research*

The website “Chemins de Mémoire” (Paths of Memory), [www.cheminsdememoire.gouv.fr](http://www.cheminsdememoire.gouv.fr), [www.cheminsdememoire.gouv.fr](http://www.cheminsdememoire.gouv.fr) and the magazine “Les chemins de la mémoire”.

### *Other*

In 2018/2019, the government launched a new policy on research related to looted art, books and libraries, especially artworks and books held by public museums and libraries as announced by the Prime Minister in his speech on 22 July 2018. France has decided to improve its public organization for the return of art and cultural objects spoliated between 1933 and 1945. Two administrations are now in charge of a single process.

In the Ministry of Culture, the new “*Mission de recherche et de restitution des biens culturels spoliés entre 1933 et 1945*” (Mission for Research and Restitution of Spoliated Cultural Property between 1933 and 1945”, created in April 2019, leads research on the provenance of looted art or questionable artworks. The purpose is to identify and restitute such spoliated property.

Following the research results, the “*Commission pour l’indemnisation des victimes de spoliations*” (Commission for the Compensation of Victims of Spoliations (CIVS) proposes reparation measures to the Prime Minister,—either restitution or compensation.

The French Government has committed itself to strengthen and accelerate public action undertaken for restitution through a number of measures:

- by centralizing all decisions relating to restitution at the Prime Minister level;
- by bringing together and strengthening research means within a new Mission in the Ministry of Culture, and with a dedicated budget;
- by widening the possibilities to bring cases before the CIVS;
- by strengthening the Deliberative Panel of the CIVS with four new individuals qualified in the fields of art history, art markets, World War II history, and heritage law.

## GERMANY

Memorial Day: 27 January – Day of Remembrance for the Victims of National Socialism

Established: 1996

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, Roma and Sinti victims and all victims of the crimes committed under National Socialism

### Commemoration

Germany commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The day was established in 1996 through Declaration of President Roman Herzog and commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide and all victims of the crimes committed under National Socialism.

#### *Commemoration Ceremony in the German Parliament*

Commemorative activities take place in the German Parliament and at memorial sites, in the *Länder* (the federal states), the municipalities and in schools. The ceremony held in the *Bundestag* (the German federal Parliament) includes a keynote speech by a survivor, alternating between different victim group representatives. In 2019, the speaker was Saul Friedländer. Activities are attended by officials at the presidential and governmental levels, and by members of both Parliament and the judiciary. Representatives of victim groups, of memorial sites and students also take part in the commemorative events. Also, victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society and academic and research institutions are involved in shaping the content of the events and actively participate in the commemoration activities. Additionally, numerous wreath-laying ceremonies take place at memorial sites throughout the country, such as the Memorial for the Murdered Jews in Europe or the Memorial for the Sinti and Roma. The flag is flown at half-mast on public buildings as a sign of mourning.

Governmental funds are available for civil society organizations to participate in and organize commemorative activities.<sup>8</sup>

Memorial ceremonies are also held to remember different historical dates, such as the November pogroms of 1938. Also, concentration camp memorials host annual commemorative ceremonies to mark the anniversary of liberation by the Allied forces. Survivors, second generation and third generation groups are

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<sup>8</sup> Further information on the commemorative activities can be found at: "Friedländer: Existenzrecht Israels zu verteidigen ist moralische Verpflichtung", Deutscher Bundestag, 31 January, 2019, <<https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2019/kw05-nachbericht-gedenkstunde-589230>>.

invited to these events. The ceremonies have an educational character and usually include students or NGOs. Commemorative activities are organized at memorial sites, in synagogues and at places of deportations across the country where speeches, including by survivors, wreath laying, worship services, activities held by scholars and attaching commemorative plaques take place.

Activities to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide take place on 27 January, as well as on 2 August which represents the day of the “liquidation” of the so-called “Gypsy Camp” in Auschwitz-Birkenau—. Additionally, activities also take place on 8 April, the Roma Day. A memorial ceremony is held at the final session of the Bundesrat (The German Federal Council). Commemorative initiatives are held at memorial sites and other locations, and include speeches (also by survivors), wreath laying, worship services, scholarly activities and commemorative plaque dedications.

Other victims of National Socialism are also commemorated on relevant historical dates. Such activities take place at memorial sites and other locations.<sup>9</sup>

## Education and Research

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide, and crimes against other victim groups are subjects of research at academic institutions in Germany; the German Government provides funding for these institutions. There are several chairs and academic programmes focused on teaching and researching the Holocaust. A specific research study on the topic of academic teaching and the Holocaust is “*University Teaching about the Holocaust in Germany*” authored by Verena Nägel and Lena Kahle, published in 2018. Relevant institutions include: *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* (The Institute for Contemporary History), *Fritz Bauer Institut zur Geschichte und Wirkung des Holocaust* (Fritz Bauer Institute on the History and Impact of the Holocaust), or *Zentrum für Antisemitismusforschung* (Center for Research on Antisemitism). Research on the Roma and Sinti genocide is conducted at *Institut für Zeitgeschichte*, *NS Dokumentationszentrum Köln* (NS-Documentation Center of the City of Cologne) and *Forschungsstelle Antiziganismus Universität Heidelberg* (Research Centre on Antigypsyism at the University of Heidelberg).

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups are taught in schools at the secondary and upper secondary level, and at the college and university level as part of a compulsory curricula for history in all 16 *Länder*. These three topics are also covered in textbooks.

Teachers have the opportunity to participate in training on the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups. Training is organized at the federal state level.

## GREECE

Memorial Day: 27 January – National Remembrance Day of Greek Jewish Martyrs and Heroes of the Holocaust

Established: 2004

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust

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<sup>9</sup> Further information can be found at: “Dass sich ihr Leid niemals wiederholt, ist unsere Verantwortung!”, Der Bundesrat, 14 December 2018, <<https://www.bundesrat.de/SharedDocs/reden/DE/guenther-2018-19/20181214-rede-guenther-gedenken-sinti-roma.html>>; and “Gedenken als täglicher Auftrag”, Die Bundeskanzlerin, 9 November 2018, <<https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/bkin-de/aktuelles/gedenken-als-taeglicher-auftrag-1548020>>.

## Commemoration

Greece commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The National Day of Remembrance of Greek Jewish Martyrs and Heroes of the Holocaust was established in 2004 by a law passed in the Greek Parliament. A presidential decree passed in 2005 regulates the commemorative events that occur on that day each year. The day commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, and in particular the annihilation of the Greek Jewish community. Recognition of Holocaust Remembrance Day aims to preserve the memory of the Greek Jewish community. It also serves as a continuous reminder of what may happen when bigotry, hatred and indifference become the prevailing characteristics of a society. An underlying aim is to stimulate reflection on major moral issues and responsibilities of democratic citizenship.

Commemorative activities take place in Parliament, at Government offices and at memorial sites in different regions of Greece. As part of Holocaust Memorial Day, a series of joint events are carried out in the prefectures and with the local Jewish community. Commemorative events are attended by officials at the governmental level, members of Parliament and of the judiciary. Victims and survivor's associations, the Jewish community and academic and research institutions are involved in shaping the content of events and actively participate in the commemoration activities. Wreaths are laid on behalf of the Government, the Parliament, political parties, the local region and municipality where the events are held, the armed forces, embassies, as well as resistance organizations, the victims of the camps and Jewish communities and organizations in Greece and abroad.

At an event organized by the Hellenic Literary Association of Heraklion on International Holocaust Remembrance Day in 2019, students from the 6th General Lyceum of Heraklion presented an educational project aimed at uncovering the history and life of the Jewish community in Heraklion until its complete extermination by the Nazi Germans in 1944. The same month, the School of Philosophy and Psychology at the University of Athens organized an event titled "Historical Memory and the Holocaust".

The Ministry of Education supports school participation in Holocaust Memorial Day activities, promoting commemoration and raising awareness. The participation of Greece as full member of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) highlights its determination to honour the martyrdom and sacrifice of thousands of Jewish Greeks in the Holocaust. This is also seen as encouragement for a more thorough understanding of the past, leading to more tolerance and understanding in both the present and for future generations.

Governmental funds are available for civil society organizations to participate in and organize commemorative activities.

In Greece, commemorative activities also take place on the Anniversary of the Deportation of the Greek Jews of Thessaloniki on 15 March. The first such memorial was held in 2013, on the 70th anniversary of the deportation, and it marks the roundup and deportation of the Jews from the city of Thessaloniki to the Nazi death camps. Commemorative activities take place at memorial sites and a silent march is organized.

On 2 August, the Roma Genocide Remembrance Day is commemorated. It was honoured for the first time in Greece in 2018 following an initiative of the Pan-Hellenic Confederation of Greek Roma Ellan Passe. A ceremony was held at the Zappeion Conference Hall in Athens and was attended by representatives and members of Roma associations in Greece, politicians and representatives of political parties, as well as by representatives of the Church and many individual citizens. In general, commemorative initiatives are held at Government offices.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Greece at the following institutions: the Faculty of Economic and Political Sciences of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, The International Hellenic University, School of Theology at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, and the School of History and Archaeology at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

The Holocaust is studied in schools at the primary, secondary, upper secondary, and college and university levels, and is also present in textbooks. The subject of the Holocaust is addressed in different subjects of the Greek national curriculum. At the primary level, students learn basic facts about World War II and are provided with a definition of the Holocaust. The topic is then revisited in the third year of high school, where special attention is paid to the rise of Nazism in the aftermath of the 1929 economic crisis, as well as to the persecution and mass extermination of the Jews. The Holocaust is further addressed during the first year of senior high school in an optional class on “Hellenic and European Civilization”. It is then taught in the third year of senior high school during history classes, when students work with oral testimonies and extracts of literary works, among other related materials. In addition, the Holocaust is studied in the second year of vocational senior high school.

Finally, teachers in Greece have the opportunity to participate in training on the Holocaust.

## HOLY SEE

### Commemoration and Education

The Holy See communicated information to ODIHR in a different format, based on the specific nature and mission of the Holy See.

The Catholic Church considers Holocaust education and the commemoration of victims to be an important matter that should be promoted at all levels of Church life. In 1974, the Holy See established the Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews to promote and foster dialogue with the Jewish people on a global level. Among the most important topics of the work of the Commission is the question of how to combat anti-Semitism and to educate about the Holocaust. The Commission gives general outlines establishing the theoretical framework for dealing with Holocaust issues, while local churches are independently responsible for initiating education, formation and remembrance activities in accordance with general guidelines. In some countries (e.g., Italy, Austria, Poland, the Netherlands, and Switzerland) national Bishops' Conferences have introduced a “Day of Judaism” in order to commemorate the victims of the Shoah and to draw attention to the Jewish roots of the Christian faith and the progress made in Jewish–Catholic dialogue. Specifically, the commemoration of the *Kristallnacht* (November Pogroms) on 9 November and the commemoration of the liberation of the camp of Auschwitz on 27 January can be mentioned in this context.

The Holy See exercises a widely recognized moral authority, centred on and mediated by the Pope. His voice is heard all around the world and his statements have worldwide repercussions. Pope Francis has repeatedly expressed publicly his concerns about anti-Semitism, stating that no Christian can be an anti-Semite. Recently, during an audience with a Leadership Delegation of the American Jewish Committee (AJC) on 8 March 2019, he reiterated his concern about the current situation: “At present, however, a source of great concern to me is the spread, in many places, of a climate of wickedness and fury, in which an excessive and depraved hatred is taking root. I think especially of the outbreak of anti-Semitic attacks on various countries. Today I also wish to reiterate that it is necessary to be vigilant about such a phenomenon.

[. . .] I stress that for a Christian any form of anti-Semitism is a rejection of one's own origins, a complete contradiction. [. . .] In the fight against hatred and anti-Semitism, an important tool is interreligious dialogue, aimed at promoting a commitment to peace, mutual respect, the protection of life, religious freedom, and the care of creation.”

The teaching of the Pope is deeply rooted in the Second Vatican Council's declaration *Nostra Aetate* (No. 4). This document, promulgated on 28 October 1965, explicitly outlines the Catholic Church's attitude towards anti-Semitism: “The Church repudiates all persecutions against any man. Moreover, mindful of her common patrimony with the Jews, and motivated by the Gospel's spiritual love and by no political considerations, she deplors the hatred, persecutions, and displays of anti-Semitism directed against Jews at any time and from any source.”

In 2015, the Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews issued a document titled *The Gifts and the Calling of God are Irrevocable (Rom 11:29)* that refers explicitly to the phenomenon of anti-Semitism, stating that an “important goal of Jewish–Catholic dialogue consists in jointly combatting all manifestations of racial discrimination against Jews and all forms of anti-Semitism, which have certainly not yet been eradicated and re-emerge in different ways in various contexts. History teaches us where even the slightest perceptible forms of anti-Semitism can lead: the human tragedy of the Shoah in which two-thirds of European Jewry were annihilated. Both faith traditions are called to maintain together an unceasing vigilance and sensitivity in the social sphere as well. Because of the strong bond of friendship between Jews and Catholics, the Catholic Church feels particularly obliged to do all that is possible with our Jewish friends to repel anti-Semitic tendencies. Pope Francis has repeatedly stressed that a Christian can never be an anti-Semite, especially because of the Jewish roots of Christianity” (No. 47).

Since 1979, three popes have visited Auschwitz and Yad Vashem—the official Holocaust memorial in Israel—including, most recently, Pope Francis in 2014 and 2016.

In 2015, the Holy See appointed a contact person to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) who attends their conferences and organizes meetings with leading officials of the Holy See. In February 2017, a conference in the Vatican was jointly organized by the Holy See and IHRA on the theme “Refugee Policies from 1933 until Today: Challenges and Responsibilities”. The Holy See endorses the commitment of IHRA to foster education, commemoration and research regarding the Holocaust.

## HUNGARY

Memorial Day: 16 April – Hungarian Holocaust Memorial Day

Established: 2004

Commemorates: Holocaust victims and those who tried to save them

### Commemoration

Hungary commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust on 16 April, the day in 1944 when Jews were forced into ghettos in Carpathian Ruthenia prior to their deportation. The commemorative day was initiated by the Minister of Education. The Decree, regulating the order of the 2000–2001 academic year, noted that students at secondary and vocational schools should commemorate the victims of the Holocaust in a class activity on 16 April. The pedagogical aim of the remembrance day is to encourage a sense of responsibility in students so that every generation develops the moral integrity needed to be able to avoid similar events.

Subsequently, through a Political Declaration issued in 2004 on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Holocaust, the National Assembly stated that “Through the anti-Jewish laws and the Holocaust in the tragic spring of 1944, Hungarians were divided by shame. Hundreds of thousands were excluded from among citizens with full rights, subjected to forced labour, closed in ghettos and deported to death camps. [...] the Holocaust is the tragedy of the Hungarian nation.” The National Assembly established 16 April as the “the Hungarian Holocaust Remembrance Day to commemorate the victims, to keep the conscience of every benevolent person and to teach the next generation”.

Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites and include speeches, wreath laying ceremonies, cultural events, and school programs. High-level officials, together with Government representatives, politicians, diplomats and members of the judiciary, attend the main commemorative event. Survivors, members of the Jewish community, other religious groups, academic and research institutions, and the general public also participate in commemoration activities, including commemorative speeches, lectures, concerts, exhibitions and the unveiling of plaques. These activities are organized by both Government ministries and civil society organizations. The main event is held at the Danube Shoe Memorial, which commemorates the Jewish victims shot into the Danube in 1944 and 1945. During the event, candles are lit and memorial stones placed to commemorate and honour the victims of the Holocaust. Additionally, the March of the Living Foundation organizes a peaceful march in Budapest every year. Other events to mark Holocaust Memorial Day are held in locations across the country on 16 April.

The commemorations are promoted through the press, Jewish organizations and other civil society organizations and schools. Civil society organizations can request government funding in order to hold commemorative activities. For example, the March of the Living Foundation has received funds annually from the central budget.

Hungary also commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust on other dates throughout the year, including on 18 January – the Liberation of the Budapest ghetto; 27 January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day; 2 August – Roma Genocide Remembrance Day; 4 August – Raoul Wallenberg’s Birthday; 9 November – Memorial Day of Miklós Radnóti; and 1 December – the Memorial Day of Forced Labourers. On these days, commemorative events take place at memorial sites.

The Roma Holocaust International Memorial Day has been commemorated in Hungary on 2 August since 1990. In 2013, through an order, Hungary’s Minister of Public Administration and Justice declared this a priority programme. The day commemorates Roma and Sinti victims deported and systematically executed during the World War II. It additionally highlights the importance of action and resistance. The commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, and in particular at the Holocaust Memorial Center, and involve wreath laying at the commemorative plaques and memorials, speeches of high-level politicians, and holding a vigil in memory of the victims.

Each year, a national call for tenders is issued to identify programmes in support of the establishment of Roma cultural events, having the condition to also include the commemoration of the Roma and Sinti genocide.

## **Education and Research**

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of research at academic institutions in Hungary. Research on the Holocaust is conducted at the Holocaust Documentation Center and Memorial Place, maintained by the Prime Minister’s Office and funded from public finance sources. Research on the Roma and Sinti genocide is

conducted at the Romano Instituto Foundation and is supported by the Ministry of Human Capacities' State Secretariat for Social Affairs and Social Inclusion from public funding based on tender offers. Research on crimes committed against other victim groups is conducted by the Public Foundation for the Research of Central and East European History and Society (House of Terror) founded by the Hungarian Government, and funded by public sources.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups are taught within the Hungarian education system at the primary, secondary, upper secondary, and college and university levels. These topics are also covered in textbooks. The National Basic Educational Plan includes, among others, topics related to the Holocaust/Roma Holocaust.

At the primary level (grades 5–8) the following topics are covered: discrimination and exclusion of people, ethnic groups and nationalities, and the Holocaust. The secondary and upper secondary level (grades 9-12) covers the Jewish Holocaust, the events leading to the Holocaust, and the Roma and Sinti genocide. At the college and university level, the Holocaust is taught if it is relevant to the specific field of study. For example, the Holocaust is briefly covered at the law universities when discussing crimes against humanity.

The USC Shoah Foundation Visual History Archive is available in 40 Hungarian academic and public libraries with the support of the Government of Hungary.

The Hungarian government ensures inclusion of education on the Holocaust in schools through the rigorous accreditation of the curriculum, textbooks and other teaching materials. As a result, teaching on the Holocaust is part of a number of different subjects, including history, civics, literature, language studies, ethics and general classes. According to the educational plan for upper classes, 12 hours are allocated in history lessons to cover World War II, including the Holocaust. In secondary school, World War II is covered over 15 hours of instruction. Starting in the 2000–2001 school year, Holocaust Memorial Day is observed annually in secondary schools. Since the establishment of the Holocaust Memorial Day, there has been strong co-operation between schools and the Government on the topic of Holocaust education.

Teachers can participate in teacher training on the Holocaust. The Prime Minister's Office supports civil organizations that conduct trainings related to the Holocaust. One aim of teacher training on the Holocaust is to instil schoolteachers with solid values and ensure they are fully familiar with general human and European rights, and are able to transfer these values to their students.

Since 2001, the 16 April Holocaust Memorial Day is commemorated in secondary schools, which decide how to commemorate the victims. Some of the activities include: conducting memorial walks, visiting the Holocaust Memorial Center and other memorials, holding ceremonies in the schools, or arranging film screenings (e.g., *Son of Saul*, *Schindler's List*, and others).

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

- Holocaust Memorial Center: <http://www.hdke.hu/>;
- Education: [https://ofi.oh.gov.hu/sites/default/files/attachments/forras\\_biro\\_aletta.pdf](https://ofi.oh.gov.hu/sites/default/files/attachments/forras_biro_aletta.pdf);  
<http://ofi.hu/holokausztrol-az-iskolaban>;
- Shoes on the Danube Embankment:  
[http://www.budapest.com/budapest\\_kalauz/latnivalok/muemlekek/cipok\\_a\\_duna\\_partjan\\_egy\\_m\\_egrazo\\_emlekmu.hu.html](http://www.budapest.com/budapest_kalauz/latnivalok/muemlekek/cipok_a_duna_partjan_egy_m_egrazo_emlekmu.hu.html).

## Good Practices

The Government of Hungary designated 2014 as the Hungarian Holocaust Memorial Year and continued to implement various measures and programmes during the following years. In 2018, at the United Nation's Human Rights Council's 38th session in Geneva, Hungary delivered a joint statement condemning the growing threat of anti-Semitism. The Hungarian Government agreed to a comprehensive program for the restoration of Jewish cemeteries with a budget of approximately €3,125,000 (1 billion HUF) between 2018–2020. Starting in 2018, the Hungarian Government also began providing financial support to the Action and Protection League (500 million HUF per year), as well as the Jewish Heritage of Hungary Public Endowment (MAZSÖK) (300 million HUF in 2019). The Hungarian Government supported, including by substantial financial assistance, the 2019 European Maccabi Games held in Budapest.

On 18 February 2018, Hungary formally adopted the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) working definition on anti-Semitism through a Government Resolution. Pursuant to this resolution, several line ministers, are tasked with examining the possibilities to mainstream the definition into educational curricula, regulations for approving curricula, teacher training and teacher specialization requirements, and specific courses under the remit of the Minister of Interior. Relevant bodies in the judicial sphere have also been invited to assess how to incorporate the definition into the training of judges and prosecutors. A specific report discussing the definition in the context of the Hungarian legislation was drafted, to be further discussed by the Government. This report concludes that appropriate guarantees exist for fighting against hate speech and hate crimes, but additional steps can be taken in terms of raising awareness and training legal professionals. It also recommends to the National Media and InfoCommunications Authority to examine the possibility of keeping records of racist and xenophobic contents aimed at generating hatred, and to draw the attention of the Media Council and of those self-regulatory bodies that are professionally associated with the Authority to the definition.

## ITALY

Memorial Day: 27 January – Holocaust Memorial Day

Established: 2000

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust

## Commemoration

Italy commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. *Il Giorno della Memoria* The Day of Remembrance was established by law in 2000. It is a memorial day to remember the racial laws in Italy, and the Italian persecution of Jewish citizens and victims who suffered deportation, imprisonment and death during the Holocaust. It also serves to commemorate those who opposed the Nazi regime and risked their lives to save and protect others.

Official commemorative activities are held at Government offices and memorial sites. A ceremony is organized to mark the day by the President of the Republic in the Quirinale Palace. The activities include temporary exhibitions (photography, sculpture, etc.) promoted by various stakeholders.

Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society, academic and research institutions, as well as students are regularly involved in shaping the content of the events and actively participate in the commemorations.

Italy is committed to a strong education mission, aimed at raising the awareness of students and young people to the tragedy of the Holocaust. Therefore, central and local administrative authorities, as well as schools at different educational levels, organize government-funded initiatives directly or indirectly targeting students, youth and teachers. On Remembrance Day, specific events are often organized at the Italian Senate and the National Anti-Racial Discrimination Office, including within the framework of the national week against racism, which has occurred annually since 2004. In 2018, a partnership between the municipalities of Laterza and Lanciano was ratified to improve co-operation in fighting anti-Roma bias and for initiatives on Porajmos remembrance.

Every 27 January, various NGOs organize a commemorative walk in the centre of Rome to remember the genocide of Roma, Sinti and Travellers.<sup>10</sup> The "MEMORS"<sup>11</sup> project is a joint initiative from the Archive Study Centre Gypsies of Rome–Foundation ex Campo Fossoli, in co-operation with the association Sugar Drom and the Federazione Rom e Sinti Insieme. It collects data and produces materials and information for the general public. Another project is Roma e Sinti in Italia e nel Mondo: Giving Memory a Future,<sup>12</sup> which is co-ordinated by the USC Shoah Foundation. The Italian Ministry of Education, in 2014, adopted a ministerial decree making the website's materials and documents available to schoolteachers and managers and creating an annual educational contest for students about the Roma genocide.

On 2 August, the Roma Holocaust Memorial Day commemorates the Roma victims of genocide during World War II and is marked through various activities in Italy. Students are encouraged to visit memorial sites, institutional declarations are issued, and other commemorative activities are held.

In the framework of the Roma National Forum, a shared memory project was conducted in 2018, that ran through the most significant dates for the Roma genocide and persecution. A portfolio of initiatives was scheduled for 27 January, 16 May and 2 August. In January 2018, the first step of "Journey through memory" was implemented by organizing a visit to Auschwitz that involved 40 Roma and Sinti, participants, including youth representatives. In addition, on 8 April 2018, the Senate of the Republic conferred a plaque to Mirko Bezzecchi, a Roma survivor of Italian internment camps during the fascist regime, during a Senate ceremony.<sup>13</sup> On 16 May, commemoration activities on the topic of Roma persecution in Italy were held in Agnone (where an internment camp existed) with the participation of Roma National Platform representatives, as well as local and central institutions.<sup>14</sup> On 2 August, 20 young Roma visited Auschwitz-Birkenau, while on 5 October, a monument dedicated to Samudaripen (Roma and

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<sup>10</sup> See further information on activities at: "Porrajmos Ancora Appuntamenti", Cittadinanza e Minoranze, 24 January 2019, <<http://www.cittadinanzaeminoranze.it/porrajmos-ancora-appuntamenti/>>; "Calendario Eventi Giornata Della Memoria", UNAR, 23 January 2019, <<http://www.unar.it/calendario-eventi-giornata-della-memoria-2019-porrajmos>>.

<sup>11</sup> "MEMORS", Porrajmos, <[http://porrajmos.it/?page\\_id=457&lang=it](http://porrajmos.it/?page_id=457&lang=it)>.

<sup>12</sup> "Giving Memory a Future," USC Shoah Foundation, <<http://www.romsintimemory.it/>>.

<sup>13</sup> Roma and Sinti Rights and Culture, <<http://culturaromsinti.blogspot.com/2018/06/targa-mirko-bezzecchi.html>>.

<sup>14</sup> "Rome e Sinti, Agnone: Il campo di concentramento a loro destinato e la memoria rimossa", la Repubblica, 16 May 2018, <[https://www.repubblica.it/solidarieta/diritti-umani/2018/05/16/news/rom\\_e\\_sinti\\_agnone\\_il\\_campo\\_di\\_concentramento\\_a\\_loro\\_destinato\\_e\\_la\\_memoria\\_ri\\_mossa-196585927/](https://www.repubblica.it/solidarieta/diritti-umani/2018/05/16/news/rom_e_sinti_agnone_il_campo_di_concentramento_a_loro_destinato_e_la_memoria_ri_mossa-196585927/)>.

Sinti Holocaust) was inaugurated in the city of Lanciano.<sup>15</sup> From the 27 to 30 November, a training seminar was organized on anti-Roma prejudice and hate speech—focusing on denial and the glorification of the Porajmos—involving 25 Roma, Sinti and non-Roma youth.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of research in academic institutions in Italy. A complete mapping of academic institutions with active programs focused on teaching about the Holocaust in the 2018–2019 academic year is available on the website “Scuola e Memoria”.<sup>16</sup>

The Holocaust, and the Roma and Sinti genocide are studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, and at the college and university level. These topics, together with crimes committed against other victim groups, and are also presented in textbooks. The Italian national curriculum includes the Holocaust as one of the main subjects taught in high schools. The Ministry, in co-operation with the Italian delegation to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance and with the Union of the Italian Jewish Communities (UCEI), have adopted national guidelines for teaching about the Holocaust. In various departments of contemporary history, academic seminars include the study of Porajmos as well as workshops and courses related to the Roma and Sinti genocide. The following institutions include such topics: University Alma Mater Studiorum, Bologna (taught by Prof. Dimitris Argiropoulos, School of Psychology and Educational Sciences); Leonardo Da Vinci Online University, Chieti (taught by Prof. Luca Bravi, Education sciences, degree course in Education Training); University Sacro Cuore, Milan (taught by Prof. Milena Santerini, (Professor of Social and Intercultural Education (Degree Course in Educational Sciences), Director of the Research Centre on Intercultural Relations. Scientific Director of the Master's in "Intercultural Training. Skills for integration and social inclusion"); University of Calabria (taught by Prof. Carlo Spartaco Capogreco, Department of Languages and Educational Sciences );

University of Turin, Turin (taught by Prof. Rosa Corbelleto, History Department); University for Foreigners, Perugia (taught by Prof. Marco Impagliazzo, Contemporary History); University Sapienza, Rome (taught by Prof. A. Pistecchia, seminars and focus on Roma history and Porajmos);

In order to raise awareness about the Holocaust in schools, each year the Ministry of Education, universities, research institutions and the UCEI support a national competition—“Young people remember the Shoah”. The Minister of Education presents an award to the winners of this national competition during the national ceremony to commemorate Holocaust Memorial Day. In addition, every year before Holocaust Memorial Day, the Minister of Education and a delegation of students visit Auschwitz-Birkenau. In the framework of the European Social Fund Operational Programme for Social Inclusion a specific action on the dissemination and understanding of the Roma culture and language was implemented, including educational activities about the history and culture of Roma, Sinti and Travellers. It has a specific focus on anti-Roma discrimination and the Porajmos and includes awareness raising campaigns, tools and events such as a published and digital material on the memory of “Porajmos/Samudaripen” and journeys to Auschwitz-Birkenau or other remembrance site relevant for the genocide of the Roma people; on 2 August 2019 and the 27 January 2020.

The Italian Ministry of Education has signed an agreement with Yad Vashem to ensure that schoolteachers receive training to equip them with the skills and knowledge required to teach about the Holocaust, the

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<sup>15</sup> “Monumento al Samudaripen per Rom e Sinti”, Ansa, 8 October 2018, <[http://www.ansa.it/abruzzo/notizie/2018/10/05/monumento-al-samudaripen-per-rom-e-sinti\\_2bf0c046-8bdf-4c86-acc5-a8c4b2b955f9.html](http://www.ansa.it/abruzzo/notizie/2018/10/05/monumento-al-samudaripen-per-rom-e-sinti_2bf0c046-8bdf-4c86-acc5-a8c4b2b955f9.html)>.

<sup>16</sup> Scuola e Memoria, <<https://www.scuolaememoria.it/site/it/gli-atenei/>>.

Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups. Under this agreement, a one-week seminar is organized at the International School for Holocaust Studies at Yad Vashem every year, exclusively for Italian teachers. Furthermore, the Italian Ministry of Education has signed an agreement with the Mémorial de la Shoah in Paris, which also provides teacher training activities. In addition, in April of 2019, the Italian Ministry of Education, universities and research institutions, in collaboration with the UCEI, organized the first seminar, “Passaggio di Testimone” (Witness Passage), to provide teachers and educators with a framework for teaching and learning about the Holocaust. In Italy, these trainings are not only offered to teachers but also to the school management and administrative employers as well.

Within the National Working Group on Education a subsidiary working group was set up to launch a specific pilot-project for both students and teachers on Roma history, the Porajmos and human rights. A forum with historians and anthropologists has been envisaged for school professionals. Trainings have been organized for teachers, educators and school managers covering the topic of Roma and/or Traveller history.

### Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

From March 2018 to March 2019, Italy was chair of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) and worked to advance education, remembrance and research about the Holocaust. The initiatives of the Italian Chairmanship included national and international teacher training seminars, international conferences and travelling exhibitions.

The National Office against Racism (UNAR), fulfilling the function of the national Roma contact point, has carried out various awareness-raising and research-related activities, including on the Porajmos. Examples include: *Scopri i Rom*, a history text, including elements on Porajmos; under the book series, *Diritti, Uguaglianza, Integrazione*, a book entitled *La minoranza romani* (by A. Pistecchia) was published in 2011, dealing with the deportation of Romanian Roma in Transnistria during World War II; a tool-kit for teachers, “Oltre i pregiudizi e gli stereotipi verso Rom e Sinti” (“Beyond prejudice and stereotypes towards Roma and Sinti”), within the framework of the Dosta awareness raising campaign; the Italian translation of the Council of Europe Factsheets on Roma History, which include specific sections devoted to the situation of Roma in Italy during World War II.

### Good Practices

#### *Commemoration*

The National Roma Platform was formally established in 2017.<sup>17</sup> This is an operational tool of dialogue between UNAR—as national contact point for the National Strategy for the Inclusion of the Roma, Sinti and Traveller people—and the Roma and pro-Roma NGOs. In September 2017, 53 associations attended the official plenary meeting and the first restricted meeting of the Roma, Sinti and Travelers Community Forum. It interacts with both the National Roma Platform and the national contact point, to define specific issues related to identity, anti-Roma bias and discrimination. In particular these issues include: the recognition of the Roma, Sinti and Traveller historical-linguistic minority; Roma culture promotion; knowledge of persecutions and the Porajmos. UNAR supports—through national funds,—the National

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<sup>17</sup> National Roma Platform, 11 September 2017, <[http://www.unar.it/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Decreto\\_Piattaforma-Forum\\_RSC.pdf](http://www.unar.it/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Decreto_Piattaforma-Forum_RSC.pdf)>.

Roma Platform, covering meeting costs and training activities, in particular for Roma youth, as well as supporting communication and dissemination of activities.

### *Education and Research*

1. The production of the animated film *La Stella di Andra e Tati* (The Star of Andra and Tati). The Italian Ministry of Education, Universities and research institutions, in collaboration with the production company Lancadarte and Rai (the national public broadcasting company of Italy), have produced an animated film dedicated to the life of Andra and Tatiana Bucci, two Jewish sisters, child survivors of Auschwitz. The animated film was the first one in Europe concerning Holocaust issues and was intended for middle school students.

2. “School and Memory” website. The Italian Ministry of Education, Universities and Research and the UCEI, launched a website dedicated to teaching about the Holocaust and anti-Semitism issues. The aim of *Scuola e Memoria* is to collect good practices implemented by Italian schools teaching about the Holocaust.

3. The Italian Ministry of Education, Universities and Research, together with the UCEI, organized a travelling exhibition entitled “*I giovani ricordano la Shoah*” (Young people remember the Shoah). The exhibition is a selection of works produced by Italian students as part of a national competition. The Ministry organized two stages of this exhibition in early 2019, in Palermo and Milan.

## LATVIA

Memorial Day: 4 July – Commemoration Day of Genocide against the Jews

Established: 1990

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust during the Nazi occupation of Latvia

### Commemoration

Since 1990, Latvia has commemorated the Holocaust on 4 July. The Official Commemoration Day of Genocide against the Jews recalls the burning of the Choral Synagogue in Riga on 4 July 1941 and commemorates all the Jews that were killed during the Nazi German occupation of Latvia.

Commemorative activities take place at memorial sites. The main commemorative event is always well attended, marked by the presence and participation of the highest government officials, including the President of Latvia, as well as ambassadors. Victims’ and survivors’ associations, the Jewish community, civil society, and academic and research institutions are involved in shaping the content of the events and actively participate. Funds are available for civil society organizations to participate in and organize commemorative events.

The main event takes place in Riga, at the memorial site of the synagogue that was burnt to the ground during World War II, next to the monument dedicated to rescuers of Jews. The President gives the opening speech during the event, followed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or another high-ranking government representative.

Furthermore, on 27 January, International Holocaust Remembrance Day is also marked. Events are held at different locations as well as in Parliament and at memorial sites. Ceremonies and traditions of commemoration on this date are often linked to an educational or political event.

The Roma and Sinti genocide is commemorated each year as part of the events held on 27 January. It is also commemorated on 8 May, which is the Commemoration Day of Victims of World War II. Moreover, the Latvian Roma community commemorates the Roma genocide on 8 April on International Roma Day, holding commemoration events at memorial sites.

Other victim groups of National Socialism are commemorated on 8 May, which marks the defeat of Nazism. The day recalls the suffering of the Latvian people during World War II and is marked with a wreath laying ceremony at the Brothers Cemetery in Riga. The ceremony is attended by the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, along with other officials.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of research at academic institutions in Latvia. Institutions with active programs focused on teaching and researching the Holocaust include: the University of Latvia, the Commission of the Historians of Latvia, the Institute of Latvian History and the Museum “Jews in Latvia”.

The Centre for Judaic Studies, established in 1998 at the University of Latvia—the oldest and largest Latvian institution of higher education—is a key tertiary education and research institution on the Holocaust. The Centre offers courses to university students on both the history of the Jewish community in Latvia and the Holocaust and engages Latvian and foreign scholars in research on selected topics. In 2008, the Centre for Judaic Studies launched the “Names and Destinies” project. This project includes a website that contains searchable information on former Jewish communities of Latvia as well as an archive of Jews who perished between 1941 and 1945. This ongoing project is a unique virtual memorial to the Latvian Jewish community of that time. Another key institution conducting Holocaust research is Latvijas Vēsturnieku Komisija (The Commission of the Historians of Latvia), established by the President of Latvia on 13 November 1998. Around 25 professional historians, from Latvia and abroad, conduct research through the institution. The main task of the Commission is to conduct research on crimes against humanity committed in the territory of Latvia during successive occupations. A subcommission was also established that deals specifically with the Holocaust. Since the subcommission began its work, a considerable amount of basic research has been conducted and consensus reached on many aspects of history, which had previously been distorted and misrepresented by both Nazi German and Soviet disinformation and propaganda. The Institute of Latvian History and the Museum “Jews in Latvia” also contribute research on the Holocaust.

In the past ten years, academic research on the Holocaust in Latvia has resulted in various significant publications. So far, a total of 28 volumes have been published.

The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups are studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, as well as at the college and university level, and are also covered in school textbooks. Teaching on the Holocaust is a compulsory part of the history curriculum in Latvia’s schools, and is integrated into programmes on the history of culture, civic education and politics. The topics of anti-Semitism and the Holocaust, as well as related issues, feature in both primary and secondary school education, specifically in social science subjects at the secondary level. Questions on the Holocaust are included in school examinations and topics related to tolerance and stereotypes are included in the curricula of different subjects, and are compulsory for all schools. Textbooks, teaching materials and methodological materials for teachers are developed in accordance with the national curriculum and, therefore, also address the Holocaust and anti-Semitism. Several books on the Holocaust and the history of the Jewish community in Latvia are presently available for use by students.

Teachers can participate in training about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups at Yad Vashem's International School of Holocaust Studies and at Mémorial de la Shoah.

## LIECHTENSTEIN

Memorial Day: 27 January – Holocaust Gedenktag (Holocaust Memorial Day)

Established: 2006

Commemorates: Jewish victims of Nazism

### Commemoration

Liechtenstein commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. Liechtenstein's International Holocaust Remembrance Day was established in 2006 and commemorates the atrocities committed against victims of the Nazi regime. The Government organizes and funds the Holocaust Memorial Day and opens the event every year with an official address. The main event is co-organized with the Society of Friends of Yad Vashem in Liechtenstein and is usually held at one of Liechtenstein's larger cultural institutions, with members of the Government, Parliament and officials of Liechtenstein's law enforcement agencies participating. It is generally attended by around 100 guests and well-received by the general public and media.

The Jewish community, civil society organizations and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in shaping the content and actively participate in commemorative events.

On International Holocaust Remembrance Day in 2019, a screening was organized of a series of movies on the Holocaust. School classes were invited to attend the screenings and were introduced to the movies by experts. To mark this day every year, secondary schools in Liechtenstein organize special events such as visits to Nazi death camps, to exhibitions on the Holocaust or to the Jewish Museum in Hohenems (Austria) as well as classes that address the particular experiences of Holocaust victims and/or survivors, making connections to present day events.

### Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of academic research at the Liechtenstein Institute, which is funded by the national government and municipalities, among other sources.

In February 2019, the University of Liechtenstein was one of the venues for a traveling exhibition on the subject of the Holocaust, which was originally on view at the United Nations in New York and displayed in Europe for the first time at the University of Vienna in 2018. The exhibition was developed by Yad Vashem, The World Holocaust Remembrance Center in Jerusalem. The Association of Liechtenstein Friends of Yad Vashem brought the exhibition to Liechtenstein to enable remembrance, historical awareness, and discussion. The exhibition was open to the public in the foyer of the auditorium of the University of Liechtenstein. The same exhibition was also displayed at various schools in Liechtenstein.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and the crimes committed against other victims groups are taught in schools in Liechtenstein at the secondary level, covered under topics such as World War II, as well as nationalism and fascism. Textbooks also cover the topic of the Holocaust and the crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

- “Shoa – Wie war es menschlich möglich?"/ “Shoa: How was it humanly possible?":  
<https://www.uni.li/de/neuigkeiten/shoa-wie-war-es-menschlich-moeglich>.

## LITHUANIA

Memorial Day: 23 September – National Memorial Day for the Genocide of Lithuanian Jews

Established: 1994

Commemorates: Jewish victims, in particular those persecuted during the Nazi occupation of Lithuania

### Commemoration

Lithuania officially commemorates the Holocaust on 23 September. On that day, in 1943, the Vilnius Ghetto was liquidated. National Memorial Day for the Victims of the Genocide of the Lithuanian Jews was established in 1994 by the Lithuanian Parliament through an amendment to the Law on Memorial Days, and commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at memorial sites, in schools and at other educational institutions throughout the country. The events are attended by members of the Government, Parliament and members of the diplomatic corps. Governmental institutions, such as the Ministry of Culture and the International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania (International Commission), are regularly involved in shaping the content of the commemorative events and actively participate in these activities. Victims’ and survivors’ associations, the Jewish community, and civil society organizations as well as academia and research institutions are also regularly involved.

The main ceremony usually takes place in Paneriai Holocaust Memorial, which is where the largest number of people were killed in Lithuania during the Holocaust. In 2018, the Speaker of the Parliament, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Culture, as well as diplomats, members of the Lithuanian Jewish community, students, and civil society representatives were in attendance. The ceremony is preceded by a one-kilometre march from the Paneriai railway station to the Memorial. Official speeches by high ranking state officials, leaders of the Jewish community, Holocaust survivors or their descendants follow the wreath laying ceremony.

Other events throughout Lithuania are organized by the local government and local Jewish communities, and mostly take place at Holocaust mass murder sites (e.g., Kaunas IX Fort) or other historic locations relating to Jewish life, such as synagogues or monuments in urban areas, as well as in schools and cultural institutions. Commemorative activities at the mass murder sites include the reading of the names and stories of the people killed there, part of the civic initiative NAMES. In 2018, for example, readings took place in more than 70 places, including the Lithuanian Parliament. In schools, activities include special lessons about Jews, their life in Lithuania before World War II and about the Holocaust.

Events are promoted by announcing the program of commemorations in advance.

Other initiatives include the civic initiative “Memory Road”, which takes place on 23 September. It remembers the innocent victims, destroyed Jewish communities, and Jewish language and customs. It was initiated in 2012 by the Secretariat of the International Commission and the Tolerance Education Centers.

The initiative invites students, teachers and the general public to visit sites of mass murders in Lithuania. Participants of “Memory Road” are invited to bring stones with the names of the victims of the Holocaust and to arrange the name of a particular city or town (*shtetl*) in Lithuanian and Yiddish. Every year the event occurs in more than 200 places in Lithuania.

Since 2005, Lithuania also marks International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites with the main ceremony usually taking place at the Paneriai Holocaust Memorial. Official speeches by high-ranking state officials, the ambassador of the state of Israel, leaders of the Jewish community, and Holocaust survivors or their descendants follow the wreath laying ceremony.

Lithuania also commemorates Roma Genocide Remembrance Day on 2 August. This annual commemorative event has been held since 2008 and aims to raise awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide under National Socialism. Events are held at memorial sites with solemn ceremonies held at the Paneriai memorial site. Exhibitions on the fate of Roma are on display and events are organized by the Lithuanian Department of National Minorities and the Roma community.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust, and the Roma and Sinti genocide are subjects of academic research in Lithuania. Seven academic institutions have active programmes dedicated to teaching and researching the Holocaust, including the International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania, the Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania (LGGRTC), the Lithuanian Institute of History, Vilnius University, Kaunas Vytautas Magnus University, Klaipeda University and the Centre for Studies of the Culture and History of East European Jews. Research on the Roma and Sinti genocide is conducted by the International Commission, the Lithuanian Genocide and Resistance Research Centre and the Lithuanian Institute of History. The majority of these institutions are state-funded.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups are studied in schools at the secondary and upper secondary level in Lithuania. These topics are also covered in textbooks. Further Holocaust education and research is conducted by the International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania, the Vilnius University, the Vytautas Magnus University, the Vilna Gaon State Jewish Museum and the Lithuanian Genocide and Resistance Research Centre, as well as a number of regional education and culture institutions. School history programmes, approved by ministerial order, require mandatory instruction about the Holocaust in forms 5, 6, 10 and 12. Essentially, Lithuanian students must learn about the Holocaust during all history classes where World War II is discussed.<sup>18</sup> Moreover, the topic of the Holocaust is included in the History Examination Programme, with tests containing assignments related to the Holocaust.

Teachers can participate in trainings about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and the crimes committed against other victim groups. The Secretariat of International Commission signed a co-operation agreement with Yad Vashem’s International School for Holocaust Studies in 2002. Every year a group of 20–25 teachers and educators, selected by the Secretariat, participate in the Yad Vashem seminar on how to teach students about the Holocaust. More than three hundred teachers and educators have attended the

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<sup>18</sup> The teaching programmes are available online, [http://portlas.emokykla.lt/bup/Puslapiai/pagrindinis\\_ugdymas\\_bendras.aspx](http://portlas.emokykla.lt/bup/Puslapiai/pagrindinis_ugdymas_bendras.aspx).

Yad Vashem seminars. The Secretariat of the International Commission also organizes 10–13 seminars annually for teachers in Lithuania, which cover the Holocaust and human rights topics.

The Secretariat of the International Commission works extensively in the field of Holocaust education and remembrance. The International Commission has established and co-ordinates the Network of Tolerance Education Centers. It provides teacher education activities and methodical teaching materials and also holds an annual artistic conference, “Jewish Children’s Stories”, commemorating International Holocaust Remembrance Day, as well as other relevant events and initiatives.

The Network of Tolerance Education Centers is a unique educational project in Lithuania, launched in 2003. Today the network consists of 140 Tolerance Educational Centers, mostly operating within secondary schools. The Network’s goal is to promote awareness about the Nazi and Soviet occupation regimes through formal and informal educational activities in schools and local communities on the Holocaust and crimes against humanity. These activities include the commemoration of National Holocaust Remembrance Day (23 September), International Day of Tolerance (16 November), International Holocaust Remembrance Day (27 January) and the victims of Soviet repressions on National Day of Mourning and Hope (14 June), as well as remembrance of Soviet deportations in 1948 (22 May) and 1949 (25–28 March). Activities include visiting and taking care of cemeteries and memorial places.

“Jewish Children’s Stories” is an annual conference where school students, using artistic expression, tell stories of Jewish children based on the memoirs and diaries of Holocaust survivors and witnesses. Students from 25 schools nationwide took part in the conference in 2019.

Another relevant initiative is “Ugdymo sodas”, an online platform for schoolteachers, educators, students, parents and the educational community in general. The platform provides access to a wide range of educational tools and materials, such as textbooks, methodological material, digital content, online lectures, including educational material on the Roma genocide and methodological material on Roma integration.<sup>19</sup> Materials include an illustrated book for children on the Roma genocide,<sup>20</sup> the resource *A Right to Remember*, textbooks for youth on Roma genocide (*Teisė prisiminti. Švietimo vadovas jaunimui apie romų genocidą*),<sup>21</sup> as well as a seminar for teachers, available as an online lecture in the Virtual Educational Library, on the History of the Roma national minority—from its origins to the genocide of the twentieth century.<sup>22</sup>

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

- The Secretariat of the International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania (International Commission): <https://www.komisija.lt/en/>;
- “Jewish Children’s Stories”: <https://www.komisija.lt/en/stories-about-lithuanian-jewish-children-were-resounding-at-the-national-conference/>;
- Tolerance Education Centers: <https://www.komisija.lt/en/education/tolerance-education-centers/>;
- Ugdymo Sodas: <http://sodas.ugdome.lt/bylos/GENERAL/ab67336d-3227-4e58-89d0-0f1550881706.pdf>; <http://sodas.ugdome.lt/bylos/GENERAL/f1fdad91-e46d-4b14-aa45-42aadd53d5e6.pdf>.

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<sup>19</sup> “Migration and Integration”, Ugdymo Sodas, <<https://duomenys.ugdome.lt/?veikla/migr/med=9/128>>.

<sup>20</sup> Natalia Gancarz, *I am Karolis (Aš esu Karolis)*, (Vilnius, 2017), <<http://sodas.ugdome.lt/bylos/GENERAL/ab67336d-3227-4e58-89d0-0f1550881706.pdf>>.

<sup>21</sup> Ellie Keen, “Teisė prisiminti”, 2017, <<http://sodas.ugdome.lt/bylos/GENERAL/f1fdad91-e46d-4b14-aa45-42aadd53d5e6.pdf>>.

<sup>22</sup> Arūno Bubnio, YouTube, 27 June 2018, <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yFXh1DH40dY>>.

## Good Practices

### *Commemoration*

In recent years, the Secretariat of the International Commission has initiated commemorative activities in schools marking International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. Every year, the national conference for schools is organized in a different place in Lithuania, focused on a specific theme. The 2019 “Jewish Children’s Stories” conference was attended by schoolteachers and pupils from 25 Lithuanian schools. Every year the conference has 200–300 participants and guests who all join the global #WeRemember initiative. The Secretariat of the International Commission initiated the commemoration of Yom HaShoah a few years ago.

In 2017–2018, a national project called “Once you open the pages of the Jewish literature” was organized in Lithuania. Teachers and students read Yiddish literature and prepared performances about Lithuania’s Jewish life and culture. The final event of the project was in 2018, during the commemoration of Yom HaShoah. In 2019, the group of Lithuania’s educators from the Tolerance Educational Centres went to the Auschwitz–Birkenau Museum to participate in the International March of the Living. The participation of Lithuania’s teachers in this event was organized by the Secretariat of International Commission.

### *Memorial sites*

The Secretariat of the International Commission encourages schools and Tolerance Educational Centers to visit memorial sites, such as Paneriai and Kaunas IX Forth Museum, and provide meaningful information and experiences to students on the history of the places. Many schools participate in the “Memory Road” civic initiative and visit memorial sites on 23 September. The Kedainiai Regional Museum, which built a new monument with the names of more than 2,000 murdered Jews, stands as an example of how the local community decided to restore memory. This new monument tells about Kedainiai Jews who were killed in 1941.

### *Education and research*

The Secretariat of the International Commission organizes 10–13 seminars each year for teachers on the Holocaust and crimes against humanity. These seminars are based on research conducted by the historians of the International Commission. A group of Lithuanian schoolteachers also participate yearly in the international seminar with Yad Vashem’s school in Israel. The Secretariat of the International Commission has, since 2003, started to create a network of motivated and active schools, which pay more attention to topics about the Holocaust, human rights education, tolerance/intolerance, etc. The Secretariat of the International Commission currently has 145 Tolerance Educational Centers and more than 300 teachers who are active and participate in the many initiatives organized by the Secretariat.

## LUXEMBOURG

Memorial Day: 27 January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day

Established: 2005

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust and all other victims

Memorial Day: The first Sunday in July – Commemoration in Cinqfontaines organized by the Auschwitz Committee Association

Established: 1969

Commemorates: Jewish Holocaust victims from Luxembourg

## Commemoration

Luxembourg commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust on 27 January, which is the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust. Events on this day are organized in various locations every year by MemoShoah Luxembourg asbl (an NGO) in partnership with town administrations, cultural associations, theatres, music schools, the National Museum of Resistance, the second Generation Witnesses Association, the Jewish Congregation of Luxembourg, the Auschwitz Committee and the Luxembourg Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah. A specific event is organized by the Jewish Community of Esch, the City of Esch and the Musée National de la Résistance (National Museum of the Resistance) at the Place de la Synagogue in Esch/Alzette.

Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at Government offices, at memorial sites, in event and concert halls, cultural centres, theatres and schools. One of the main events is a concert in the presence of government and municipal officials, ambassadors, as well as other high dignitaries and representatives of the Jewish community. Usually, the concert is preceded by two or more official addresses. The event in Esch includes a commemoration in the presence of officials and high dignitaries, and a prayer of the Rabbi of Esch/Alzette.

Commemorative events are generally attended by officials from the presidential and governmental level, members of Parliament, members of the judiciary as well as members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Luxembourg. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, as well as teachers, pupils and schools are regularly involved in shaping the content of the events and actively participate in commemorations.

On 17 June 2018, the national monument for the commemoration of the victims of the Shoah in Luxembourg, sculpted by artist Shelomo Selinger, was inaugurated.<sup>23</sup> On the same day, a memorial plaque commemorating the 75th anniversary of the departure of the last train deporting Jews from Luxembourg to the death camps was inaugurated at Luxembourg's central railway station. MemoShoah Luxembourg assists municipalities that want to install memorials to their former Jewish inhabitants who were victims of the Holocaust. This can also be in the form of "Stolpersteine", the so-called stumbling blocks—i.e., brass plates that are installed in the pavement in front of the last address of the victim. One can usually find the name of the victim, their date of birth, as well as the date and place of assassination, if known, engraved in the plate.<sup>24</sup>

The Government of Luxembourg promotes and publicizes commemorative events through official press releases and social media. Starting in 2009, the Ministry of Education organized activities related to commemoration on 27 January; in 2019, the newly created Center for Political Education (ZpB), funded by the government, began organizing events. These include different workshops about the Holocaust under

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<sup>23</sup> "Inauguration du Monument à la mémoire des victimes de la Shoah à Luxembourg", Le gouvernement luxembourgeois, 17 June 2018, <[https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes\\_actualites/communiqués/2018/06-juin/17-monument-shoah.html](https://gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/toutes_actualites/communiqués/2018/06-juin/17-monument-shoah.html)>.

<sup>24</sup> Current activities of the association can be consulted on its website: <[www.memoshoah.lu](http://www.memoshoah.lu)>.

the name “Journée de la Mémoire” (Memory Day) around the end of January.<sup>25</sup> Funds are allocated to civil society in the form of subsidies by the relevant Ministries or the Service de la Mémoire de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale (Committee for the Memory of World War II).

In addition, since 1969, on the first Sunday in July, Luxembourg marks a day of national significance in Cinqfontaines. Cinqfontaines is a monastery that was used during World War II to intern Jews from Luxembourg before their deportation to ghettos or death camps in the East. Therefore, the July commemoration is more specifically in the memory of the Jewish Holocaust victims from Luxembourg. This commemoration in Cinqfontaines has a stronger official character as it is attended by representatives of all associations of Luxembourg victims of National Socialism, who lay wreaths in front of the Auschwitz Memorial. The event is organized by the Auschwitz Committee.

Additionally, various historical conferences, exhibitions, colloquiums, survivors’ testimonies, and visits to remembrance sites are organized throughout the year. Some of these events are organized with governmental support.

Moreover, at the beginning of May, Luxembourg commemorates Yom HaShoah, the Day of Remembrance of the Shoah.

On this day, official commemorative activities are held at memorial sites and in Cinqfontaines. The commemoration at Cinqfontaines is organized by Kleng Marnecher Festival (KMF), a cultural association, and MemoShoah Luxembourg.

Moreover, since 1946, Luxembourg has marked the National Commemoration Day on the Sunday nearest to 10 October. The day recalls the census organized by the Nazi administration on 10 October 1942, in which all Luxembourgers were asked to answer, among others, three questions concerning their mother tongue, ethnicity and nationality. In response, heeding a clandestine Resistance campaign, the majority of people answered “Luxembourg” in all three questions. This led to greater repression against the general population by the Nazi regime.

On 30 and 31 January and 25 February, the country commemorates the victims assassinated by the Nazis in Slonsk/Sonnenburg and the murder of 23 Luxembourg resistance members in Hinzert. On 31 August, the country marks the Day of Resistance, which commemorates the national strike in 1942 in Wiltz.

On these days, commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at Government offices and at memorial sites. Different ceremonies are held at the National Resistance Monument, the Notre-Dame cemetery in Luxembourg-Limpertsberg, the new Kaddish monument for the Remembrance of the Shoah at the Deportation Memorial in Luxembourg-Hollerich and at the National Monument of Luxembourgish Solidarity in Luxembourg. Also, a religious service is held in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Luxembourg. An overview of all commemorative ceremonies can be found online.<sup>26</sup>

## Education and Research

The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Luxembourg, with the University of Luxembourg and the Luxemburg Centre for

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<sup>25</sup> “Journée de la Mémoire de l’Holocauste”, Fondatioun Zentrum fir Politesch Bildung, <<https://zpb.lu/apprendre/journee-de-la-memoire/>>.

<sup>26</sup> “Cérémonies Commémoratives”, <<http://www.secondeguerremondiale.public.lu/fr/commemoration/ceremonies.html>>.

Contemporary and Digital History (C<sup>2</sup>DH) holding active programmes dedicated to teaching and researching these topics. In 2019, overall government support to the University was €184.91 million.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied in schools at the primary, secondary, upper secondary, and college and university levels, and are also covered in textbooks.

Teachers can participate in training courses about the Holocaust, including those provided by the National Institute for Teacher Training.

## Good Practices

### *Education and research*

Establishment of the Centre for Political Education which offers the opportunity to hold a series of workshops on the Holocaust in Luxembourg, near 27 January, each year.

## MALTA

### Commemoration

The Maltese Parliament remembers the victims of the Holocaust each year in January according to UN General Assembly Resolution 60/7 of 1 November 2005, designating 27 January as the annual day of commemoration to honour Holocaust victims.

The Maltese Parliament remembers the victims by short speeches from the Chair and both sides of the House, and by observing a few moments of silence, each year on 27 January, or as close as possible to that date, depending on the sitting days of the Maltese Parliament. The transcript of the speeches is then communicated through diplomatic means to the State of Israel as well as to Yad Vashem The World Holocaust Remembrance Center, in Jerusalem.

### Education and Research

The Holocaust is not a subject of academic research in Malta.

However, the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at the secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels in Malta, and are covered in textbooks. The Holocaust is taught with the use of printed and audio-visual materials, and through exhibitions aimed at promoting awareness and teaching about the Holocaust.

## MOLDOVA

Memorial Day: 27 November – National Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust

Established: 2015

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust as well as Roma and Sinti victims

## Commemoration

Moldova commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The National Day of Commemoration in the Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust was established by the Moldovan Parliament in 2015 and commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the genocide of Roma and Sinti. The Memorial Day serves as a manifestation of a commitment by the State to consolidate efforts and to further develop co-operation with civil society in the fight against anti-Semitism, as well as any manifestations of racism, xenophobia, racial discrimination and intolerance.

Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament and at Government offices, at memorial sites and in educational institutions and other public places, with officials at the presidential and government levels, as well as members of Parliament attending the events. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community, other religious groups, civil society organizations and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in shaping the content of commemorative events and actively participate in these events. It has become customary to organize a Holocaust Remembrance Week around the National Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust. The commemorative activities include flower laying ceremonies at monuments dedicated to the victims of the Holocaust, commemorative gatherings, round table discussions, thematic exhibitions, youth forums and debates, school and public lessons as well as student conferences on the topics of the Holocaust and tolerance, film screenings and theatre performances.

The Moldovan Government promotes these commemorative events through mass-media, the educational system and cultural facilities such as libraries, museums and theatres. Governmental funds are available, upon request, for civil society organizations to promote and participate in the commemorative events.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust and the crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Moldova. The Institute of Cultural Heritage of the Academy of Sciences, the Institute of History within the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, as well as history departments of state higher education institutions hold active programmes dedicated to the teaching and researching of this subject. These are funded through the state budget.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied in school at the secondary and upper secondary level in Moldova. These subjects are also covered in textbooks. Several learning units related to the Holocaust are included in the curriculum under the "Romanian and Universal History" subject. Additionally, an optional course on "The Holocaust: History and Life Lessons" for grades 9 to 12 is now available. The course curriculum was adopted in 2018 and the course became available in September 2019. This optional school course is expected to contribute not only to a better understanding of local history, but also to the development of tolerance and the prevention of discrimination and intolerance in the present day and in the future.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.

There is also a plan to establish a "Museum of History of the Jews from the Republic of Moldova" in Chisinau under the auspices of the Ministry of Education of Culture and Research, following a Government Decision in 2018.

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

- The curriculum for the optional course “Holocaust: History and Life Lessons”: [https://mecc.gov.md/sites/default/files/curriculum\\_holocaust\\_istorie\\_si\\_lectii\\_de\\_viata\\_rom.pdf](https://mecc.gov.md/sites/default/files/curriculum_holocaust_istorie_si_lectii_de_viata_rom.pdf).

## MONACO

Memorial Day: 27 January – Day in Memory of the Shoah and for the Prevention of Crimes against Humanity

Established: 2006

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust as well as Roma and Sinti victims

## Commemoration

Monaco commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The Day in Memory of the Shoah and for the Prevention of Crimes against Humanity was established in 2006 to commemorate Jewish victims of the Holocaust and victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide. The memorial day aims to raise public awareness of the importance of remembering this event and Holocaust history, and to initiate educational and informative discussions and exchanges on the topic of citizen engagement.

Official commemorative activities are held at memorial sites and at public and private educational and cultural institutions. Officials at the Government level, members of Parliament and the judiciary, as well as students attend these events. The Jewish community is regularly involved in shaping the content of the events and actively participates at the commemoration. Commemorative events also take place in educational institutions, aiming to raise awareness of the Holocaust and its victims—regardless of their religion, ethnicity or political affiliation—and reflect upon the world today. In general, activities are aimed at providing students with guidance on the issue of crimes against humanity.

In addition to the official commemoration, other activities are organized around the memorial day, including visits to former concentration camps. Activities, such as theatre plays, reading sessions, exhibition development, research projects and film screenings are carried out in schools to promote awareness of all genocides and crimes against humanity. All students at primary and secondary schools are involved in these activities as the national education curriculum includes the teaching of the “duty to remembrance”.

In 2015, the Government of Monaco invited the Jewish community to participate in the 70th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz concentration camp, and renewed its invitation for the 75th anniversary.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied in school at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels; these topics are also discussed in textbooks, and covered in teacher training.

Instruction at the primary school level offers a broad introduction to these topics through reading and discussing various texts. At the secondary school level, these topics are taught in history classes on World War II, as well as through various activities such as theatre plays, art exhibitions, film screenings and reading texts.

Study trips to former concentration camps are also conducted by schools to promote awareness and teaching about the Holocaust, including the genocide of Roma and Sinti.

## **MONTENEGRO**

### **Commemoration**

Montenegro has no officially established Holocaust memorial day.

The government co-operates with the Jewish community to mark International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January each year, as part of a 2012 agreement with the Jewish community. Commemorative activities take place at the Parliament, Government offices, memorial sites, within the Jewish community, at cultural centres and schools.

In 2019, the main event took place on 27 January in Podgorica and included the burning of six candles symbolizing the six million murdered Jews—children, women and men taken in an unprecedented genocide. A prayer for the victims was also held by Rabbi Ari Edelkop.

Annual initiatives commemorating the extermination of Roma and Sinti victims are held in April on Roma Day. Commemorative activities are held at Parliament, Government offices and memorial sites.

On 13 July, Montenegro marks its Statehood Day, in memory of 13 July 1878—when it was recognized as an independent state at the Berlin Congress—and the same date in 1941, when the popular uprising against fascism began. Annual initiatives commemorating victims of National Socialism are held on this day with commemoration occurring in Parliament, Government offices and at memorial sites.

### **Education and Research**

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups are subjects of research in Montenegro, falling under the mandate of the Ministry of Education.

The Holocaust, the extermination the Roma and Sinti genocide and the crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at the secondary and upper secondary level and are also presented in textbooks. In high school, these subjects are covered within the history programme.

Teachers can participate in training programmes for teaching about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.

## NORTH MACEDONIA

Memorial Day: 27 January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day

Established: 2011

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust

Memorial Day: 11 March – Day of Deportation of the Jews from North Macedonia

Established: 1946

Commemorates: North Macedonian Jews, victims of the Holocaust

Memorial Day: 2 August – International Roma Genocide Day

Established: 2017

Commemorates: Victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide

### Commemoration

North Macedonia commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January, recognizing International Holocaust Remembrance Day. The official commemoration was established in 2011, by a Government Decision, to commemorate Jewish victims of the Holocaust. Activities take place at Government offices, at the Holocaust Memorial Center of the Jews from North Macedonia and the Academy of Science and Arts. Officials at the presidential and governmental level, members of Parliament, the judiciary, the diplomatic corps, as well as foreign guests, members of the academia, students, civil society organizations, and the media attend these events.

Commemorative activities usually include addresses by Government high-officials, such as the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Education and Science, or the Minister of Culture as well as speeches from representatives of the Jewish community, the diplomatic core, academia, civil society and others. Additional activities include thematic conferences and workshops, commemorative concerts, or the promotion of books and exhibitions, among others. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, civil society, academics and research institutions are regularly involved in shaping the content and actively participate in the commemorative events. The North Macedonian Government promotes the commemorative events and raises awareness of the Holocaust by publishing official statements in printed and electronic media, conducting interviews, and broadcasting movies and documentary films on the national television channel, among other such activities.

On 11 March, North Macedonia marks the Day of Deportation of the Jews from North Macedonia. The day is meant to commemorate, pay respect to and remember the 7,144 Jews of North Macedonia deported and exterminated in the Treblinka death camp in March and April 1943. The day has been commemorated since 1946 at the initiative of the Jewish community and with support of the authorities. Commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at Government offices and memorial sites, at the Holocaust Memorial Center, the National Theatre, as well as at mayors' offices in Skopje, Bitola and Shtip. Officials at the presidential and governmental level, members of Parliament, the judiciary and the diplomatic corps, as well as foreign guests, members of academia, students, civil society organizations, and the media attend the events. Commemorative activities include: laying wreaths; reading the Kaddish in front of the monument

of the Holocaust victims; organizing “Marches of the Living”; addresses by the President of the Jewish community, Government high-officials, foreign guests, members of academia, and of civil society; visiting Jewish cemeteries, organizing thematic conferences and workshops, hosting commemorative concerts, as well as promoting books and exhibitions. The Jewish community, as well as civil society, are regularly involved in shaping the content and actively participate in the commemorative events. The Holocaust Memorial Center, schools and faculties as well as civil society organizations also organize their own activities and projects.

On 2 August, North Macedonia commemorates International Roma Genocide Day. The official commemoration was established in 2017, by a Government decision, and is meant to pay respect to, and remember, the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide. Activities are held at the Holocaust Memorial Center, with officials from the Governmental level and members of Parliament in attendance. Activities usually include addresses by Government high-officials, representatives of the Roma, the diplomatic corps, members of academia, and civil society, as well as the promotion of books and exhibitions. The Roma and Sinti community and civil society are regularly involved in shaping the content and actively participate in the commemorative events.

In addition, in April or May each year, North Macedonia also commemorates Yom HaShoah, thus marking the Warsaw ghetto uprising in 1943; in November, North Macedonia commemorates the Night of the Broken Glass, marking the 1938 November Pogroms. Activities are held at Government offices, the Holocaust Memorial Center and at various institutes and usually include addresses by Government high-officials, representatives of the Jewish community, members of the diplomatic corps, and civil society organizations.

## **Education and Research**

The Holocaust is a subject of research in North Macedonia at the Macedonian Academy of Science and Arts, and at the Institute for National History, which are funded by the State. The Holocaust is a subject of education at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, as well as at the college and university level.

An important part of the educational process in North Macedonia is learning about the Holocaust. Therefore, the Ministry of Education and Science and the Bureau for Development of Education undertake different activities: a) supporting regular school classes; b) supporting extracurricular activities and encouraging schools to work on different Holocaust-related projects; and c) supporting the education of teachers within the framework of Memorandums for Cooperation signed with the Holocaust Fund, Yad Vashem, The Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, state universities, and NGOs. In the current syllabi for primary and secondary education, topics related to the history of the Jewish people, especially the Holocaust, are included in the history curriculum. Since 2005, the Holocaust is covered in: a) mandatory subjects of history and civil society; b) elective courses, such as Introduction to Religion and Ethics of Religions; and c) as part of integrated teaching under the subject of mother tongue, namely for Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish and Serbian language and literature.

The Ministry of Education and Science and the Bureau for the Development of Education issued a recommendation that an appropriate text about the Holocaust should be read in all schools on 11 March—the Day of Deportation—and on 27 January—International Holocaust Remembrance Day, and that an appropriate activity should be organized to mark these days. The types of activities and the method of implementation are left to the choice of the schoolteachers.

Teachers have the opportunity to participate in teacher training on the topic of the Holocaust. The courses are implemented mainly through the Holocaust Fund and with the support of the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 2013 to 2019, about 665 teachers participated in the training courses and educational seminars held in North Macedonia and abroad—around 74 participants per year.

Many schools organize different educational and commemorative Holocaust-related projects in the framework of extracurricular activities, such as participation in drawing or essay competitions, visiting memorial sites, or exploring different information sources. One of the most illustrative examples is the ongoing and successful school-project “The Holocaust through the Lens of Children’s Eyes”, implemented by the Holocaust Fund. The main goal of the project is to support the education process on the topic of the Holocaust. It involves pupils from primary and secondary schools (age 13-16 years) and covers several educational subjects: history, civil society, religion and mother tongue as well as the English language. Between 2013 and 2019, about 1,550 pupils took part in the project. These activities included: producing short films (600 pupils), writing literature essays and poems (250 pupils) and drawing (700 pupils).

A large number of students participated in different educational and training activities from other projects. From 2016 to 2018, about 400 secondary school students were trained to become exhibition guides within the project “Anne Frank – History for Today”. In 2019, about 40 secondary schools students took part in a literature competition on the topic of the Holocaust within a project organized by the Ministry of Education and Science and the Institute for spiritual and cultural heritage of Albanians (ISCHA). Between 2017 and 2019, more than 600 students from different secondary schools in Skopje participated in the Beit Project, which aims to connect historical heritage and to combat racism, social exclusion and discrimination. The Beit Project is co-financed by the Europe for Citizens Program of the European Union and is implemented with local partners in several EU and non-EU countries. One of its local partners is the Holocaust Memorial Center in North Macedonia. The last project activity took place in Skopje during September and October 2019 and included around 200 students from six different ethnic background schools (two Macedonian, one Albanian, one Turkish and one Roma language schools), reflecting the rich diversity of the city of Skopje.

Another illustrative example is “The Holocaust of the Jews in Macedonia” project related to teaching content about the Holocaust using information and communications technology (ICT) and implemented in 9th grade history classes in a primary education school in Skopje. The main learning objectives for the pupils were: to learn how to interpret the meaning of the terms Holocaust and Genocide; to understand human dignity as one of the most important human values; to collect, select and present data on the destruction of the Jews in North Macedonia; to study literature and electronic sources related to the topic; to develop ICT and co-operative behaviour skills and prepare an effective PowerPoint Presentation.

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

- Bureau for Development of Education: [www.bro.gov.mk](http://www.bro.gov.mk);
- The Beit Project: <https://thebeitproject.org/en/homes/>.

## Good Practices

### *Commemoration*

The commemoration activities, in addition to official addresses, are regularly accompanied by other events, such as the promotion of books and exhibitions focused on attracting the younger generations. As an

example, the commemoration of 27 January 2020 was accompanied by an exhibition of posters on the theme “Holocaust – Never Again” made by graphic design students from North Macedonia.

### *Memorial Sites*

Organizing visits to the Monopol—the transitory concentration camp at the tobacco factory in Skopje—as well as to the Holocaust Memorial Center.

### *Education and Research*

The Bureau for the Development of Education instructs schools to pay particular attention in regular academic classes to the Holocaust and to anti-Semitism, to use the commemorative days of 27 January and 11 March as special opportunities for teaching about the Holocaust, recommending schools to organize visits to the Holocaust Memorial Center, as well as implement different extracurricular projects.

## **NORWAY**

### **Commemoration**

While there is no Memorial Day established by law, Norway annually commemorates International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. On 26 November, Norway also commemorates the largest deportation of Jews from Norway, which took place in 1942. Both commemorations are state financed and attended by government officials, despite the fact that the Norwegian government has not designated them as official Holocaust Memorial Days by law.

On 27 January, the Norwegian government, institutions and organizations, as well as the media, schools and the general public pay respect to the victims. The importance of the day has grown, as has increased research and knowledge on the fate of the Jews in Norway as well as of other groups, including homosexuals, Roma, Romani/Tater, people with disabilities, communists and others persecuted by the Nazis. Commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at memorial sites and in schools. The Norwegian media provides broad coverage of the commemorations and the day has become an important part of Norwegian culture and history.

The commemorations on 26 November take on different forms, adapted to local history.

Since 2002, the Center for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities (the Holocaust Center) has organized International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. In 2004, upon request from the Government, the Holocaust Center assumed responsibility for organizing the annual commemorations in Oslo. Additionally, since 2005, in many cities and smaller towns across the country, institutions and schools have developed local commemoration ceremonies. Politicians and other representatives give speeches and various methods are employed to educate children about the significance of this day. In many places, survivors are interviewed. Every year, new schools and institutions hold ceremonies, often adapted to the local history.

In Oslo, International Holocaust Remembrance Day takes place at the harbour of Akershus, by the memorial dedicated to the deported Norwegian Jews. The programme at the harbour includes speeches on behalf of the government, from representatives of the Jewish communities in Norway and from representatives of other groups who were persecuted or suffered during the Holocaust. Norwegian Jewish schoolchildren light torches in commemoration and there are usually one or two artistic performances—often a song, musical piece or a poem. The memorial event ends with the Jewish cantor from the synagogue reciting the Kaddish.

Over the years, the audience at the ceremony has increased. After the ceremony, the Holocaust Center invites everyone to the Akershus Fortress, where a meal is served and the rest of the cultural programme takes place. An educational programme developed and conducted by the Holocaust Center accompanies the official commemoration each year. This includes teaching materials, conversations between pupils and survivors and online materials.

Commemorations for International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January outside of Oslo are also organized annually by other institutions.

Annual ceremonies take place at The Falstad Centre, a state-sponsored institution devoted to historical research, human rights education and commemorative activities. The Centre is located on the grounds of the former Nazi Camp Strafgefangenenlager Falstad, which functioned as a forced labour camp, internment camp for political prisoners and transit camp to Auschwitz for Norwegian Jews.

The Stiftelsen Espeland Fangeleir (Espeland Prison Camp Foundation) commemorates International Holocaust Remembrance Day every year with a ceremony in the borough of Arna in Bergen that includes various speeches. It also organizes workshops for students together with Rafto Stiftelsen (The Rafto Foundation).

In addition, Nordsjøfartsmuseet (The North Sea Maritime Museum) organizes annual ceremonies, including the lighting of candles in Telavåg, Hordaland county, a town that was destroyed by the Nazis in 1942, while Stiftelsen Arkivet (The Archive Foundation) as well as The Rafto Foundation arrange annual ceremonies in Kristiansand, Vest-Agder County, each with several hundred pupils in attendance.

Other annual commemorations dedicated to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust take place on 9 November in connection with the Night of the Broken Glass, and on 26 October, the date when Jewish men were arrested in Oslo in 1942.

Political dissident victims of National Socialism are commemorated annually on 8 May (Norway's Liberation Day) and often also on 1 May as well as on 17 May, which is Norway's National Day. Some of those commemorations were established shortly after 1945, and some were established more recently. The commemorations are held in Parliament, at Government offices and at memorial sites. The usual content of the commemorative activities includes speeches, musical performances, witness statements, and celebrations. Commemorations present a wide range of local variations. Commemorations for the prisoners of war from the then Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the former Yugoslavia are held on specific dates.

The Norwegian Government has also adopted an Action Plan against Anti-Semitism.<sup>27</sup>

## Education and Research

The Holocaust, Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are a subject of research by academic institutions in Norway. These include the Norwegian Center for Studies of the Holocaust and Religious Minorities, Stiftelsen Arkivet Peace and Human Rights Center and The Falstad Centre, which are government funded. The state also funds several other institutions that conduct research on the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and other victims groups.

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<sup>27</sup> "Action Plan Against Anti-Semitism", Norwegian Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation, December 2016, <<https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/dd258c081e6048e2ad0cac9617abf778/action-plan-against-antisemitism.pdf>>.

The Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies (The HL Center) in Oslo is a research, education and documentation centre on the Holocaust, other genocides, extremism, anti-Semitism, hate speech, and the situation of minorities in contemporary societies, established by the Storting (Parliament) in 2001. It has a permanent co-operation agreement with the University of Oslo, participates in research projects and collaborates with institutions in many countries.

The HL Center also plays an active role in the development of relevant education in Norway and other European countries. Teacher training, professional seminars, and events for the public are part of the Center's educational activities. The Center also provides knowledge services to the public and receives approximately 7,000 students a year.

In addition, the HL Center leads DEMBRA, (Demokratisk beredskap mot rasisme og antisemittisme/ Democratic preparedness against racism and anti-Semitism) a government funded project for the prevention of anti-Semitism, racism and undemocratic attitudes in schools. The project springs from the assumption that participation and knowledge-based reflection are key factors in preventing group hatred and attitudes of exclusion. Schools are guided in developing local action plans for prevention, which are based on local surveys and the teachers' own experiences. The HL Center also hosts a permanent exhibition about the fate of Norwegian Jews during World War II with changing temporary exhibitions related to the Holocaust and other genocides.

Stiftelsen Arkivet, the peace and human rights center in Sørlandet, is located in the former state archive building, which was the Gestapo headquarters in Sørlandet from 1942 to 1945. Since opening in 2001, Stiftelsen Arkivet has hosted events and conferences that convey the building's history under the slogan "Greater space for human dignity". Sharing stories of what happened at the archive during World War II reflects a commitment to learning. The teaching themes include topics such as racism, human rights and persecution, with a focus on values such as democracy, human rights and human dignity. Through interdisciplinary research, the foundation seeks answers to issues related to society's preparedness for historical and contemporary forms of radicalization, anti-democratic currents and human contempt. The knowledge is used in preventive and attitude-related work, as well as history dissemination and teaching, and contributes to learning, memory and critical reflection.

The Falstad Centre teaches students, adults and other groups about the Falstad prison camps, World War II and human rights. Human rights and history are central topics in covered with the intent on contributing to an increased understanding of the relationships between past, present and future. The history of the site is the basis for promoting reflections on human rights and democracy. The main research at the Falstad Centre focuses on prison history from World War II, both from Falstad and the rest of the Nazi camp system. The Norwegian prison history has close links to the European Holocaust, the extermination war in the east and the concentration camps in Nazi Germany. The research contributes to increased knowledge and commitment to democracy and human rights and is directed towards collective memories of the prison's history and the Holocaust.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, as well as at the college and university level in Norway.

As the Norwegian educational system employs an approach focused on the acquisition of competencies, rather than a list of specific content. According to the new Core Curriculum, which was published in September 2017, the teaching and training shall impart knowledge about Norway's national minorities to

students. In Norway, Jewish, Roma and Romani/Tater peoples are three of five groups with national minority status in accordance with Norway's international obligations.

New subject curricula will be implemented starting in the autumn of 2020. In the last draft curriculum for social sciences, the Holocaust was explicitly mentioned as one of the competence objectives at the secondary and upper secondary level. Drafts of the new social sciences and history curricula state that pupils should be able to describe the reasons for terrorist acts and genocide like the Holocaust, and reflect on potential outcomes of extreme ideology. Pupils should be able to reflect on how Norway and other states have treated minorities and indigenous peoples and what arguments were used to justify these actions. Additionally, pupils should be able to relate to past injustice and explain how the ideologies and mindsets of the twentieth century have contributed to repression, terror and genocide, including the Holocaust.

The Holocaust is included in textbooks in Norway.

Teachers can participate in training programmes for teaching about the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide. These trainings are provided by the HL Center, The Falstad Centre and the Stiftelsen Arkivet.

The educational department at the HL Center holds voluntary teacher training courses, ranging from basic Holocaust education to specific topics like Nazi extermination policies, other genocides, group focused enmity and minority issues. Teaching material and web based teaching resources developed by the HL Center are accessed by teachers nationwide through the Center's website. The material covers various themes related to the Holocaust and other genocides. Furthermore, as part of the DEMBRA project, knowledge based teacher courses are offered at all the participating schools.<sup>28</sup>

Educational programmes and resources available to students that promote awareness and teaching about the Holocaust are also provided by the Jewish Community in Oslo and the Jewish Museum in Oslo.

In 2018, the Jewish Community in Oslo launched a new website on Judaism and Jewish life in Norway.<sup>29</sup> The Jewish Community in Oslo also operates, with state support, a "Jewish Guides" programme. As few Jewish people reside in Norway, and many of today's school students have never met a Jewish person, the "Jewish Guides" programme has guides travel around the country so the students meet two young Jewish Norwegians who are comfortable with both their Norwegian and Jewish identity. The guides can tell the students about Jews in Norway and their history, life and challenges. The guides also engage in dialogue with the students about other relevant themes such as identity, belonging and prejudice. The long-term goal of the programme visiting schools and educational institutions is to bring young Jewish Norwegians to the forefront, disseminate knowledge and help remove prejudices.

The Jewish Museum in Oslo provides various educational offerings aimed at primary and secondary schools. These educational offerings include courses on topics, such as Judaism and Jewish traditions, Holocaust and Norwegian-Jewish history, Jewish life today and anti-Semitism. The teaching programmes are adapted for different educational levels and are relevant for meeting competence goals within several subjects.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> "Democratic preparedness against racism and antisemitism", Dembra, <[https://www.hlsenteret.no/undervisning/dembra/dembra\\_eng.html](https://www.hlsenteret.no/undervisning/dembra/dembra_eng.html)>.

<sup>29</sup> Jødedommen, <<https://www.jødedommen.no>>.

<sup>30</sup> "School and Teaching", Jødisk Museum, <<https://www.jodiskmuseumoslo.no/skole>>.

## POLAND

Memorial Day: 27 January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day

Established: 2005

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, Roma and Sinti victims, and all victims of the Auschwitz Concentration Camp

Memorial Day: 14 June – National Remembrance Day for Victims of the German Nazi Death and Concentration Camps

Established: 2006

Commemorates: Victims of Nazi concentration camps

Memorial Day: 2 August – Remembrance Day of the Roma and Sinti Extermination/Anniversary of the Zigeunerlager Liquidation

Established: 2011

Commemorates: Victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide

### Commemoration

Poland has officially designated three memorial days commemorating victims of National Socialism: 27 January, 2 August and 14 June.

Poland observes International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January, as it was instituted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2005. However, since 1955—the 10th Anniversary of the Liberation of Auschwitz—Holocaust commemorations have been periodically organized at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim, with the participation of the Międzynarodowy Komitet Oświęcimski (International Auschwitz Committee).

In Poland, International Holocaust Remembrance Day commemorates the genocide of the Jews by the Nazi Germans during World War II and the victims of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death concentration camp. It thus commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the extermination and persecution of Roma during this period, as well as all victims of Auschwitz: Poles, Czechs, Belarussians, Germans, Austrians, French, Slovenians, Yugoslav citizens (mainly Slovenians), Ukrainians, Russians, and Soviet prisoners of War, as well as smaller groups of victims/prisoners of Auschwitz, such as Albanians, Belgians, Danes, Greeks, Spaniards, Dutch, Lithuanians, Luxembourgers, Latvians, Norwegians, Romanians, Slovaks, Swiss, Hungarians, Italians (there were also Argentinean, Chinese, Bulgarian and Estonian prisoners).

Official commemorative initiatives are held in Parliament, at memorial sites and scientific centres, with officials from the presidential and governmental level, as well as members of Parliament and the judiciary attending the events. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community, other religious groups, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, representatives of civil services, the media, museums and memorial sites, as well as volunteers, students and others, are regularly involved in developing the content and actively participate in the commemorative events.

Commemorative moments pay tribute to the victims at the Death Wall of former Auschwitz I, at the area of the ruins of crematoria and gas chambers in the former Auschwitz II-Birkenau and at the Monument to the Victims. Ecumenical prayers are also held and occasional publications are prepared. Participants of commemorative events include, among others, Holocaust survivors, representatives of the Polish Government and Parliament, representatives of governments and parliaments of other countries and of European institutions, the diplomatic corps, the Jewish community, representatives of regional and local authorities and of various foundations and associations, as well as directors and employees of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim.

Commemoration activities on 27 January are also held in other museums, namely those at former death camps and concentration camps, including wreath laying at the former Gross-Rosen camp, as well as an educational project from students at schools in Lublin on the fates of Jewish families imprisoned at the former Majdanek camp, with the participation of Holocaust survivors. The Museum and Memorial Site in Bełżec also takes part in the commemorations.

On 29 July 2011, Poland's Chambers of Deputies designated 2 August as the Day of Remembrance of the Extermination of Roma and Sinti. The memorial day commemorates the Roma and Sinti who were murdered in gas chambers following the liquidation of the Zigeunerlager - —a "Gypsy family camp" within Auschwitz II-Birkenau concentration camp, on 2 August 1944. Since 1993, commemorative ceremonies with the participation of the Roma Association in Poland are regularly held on the grounds of this former camp.

Commemorations are also held in Parliament, at Government offices and at memorial sites, with officials from the presidential and governmental level, as well as members of Parliament and the judiciary attending the events. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, representatives of civil services, the media, museums and memorial sites, as well as volunteers, students and others, are regularly involved in developing the content and actively participate in the commemorative events.

Commemorative activities include paying tribute to the victims in front of the monument commemorating the extermination of the Roma and Sinti at the site of the former camp in Auschwitz II-Birkenau, with the participation of, among others, survivors of the Holocaust, representatives of Roma organizations, the Polish Government and Parliament, governments and parliaments of other countries, European institutions, the diplomatic corps, the Jewish community, regional and local authorities, foundations and associations, and the directors and employees of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim.

Another officially designated day in Poland is 14 June, or National Remembrance Day for the Victims of the German Nazi Concentration Camps. The day was established by the Polish Sejm (Parliament) on 8 June 2006 and commemorates Jewish and Polish victims of Nazi concentration camps.

The day was established in remembrance of 14 June 1940, when Nazi Germans sent a group of 728 Poles from the prison in Tarnów to Auschwitz. Among these victims were the soldiers of the September campaign, the members of underground independence organizations, junior high school students, as well as a small group of Polish Jews. Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, with officials from presidential and governmental level, as well as members of Parliament and the judiciary attending the events. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, and representatives of the media, museums and memorial sites, as well as volunteers, students and others, are regularly involved in developing the content and actively participate in the commemorative events. Commemorative activities

include paying tribute to the victims of the Wall of Death of former Auschwitz I. Participants at the ceremonies also include Holocaust survivors, the Jewish community, representatives of regional and local authorities, and the directors and employees of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim.

Other annually occurring initiatives dedicated to commemorating the Jewish victims of the Holocaust take place on 17 March, marking the anniversary of the first deportations of Jews to the death camp in Bełżec, on 19 April, marking the Holocaust Remembrance Day and the Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, on 14 October, marking the Sobibór Uprising, as well as 3 November, which marks the Operation Harvest Festival/Bloody Wednesday.

The commemoration of the first deportations of Jews to the death camp in Bełżec is held on 17 March, the day when the first transports of Jews deported from the Lublin ghetto and Lvov arrived at the death camp in Bełżec in 1942. These deportations were the beginning of “Aktion Reinhardt” (Operation Reinhardt). About 2 million victims of this genocidal operation are commemorated at the Museum and Memorial Site in Bełżec. The commemorative ceremony has been held annually since the establishment of the Museum in 2004.

Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites with participation from representatives of the government, such as the Deputy Minister of Culture and National Heritage, and from the diplomatic corps, regional authorities, the local administration, universities and veterans’ and military organizations, as well as school pupils. Activities include speeches, usually followed by survivors sharing their memories. At one such commemoration, Lila Lam-Nowakowska, a survivor from the Stanislawow ghetto whose father most probably died at Bełżec, shared her memories from the Nazi German occupation.

On 19 April—the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising—the State Museum at Majdanek takes part in commemorating the Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust and for the Prevention of Crimes against Humanity. The events, organized to celebrate the Holocaust Remembrance Day, are accompanied by an official symbol of the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising: the daffodil. The flower symbolizes remembrance, respect and hope. This tradition is related to Marek Edelman, the last leader of the Jewish Combat Organization. On each anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, he would lay a bouquet of yellow flowers—often daffodils—at the Monument to the Ghetto Heroes.

Commemorative activities on 29 April include listening to witnesses’ accounts. In 2019, students prepared a presentation based on the memoirs and city archive documents connected to the history of the Warsaw ghetto. Representatives of the Museum of the Warsaw Ghetto participated in the official celebrations of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising in front of the Monument of the Ghetto Heroes held in Warsaw on 19 April 2018 for the Yom HaShoah.

The Anniversary of the Sobibór Uprising on 14 October marks the rebellion and prisoners’ escape from the Nazi German death camp in Sobibór in 1943. The commemoration day was established in 1993, after the inauguration of the Museum of the Former Death Camp in Sobibór. A small ceremony took place that year, with some of the former prisoners in attendance. The event is often attended by members of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, representatives of the Lublin Voivodeship and local government authorities, as well as some residents of Gelderland, a province of the Netherlands. Participants emphasize the meaning of the memorial in Sobibór for current and future generations. A group of students and teachers from countries such as the Netherlands, Germany, Slovakia, Hungary, Belarus and Ukraine usually attend the ceremony as well.

Commemoration events on 3 November are in remembrance of the more than eighteen thousand Jews who were murdered by Nazi German units under the command of Jakub Sporrenberg, the head of the SS and

the police in the Lublin district, in the Majdanek concentration camp, as part of Operation “Erntefest” (Harvest Festival) on 3 November 1943. It was the biggest execution by shooting in the history of Nazi German concentration camps, carried out by two to three thousand perpetrators. The commemoration ceremony was established in the early 1980s, along with the inauguration of a memorial at the execution site.

Participants in the commemoration, such as representatives of Lublin Voivodeship authorities, representatives of the Jewish community in Lublin, survivors of Majdanek and youth, lay wreaths and light candles in front of the obelisk devoted to the victims of Operation “Erntefest”. Senior high-school students from in Lublin read surnames and short biographies of people who were murdered at the camp.

Aside from International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January, other anniversaries commemorating the victims of the Holocaust and World War II are held in Poland. Events occur at various levels and depend on the tradition developed, historical awareness and the context of the site. Many national initiatives are related to the commemoration of the victims of the Holocaust, which are organized locally by academic institutions, museums and non-governmental organizations. In many cases, these commemorative events occur outside the designated date of national celebrations. Nonetheless, they have the same content, marking relevant historical moments. The most important include: the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising on 19 April; the anniversary of the liberation of Stutthof concentration camp on 9 May; the anniversary of the liberation of the Lublin-Majdanek concentration camp on 22 July; the anniversary of the outbreak of World War II on 1 September; the liquidation of the Krakow Ghetto on 13 March; the liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto on 22 July; the commemoration of the liquidation of Lublin Death Camp on 22 July; the commemoration of the revolt at the Treblinka Death Camp on 2 August; the commemoration of the liquidation of the Litzmannstadt (Łódź)–Ghetto on 29 August, and other such events.

The Commemorative March in Krakow is held under the patronage of Mayor of Krakow and financed by the Mayor’s Office. Participants meet at the Ghetto Heroes’ Square in Krakow’s Podgórze (in the very centre of the former ghetto) and walk towards a memorial in the area of the former Plaszow concentration camp. In addition, a March of Remembrance is organized by the Jewish Historical Institute (ŻIH) in Warsaw on July 22 and the commemoration of the liquidation of Lublin Death Camp on 22 July is organized annually by the State Museum at Majdanek. The commemoration of the revolt at the Treblinka Death Camp on 2 August is also organized by the ŻIH while the programme for the commemoration of the liquidation of the Litzmannstadt (Łódź)–Ghetto on 29 August includes a religious ceremony at the Jewish Cemetery (vigil lights), a commemorative march from the Jewish Cemetery to Radegast Station and a formal ceremony at the Radegast Station, which includes laying flowers.

Commemorative events take place in many locations across the country and are either national events, such as the ones mentioned above, or regional for many smaller locations of historical significance.

## **Education and Research**

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are a subject of research by academic institutions in Poland. Research is conducted in various institutions and includes many different topics connected with the Holocaust, concentration and death camps, the genocide of Roma and Sinti and also other crimes committed against victims from different ethnic groups or nationalities. A major source of research funding comes from the state’s budget and grants provided by public institutions.

Some of the institutions conducting research are the Polish Academy of Sciences, Jagiellonian University, Warsaw University, Wrocław University, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw. Currently, Gross-Rosen Museum is conducting research for the “Polish Jews in KL Gross-Rosen” project, which also includes the subcamps of the Gross-Rosen camp.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, as well as the college and university level in Poland. These subjects are also presented in textbooks in accordance with, and to the extent required by, the national curriculum—adjusted to the specific level of education. Approval of textbooks for school use requires content compliance with the national curriculum.

Teachers follow teaching programmes that reflect the scope of general and specific requirements included in the national curriculum. However, teachers chose the methods to implement the programmes. Education system reform since the 2017–2018 school year has focused on strengthening history education, among other aspects. Poland is one of few countries in the world where teaching about the Holocaust is obligatory at all stages of education.

The educational objectives and teaching content related to the Holocaust were included: in the previous national curriculum – at all stages of education (primary school, lower secondary school (gimnazjum), higher secondary school); and in the new national curriculum for general education at the primary level and in the draft national curriculum for secondary schools. The previous national curriculum for primary school covered relevant topics in the History and Society course for grades 5 and 6 designed as an introductory course to prepare students for regular classes in history and civic education. The thematic scope covers history from the establishment of the Polish state to contemporary times, including issues related to World War II such as which countries attacked Poland, who Stalin and Hitler were and their policy-making agenda, what life in occupied Poland and insurgent Warsaw looked like, and the fate of the Jewish population. In the new national curriculum for primary school through content related to World War II and its stages, students learn about decisive political and military events of the period, the policy-making of the Third Reich in occupied Europe, the extermination of Jews and Roma and other nations, examples of heroism of Polish people who saved Jews during the Holocaust, as well as the direct effects of World War II, including the change of borders and resettlements.

In the previous national curriculum for lower secondary school (gimnazjum), History courses cover the history of Poland and world history up to 1918. As part of the Civic Education course, learners discuss selected topics related to World War II, such as the Holocaust, crimes against humanity, ultra-nationalism and its consequences. In Polish language classes, learners discuss cultural texts touching upon the subject of the Holocaust, such as a selected short story by Ida Fink. A basic course in modern history covering World War II was obligatory for all upper secondary school students in Year I. Historical education covered, chronologically, the most important political, social, economic and cultural phenomena from 1918 to contemporary times. Students acquired knowledge about the causes and effects of the Holocaust and were able to describe examples of resistance within the Jewish population. In advanced history classes, which were part of the extended programme, students discuss topics such as the policy of the Third Reich against the societies of occupied Europe—including the Nazi plan to exterminate Jews and other nationalities and social groups—attitudes of Jews towards extermination, (including the uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto), attitudes of Polish society towards the extermination of Jews and the attitude of the Western countries and the Catholic Church towards the Holocaust. During Polish language classes, students discuss texts that touch upon the subject of the Holocaust such as selected short stories from *Scorched: A Collection of Short Stories on Survivors (Osmaleni)* by Irit Amiel or *The Subtenant: To Outwit God (Zdqżyć przed Panem*

*Bogiem*) by Hanna Krall, selected short stories by Tadeusz Borowski, *Austeria* by Julian Strykowski, a selected journalist reportage by Hanna Krall, and *Medallions (Medaliony)* by Zofia Nałkowska.

In the new national curriculum for secondary schools (applied to both general and technical secondary schools) the education requirements related to the twentieth century have been significantly extended and expressed more explicitly, including topics related to the extermination carried out by Nazi Germans during World War II.

According to the new national curriculum for the basic level programme, a student should be able to: (1) present the ideological basis for the extermination of Jews and other ethnic and social groups carried out by Nazi Germany; (2) describe the stages leading to the extermination of Jews (discrimination, stigmatisation, isolation, the Holocaust); (3) recognize the main places where Polish and European Jews and other ethnic and social groups were exterminated in Poland and Central and Eastern Europe; (4) describe the attitudes of the Jewish population towards the Holocaust, including the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising; (5) describe the attitudes of Polish society and the international community towards the Holocaust, including stories of the “righteous”, such as Irena Sendlerowa, Antonina and Jan Żabiński or the Ulm family. A learner following an advanced level or extended programme should also be able to: (1) distinguish the terminology used in research to describe the Nazi German extermination policy during World War II (e.g., the Holocaust, the Shoah, the Porajmos), (2) explain the religious, cultural and political roots of racism and anti-Semitism; (3) present the racist and anti-Semitic policy of Nazi Germany before World War II; (4) present and discuss the actions of the Polish Government in response to the Holocaust, including the mission of Jan Karski and the role played by the Żegota organization.

Teachers can participate in training programmes for teaching about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other groups of victims of National Socialism.

As part of “The Ambassadors of the Museum of the History of Polish Jews” project in 2015 through 2018, the museum worked with the Centre for Education Development to build a network of teachers collaborating with the museum. The project included participation in seminars, workshops and conferences organized by the museum, national and international study visits and training sessions, meetings with foreign educators, free visits to the museum and discounts for exhibitions on the history and culture of Polish Jews, as well as opportunities to co-create educational and informational materials published by the museum and its partners.

As part of a project focused on education about the Holocaust, the Centre for Education Development co-operates with Yad Vashem to promote teaching about the Holocaust and its commemoration, as well as supporting teaching about the Holocaust at schools, universities, in local communities and other institutions. Yad Vashem organizes training seminars twice a year for a group of 18 educators from Poland, focusing on the teaching about the Holocaust and Jewish history and culture. Networking seminars for Polish and Israeli teachers also take place.

The Centre for Education Development co-operates with the Mémorial de la Shoah in Paris to promote Holocaust education and commemoration, as well as to support teaching about the Holocaust in schools, universities, in local communities and other institutions. An annual four-day seminar at the Mémorial de la Shoah in Paris is organized for 20 Polish schoolteachers involved in teaching about the history and culture of Polish Jews. The seminar programme includes the topic of discrimination against the Roma. A five-day training seminar on education about the Holocaust and the history and culture of Jews is also organized once a year for a group of 15 teachers from France and 15 teachers from Poland.

Every year the Ministry of Education supports an educational project—“Judaism – History and Culture of Polish Jews – Holocaust”—carried out by the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum and Yad Vashem, co-financing a trip to Israel for Polish teachers selected to participate in the seminar in Jerusalem. The aim of the seminar is to learn about each other’s culture, traditions, mentality and history, in particular in the context of the Holocaust, as well as to fight against prejudice and stereotypes. The knowledge gained by Polish teachers, pedagogues and educators during training sessions in Israel, which is subsequently transferred to young people, contributes to making them more sensitive to the suffering of other communities and nations and helps to shape the proper attitude towards any signs of racism, anti-Semitism, xenophobia or extremist views. The seminar, covering 120 teaching hours, includes: lectures on topics such as the history and traditions of Polish Jews, Judaism, anti-Semitism and Holocaust denial; interactive activities; workshops on the history and culture of Jews, the methodology of teaching about the Holocaust and contemporary issues related to Israel; study visits in Israel; meetings with witnesses. Yad Vashem also shares with participants didactic tools and methods of teaching about the Holocaust it uses at various stages of education.

Many activities and programmes are carried out in Polish schools to promote awareness and teaching about the Holocaust. For instance, the “Preserving the Memory: History and Culture of Two Nations” programme has been carried out by the Centre for Education Development and Yad Vashem since 2003, where trained teachers facilitate meetings of Polish and Israeli teenagers in Poland. The meetings of Polish and Israeli youth organized at Polish schools include workshops based on selected scenarios from a publication titled *Preserving the Memory*, as well as joint visits to Polish and Jewish memorial sites. Visits of young Israeli people at Polish schools are organized twice a year—in the spring and autumn. By 2017, more than 20,000 students and 450 teachers from over 450 schools had taken part in the programme.

The Ministry of Education also recommends adolescents visit memorial sites bearing particular importance to the common history of Polish and Jewish people, in particular the Museum of the History of Polish Jews (POLIN), and the Ulma Family Museum in Markowa on Poles Saving Jews in World War II.

Every year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organizes and finances the travel of youth around Poland to Oświęcim in order to participate in an educational project organized by the International March of the Living Foundation titled “The March of the Living”. Approximately 1–1.2 thousand upper secondary school students attend the March of the Living, accounting for more than 10% of the participants, coming from all over the world.

The Polish Ministry of Education also provides patronage for educational programmes as well as social and educational initiatives. The Ministry has undertaken a public task, “The International Youth Exchange”, supporting international youth exchanges in order to strengthen dialogue and build an attitude of openness and tolerance among adolescents. Since 2011, the Ministry of Education has financed more than 50 projects for youth exchanges with Israel, allocating PLN 250,000 (approximately €56,500) every year. Part of the co-operation with Israel, the projects implemented cover one of the following topics: a) learning about the contemporary reality of the other country on the basis of the common interest of young people; b) learning about the history and culture of Polish Jews; c) learning about Poles saving Jews during World War II, such as Irena Sendlerowa, the Ulm Family, and Jan and Antonina Żabiński; d) strengthening contacts and co-operation between schools based on the Centre for Education Development programme—“Preserving the Memory: History and Culture of Two Nations”.

In addition, the “Memory for the Future” programme has been carried out by the Centre for Education Development in co-operation with the Children of the Holocaust Association in Poland since 2003. Its purpose is to support schools in organizing educational projects related to the Day of Holocaust

Remembrance and Prevention of Crimes against Humanity, preparing students for such initiativesaction. On 18 through 20 February 2017 as part of the 14th edition of “Memory for the Future”, a training session for teachers was organized—“May the treasure fall into good hands”—which focused on the history of the Ringelblum Archive on the 70th anniversary of the Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute. Participants could learn about the fundamental value of this unique collection of documents listed on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) “Memory of the World Register” for researchers interested in the Holocaust. In 2018, the 15th edition of “Memory for the Future” was organized under the headline: “From helping to saving: Into the footsteps of Irena Sendlerowa”. The contest required participants learn the biography of Irena Sendlerowa, the environment where she worked, her role in saving Jews from the Warsaw Ghetto, as well as develop a better understanding of the situation of the Jewish population in occupied Poland, fostering positive attitudes towards otherness, and a proactive attitude in providing help as well as sensitivity to the fate of social groups that are persecuted. The project is carried out every year in co-operation with the Museum of the History of Polish Jews and the Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute. Also, an annual meeting of youth from Poland and Israel is organized in the Treblinka Death Camp under the message: ”We are together”, intended to pay tribute to those who were murdered in the Treblinka camp.

## Good Practices

### *Commemoration*

“Searching for Treblinka: Research and excavation” is an exhibition that has been available to visitors since 2 August 2015, on the 72nd anniversary of the outbreak of the rebellion in Treblinka.

### *Education and Research*

The International Center for Education about Auschwitz and the Holocaust co-operated with the Terezin Remembrance Place to organize a two-stage seminar for Polish and Czech schoolteachers titled “Auschwitz – History and Symbolism”. The seminar is a continuation of a project started in 2014. The first stage of the seminar took place 26–28 May 2018 in Terezin, Památník Terezín. The second part of the seminar was held 20–22 October 2018.

On 23 through 26 April 2018, the International Center for Education about Auschwitz and the Holocaust at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, in co-operation with the Institute of High Technologies in Voronezh, organized—for the fifth time—a four-day seminar for Russian-speaking teachers and students on “Auschwitz – History and Symbolism”. The seminar presented the multifaceted history of Auschwitz, the former Nazi German concentration and extermination camp, and discussed the importance of remembering the Nazi crimes today. The seminar included a study tour of the camp complex, visits to the collections and the archive, as well as lectures and workshops on the individual fate of the prisoners. The group also had the opportunity to visit the conservation workshops, as well as an exhibit titled “Oszpicin: The History of Jewish Oświęcim”, portraying the history of the local Jewish community. A study visit in Cracow was also a part of the seminar, where participants visited the Jewish district in Kazimierz and the Schindler Factory—a branch of the Historical Museum of the City of Cracow.

In 2018, in co-operation with the HAN University of Applied Sciences in Nijmegen, Netherlands, the fifth edition of the “Auschwitz – History and Education” seminar took place, directed toward Dutch students. Students, future schoolteachers and academic staff of the HAN University of Applied Sciences attended the seminar, which included a visit to the Auschwitz Remembrance Place, lectures, workshops at the

national exhibitions, visits to the Archives, Conservation and Collections places as well as discussions of the issues related to teaching about the Holocaust.

The seminar “Auschwitz in the collective consciousness in Poland and across the world: The role and meaning of the Auschwitz-Birkenau memory for Jews and Poles” took place in July 2018. It is a cyclical seminar for educators from Israel. The seminar participants include employees of Yad Vashem’s Remembrance Institute in Jerusalem, guides who accompany Israeli youth on visits to Poland, as well as educators from other Israeli educational centres. The seminar structure consists of a study tour of the former Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, visits to other remembrance places, lectures and workshops devoted to the history of the Nazi German occupation in Poland, as well as issues concerning conflicting Polish and Jewish memory.

The “Judaism — The History and Culture of Polish Jews – The Holocaust” seminar was organized by Yad Vashem for teachers but also includes employees of remembrance sites and educators from centres dealing with the history of the Holocaust and World War II. The seminar expands historical knowledge, including about the Jewish diaspora during the interwar period, the Holocaust and the post-war migrations. The seminar scheme consists of 120 didactic hours, and includes historical lectures, interactive classes and workshops that cover not only historical issues but also teaching methodology. All information on the educational activities are available at <http://auschwitz.org/en/education/>.

Moreover, the educational portal of the Stutthof Museum, at <http://tekapomorska.pl/>, shows the experience of war and history from the perspective of an ordinary person.

Additional educational activities have been organized in Poland.

On 1 October 2017, the School Consultation Centre at the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Dublin, with the registered seat in Cavan, was named after Irena Sendlerowa. The naming event was attended by the Minister of National Education.

From 22 to 27 October 2017, a training seminar on the role of NGOs and NGYOs passing on the remembrance of the Holocaust and the prevention of crimes against humanity was organized by the Council of Europe in co-operation with the International Auschwitz and Holocaust Education Centre of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, the Ministry of Education and the Pedagogical University in Cracow. The seminar intended to ensure that the representatives of NGOs had solid, historical knowledge about the Holocaust, the history of Auschwitz-Birkenau and the diversity of the victims, including the Roma. It included a visit to the historic part of Auschwitz-Birkenau and its exhibitions. Other objectives included: providing information about the presence of Jews and their traces in Cracow; promoting educational practices related to the remembrance of the Holocaust and preventing crimes against humanity, particularly in informal educational contexts; paying particular attention to the role of NGOs in keeping remembrance alive.

In 2017, the Minister of Education decided to establish an advisory board for Holocaust education, as an ancillary body supporting the Minister. The first meeting of the board took place on 31 January 2018. The board offers a platform for exchanging views, carrying out consultations and voicing opinions and suggestions by people involved in the activities for Holocaust education. The board is composed of members of outstanding knowledge, involvement and experience in the area of Holocaust education.

The representative of the Ministry of Education participates in the work of the Working Group for Education at the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA). Participating in the work of the

Alliance enables Polish members to present Polish experiences of teaching about the Holocaust and exchanging information on Holocaust-related educational projects carried out in IHRA member states.

## PORTUGAL

Memorial Day: 27 January – Dia Internacional em Memória das Vítimas do Holocausto (International Day in Memory of Holocaust Victims)

Established: 2010

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust and all other victims

### Commemoration

Portugal commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The International Day in Memory of Holocaust Victims was established by parliamentary resolution on 18 January 2010 and commemorates, in particular, the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as all other victims. The day signifies remembering and paying homage to all victims of the Holocaust and ensuring that history does not repeat itself by drawing attention to the causes of the Holocaust as well as the present-day risks and manifestations of intolerance, racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia.

Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament. The Speaker of Parliament hosts a commemorative session and delivers the main address in the presence of representatives of the Portuguese Government, Members of Parliament, including Heads of the Permanent Committees, members of the judiciary, senior officials from different ministries—in particular, from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of Justice and of Education—and representatives of the civil society. The Jewish community, civil society and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in developing the content and actively participate in the commemorative activities. The commemoration usually includes the opening of a Holocaust-related exhibition, often prepared by secondary school students, and a film screening. Representatives of the Jewish community also deliver addresses. In its plenary session, Parliament adopts a motion and stands for one minute of silence in honour of the victims.

The Ministry of Foreign affairs issues a press release on behalf of the Government and organizes a document exhibition on its premises. The Ministry of Education presents a webinar used by all schoolteachers in classrooms at which a researcher on the Holocaust and related issues is usually invited. Ceremonies also take place at the Ministry of Justice and dozens of schools and school groups throughout the country, at the primary and secondary levels, organize events on and around this date. Universities often organize conferences and presentations on Holocaust-related issues on and around the date.

The Portuguese Government promotes commemorative activities by publishing a press release and inviting media representatives to the various events. Both the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister usually include a reference to the importance of remembering the victims of the Holocaust and of preventing its repetition in any address they deliver on that day. Municipalities also support events organized by schools or school groups in their area of jurisdiction while civil society may organize commemorative events, such as conferences or film screenings and presentations.

Additionally, many institutions—schools and school groups, universities, training centres of different ministries (e.g., the Ministry of Justice or the Ministry of Home Affairs), professional organizations such as the Bar Association, the Magistrates' Association, the History Teachers' Association—as well as cultural

associations and other civil society organizations often organize events near 27 January around Holocaust and Holocaust-related themes, namely human rights and citizenship, among others. Attendance at some of the thematic events can be limited to members of specific organizations, as the events are part of their training programme, but media is often invited and media coverage is welcome.

Portugal also annually commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust on 2 May – Dia da Shoá e do Heroísmo – Em Memória dos seis milhões de Judeus mortos no Holocausto (the Day of Shoa and Heroism – In Memory of the Six Million Jews Killed in the Holocaust). The Memorial Day is dedicated to the remembrance of the Jews killed during the Holocaust and to the heroes of the resistance. Commemorative events on this day are held at synagogues, and include addresses, songs and prayers.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are a subject of research at academic institutions in Portugal. At least four academic institutions run research projects on these topics: the University of Lisbon, NOVA University Lisbon, University of Coimbra and University of Porto. All are public universities and, consequently, most of their funding comes from the national budget.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, and at the college and university level in Portugal.

The study of the Holocaust is a cross-cutting component of the “Citizenship and Development” subject—mainly in the scope of human rights education and for developing a culture of security and peace—which is mandatory in every school for each of the 12 years of compulsory education. Additionally, teaching on the Holocaust is compulsory for all students in the lower secondary education in history courses (9th grade) and to students in the upper secondary education taking History B (11th grade) and History A (12th grade). The importance of the Holocaust is acknowledged within the scope of several other subjects and approaches to the study of this topic area are included in the curricula for Portuguese language courses, foreign language courses and philosophy.

Teachers can participate in training programmes for teaching students about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and the crimes committed against other groups of victims under National Socialism. Training seminars are organized by the Ministry of Education or sponsored by the Ministry if the seminars are organized by NGOs.

The Holocaust and crimes committed against victim groups under National Socialism are also covered in textbooks. Aside from classroom instruction, schools and school groups often develop various forms of extracurricular activities on Holocaust-related themes. These can include participation in: the “March of the Living”; a research project on local victims of the Nazi camp system or on local refugees of the Nazi persecution, occasionally leading to an exhibition or some form of a public presentation; a theatre play; a contest for texts, paintings, songs and other mediums.

## Good Practices

### *Memorial Sites*

The Vilar Formoso Frontier of Peace: Memorial to the Refugees and the Consul Aristides de Sousa Mendes was recently established and aims to attract many visits from schools across the country.

## *Education and Research*

The main purpose of the educational curriculum in Portugal is to foster students' academic success and their democratic and active participation in society, as well as develop attitudes of valuing and respecting others. To this effect, the "Citizenship and Development" subject and its mandatory inclusion throughout all 12 years of compulsory education is of utmost importance. Additionally, the Ministry of Education annual webinar on the Holocaust or Holocaust-related topics issued around 27 January each year includes information and materials that schoolteachers can use in the classroom or in extracurricular activities .

## **ROMANIA**

Memorial Day: 27 January – International Holocaust Memorial Day

Memorial Day: 9 October – National Day of Commemoration of the Victims of the Holocaust in Romania(established in 2004)

Memorial Day: 2 August – European Roma Holocaust Memorial Day

The days commemorate: Jewish victims of the Holocaust as well as Roma and Sinti victims

## **Commemoration**

Romania has officially designated several Holocaust Memorial Days: 27 January, 2 August and 9 October. International Holocaust Memorial Day is observed on 27 January, in line with UN General Assembly Resolution 60/7 of 2005. European Roma Holocaust Memorial Day is commemorated on 2 August following a European Parliament resolution adopted in 2015. Romania commemorates the victims of the Holocaust in Romania on 9 October—the day in 1941 when the deportation of Jews from Bucovina (returned to Romania's administration led by Ion Antonescu) to Transnistria began. The Memorial Day was established by Government Decision in 2004. The days commemorate the Jewish and the Roma and Sinti genocide.

Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at Government offices, and at memorial sites while, depending on the type of activity, events are also held at exhibition venues, the National Library, the premises of the Presidential administration, schools, universities and museums. The commemorations are attended by officials at the presidential and governmental level, members of Parliament and the judiciary, survivors of the Holocaust, the Jewish and Roma communities, civil society representatives, teachers and students as well as representatives of schools and educational centres, the media and the diplomatic corps. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society, academic and research institutions, as well as the Government and the Presidency, are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in commemoration activities.

The government promotes the commemorative events through press releases and social media posts on the official pages of the institutions organizing the events. Partnerships with media institutions help support the promotion. In 2005, through a Government Decision, the "Elie Wiesel" National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania was founded. The Institute's main mission is Holocaust research and the organization and co-ordination of various educational and cultural events related to the Holocaust. The Federation of the Jewish Communities of Romania organizes commemoration events and the Ministry of Education also co-ordinates many activities.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Romania, with a number of institutes conducting research on these topics. In the academic year 2018–2019, six universities hosted centres with activities dedicated to research and teaching about the Holocaust. These centres regularly organize conferences for researchers, and to raise awareness regarding Jewish history, providing study programmes at the bachelor’s and master’s levels, trainings for schoolteachers on the Holocaust, and other activities. The following centres, part of Romanian universities, develop academic activities on the topic of the Holocaust: The Institute for Holocaust and Genocide Studies and The Dr. Moshe Carmilly Institute for Hebrew and Jewish History at the Babeş-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca; The Goldstein Goren Centre for Hebrew Studies at University of Bucharest; The Centre for Jewish History and Hebrew Studies at Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iaşi; The Centre for Israeli Studies at The National School of Political Science and Public Administration in Bucharest; The Judaic Studies Centre “Academician Nicolae Cajal” at “Vasile Goldiş” Western University of Arad; and the Centre of Studies and Research of Jewish History, Culture and Civilisation in the South-East of Europe at the University of Craiova. The Romanian Ministry of Education supports the study programmes developed under the auspices of these centres.

The Holocaust is studied at the secondary and upper secondary level, and the college and university level; it is also covered in textbooks.

At the secondary and upper secondary level, the history curricula and textbooks for 7th and 8th grades, and 10th and 12th grades, provide information and case studies on the Holocaust. Additionally, high school pupils can choose an optional course, “History of the Jews: The Holocaust”, which is currently taught in over 300 high schools in the country.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. Schoolteachers take part in various annual trainings in Romania, organized by universities, county inspectorates, the “Elie Wiesel” National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania; abroad, teachers participate in trainings with Yad Vashem (The World Holocaust Remembrance Center), with the support of the Ministry of Education of the State of Israel, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington DC, or the Yad Vashem Maison d’Izieu in France, and other institutions. These trainings focus on general and specific information regarding the Holocaust in Europe, thus improving knowledge of other victim groups of the Holocaust.

In addition, since 2004 Romanian schools annually organize a large number of initiatives around 9 October for the National Day of Commemoration of the Victims of the Holocaust in Romania. Since the same year, over 18 fiction and non-fiction books (approximately 20,000 copies) that focus on the Holocaust in Romania were distributed in Romanian schools as additional teaching materials. A handbook for teachers was disseminated at a national level with guidelines for teaching about the Holocaust, elaborated by the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research (now known as the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance).

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

- Handbook for teachers from the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research (now the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance): <http://oldsite.edu.ro/index.php?module=uploads&func=download&fileId=3116>;

- History curricula for the lower secondary school level: <http://programe.ise.ro/Portals/1/Curriculum/2017-progr/29-Istorie.pdf>;
- The Goldstein Goren Center for Hebrew Studies at University of Bucharest: <https://centruldestudiiebraice.wordpress.com/about/>;
- The Judaic Studies Centre “Academician Nicolae Cajal”: <https://www.uvvg.ro/site/centrul-de-studii-iudaice-academician-nicolae-cajal/>;
- The Dr. Moshe Carmilly Institute for Hebrew and Jewish History: <http://stiud.institute.ubbcluj.ro/en/academics/>.

## Good Practices

### *Education and Research*

The “Elie Wiesel” National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania launched the #memoriefaraura (#memorywithouthate) campaign on 21 January 2019. It is an online educational project, based on the idea that social media offers an environment for easily obtaining information and expressing views. The objective is to use social media tools to promote and engage in discussions on the memory and history of the Holocaust in Romania. This project, together with the [www.faraura.ro](http://www.faraura.ro) platform (launched in December 2018 to highlighting how social media and digital tools are used to promote and disseminate hate speech online), aims to better inform the public about the Holocaust in Romania and to combat prevalent hate speech and anti-Semitic themes used online.

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### Commemoration

The Russian Federation has not officially established a national Holocaust Memorial Day. However, Russia marks International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. This date is of federal significance and was included in the 2016 calendar of educational events, which is updated by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation annually.

Commemorative events are held at the initiative of individual educational organizations, as well as of the Charitable Foundation “Russian Jewish Congress” and of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center with the support of the government of Moscow, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Federal Agency for Ethnic Affairs. Commemorative initiatives take place in Parliament, at Government offices and memorial sites. Since 2015, the Russian Jewish Congress, the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre and the government of Moscow—with the support by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Federal Agency for Ethnic Affairs—carry out an annual series of memorial and cultural-social events called “Memory Week” in the capital city and other regions. Representatives of federal authorities, various ethnic and religious groups, NGOs and academic organizations participate in these events. Memory Week activities are widely reported in the federal and regional media. The activities include: 1) educational events for pupils and teachers of secondary schools; 2) exhibitions and excursions; 3) theatre performances; 4) memorial evenings; 5) commemorative candle lighting in the regions of the Russian Federation; 6) international conferences on research and practice; 7) an annual competition of research projects among schoolchildren and students; 8) film screenings.

On 22 June, the Russian Federation commemorates Day of Remembrance and Sorrow marking the day of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. The Memorial Day was established by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 8 June 1996. Additionally, on 24 October 2007, the President of the Russian

Federation Vladimir Putin signed amendments to the law “About the Days of Military Glory and Memorable Dates of Russia”, which included a new date, 22 June, as the Day of Remembrance and Sorrow. According to the text of the Decree: “The twenty-second of June 1941 is one of the saddest dates in our history, the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. This day reminds us of all those people who died, who were tortured in fascist captivity, and died in the rear from starvation and deprivation. We grieve for all those people who, at the cost of their lives, fulfilled the holy duty to defend their homeland [ . . . ] Throughout the country on the Day of Remembrance and Sorrow: the national flags of the Russian Federation are lowered; in cultural institutions, on television and radio all entertainment events and broadcasts are cancelled throughout the day.”

Commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at Government offices and memorial sites. On this day, the country’s leaders lay mourning wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow. In many cities, the first commemorative events are held at the hour when the war began. The annual youth-patriotic event “Train of Memory”, dedicated to the Day of Remembrance and Sorrow, occurs on the eve of the anniversary of the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. Trains from Moscow and St. Petersburg go to Minsk and then Brest. This event creates an opportunity for direct communication between different generations in the train, giving young people the opportunity to listen to the stories of veterans of the war. According to tradition, at four o’clock in the morning on 22 June, the commemorative gathering “Bow to those great years” is held on the Ceremonial Square of the memorial complex in the Brest Fortress with the passengers of the “Train of Memory” taking part in this event.

Since 1996, “Memory Watch: Eternal Flame”, a patriotic campaign, is held annually near the Eternal Flame in the Alexander Garden in the centre of Moscow. During the event, each participant lights a Memory Candle to pay tribute to the feats of the brave Soviet people who fought during the Great Patriotic War. In 2015, the event became official nationwide and was held in the same manner in hero cities and in cities of military glory. In 2009, “Memory Alley” was opened on the Sparrow Hills in Moscow and now, on 22 June at 4.00 a.m. young people and veterans light candles in the Alley in memory of the victims. Also, since 2009, “Candle of Remembrance on June 22 – a candle of remembrance on my window” has been held annually with more than 1,200 cities and towns in the Russian Federation traditionally participating.

## **Education and Research**

The Holocaust is a subject of research in academic institutions in the Russian Federation: at the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre and at the Center for the History of the Holocaust and Genocides at the Russian State University for the Humanities. Crimes committed against other victim groups during National Socialism are the subject of research at the Central Armed Forces Museum of the Russian Federation, the Institute of Military History of the Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the Museum of the Great Patriotic War, the Centre of Military History of the Russian Federation under the Institute of Russian History of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the International Centre for the History and Sociology of the World War II and its Consequences at the Higher School of Economics. These institutions are supported by the government through grants, subsidies, information support and participation of top governmental officials in thematic events.

The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups are studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels as well as the college and university level, and are also discussed in educational textbooks. State standards on general history for secondary schools include teaching the Great Patriotic War and the Holocaust. Students study these topics at all levels of general education in the history and literature programmes. In 2002, the Ministry of Education published a list of textbooks recommended for teaching about the Holocaust. In 2010, the publishing house “Russian Word” issued the study guide

*Holocaust: Memory and Warning*, which included documents and guidelines for use during lessons and in extracurricular activities. The same year, the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre published *The Topic of the Holocaust in School Books*, a book containing recommendations on learning about the Holocaust within the framework of the school curriculum. In higher education, Holocaust-related topics are mainly taught in specific courses at various universities, as well as more systematically within the educational programme of the Centre for the History of the Holocaust and Genocides of the Russian State University for the Humanities. This centre conducts advanced training courses for teachers as well as courses for bachelor's and master's degree students.

Teachers are supported with teacher training programmes about the Holocaust. The Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre, with the support of the Russian Jewish Congress, regularly organize: 1) an international student research competition on “Memory of the Holocaust – The Path to Tolerance”; 2) an international conference for schoolchildren and students titled “Holocaust: Memory and Warning”; 3) internships for teachers in the Russian Federation and abroad; 4) regional seminars for teachers; 5) a distance learning course—“Teaching the Holocaust in the context of the history of the Great Patriotic War in institutions of general and professional education”—for employees of general and professional education systems; 6) development and publication of teaching aids for teachers.

School events within the framework of the Memory Week are organized by schoolteachers on the basis of the materials developed by the Russian Research and Holocaust Education Centre with the support of the Russian Jewish Congress charitable foundation. In 2019, events were held in 73 regions.

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

- Memorial projects of the Russian Jewish Congress: [rjc.ru/ru/projects/1](http://rjc.ru/ru/projects/1);
- Research and educational programmes of the Russian Research and Holocaust Education Centre: [holocf.ru](http://holocf.ru);
- International Scientific and Educational Centre for the History of the Holocaust and Genocides of the Russian State University for the Humanities: [https://www.rsuh.ru/education/hg\\_center/](https://www.rsuh.ru/education/hg_center/).

## Good Practices

### *Commemoration*

From 21 January to 31 January 2019, the Russian Federation hosted the fifth edition of the “Memory Week” with a series of the memorial and educational events dedicated to International Holocaust Remembrance Day and the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp by the Red Army. The year 2019 was an anniversary year for the “Memory Week”, and events dedicated to the memory of the victims of the Holocaust took place in 73 regions of the Russian Federation. Media coverage of the events of the 2019 “Memory Week” reached 91.7 million people (according to the “Medialogy” Information and Analysis system). The organizers of “Memory Week” were the Russian Jewish Congress, the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre and the Government of Moscow, with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Federal Agency for Ethnic Affairs. The main events of the 2019 “Memory Week” in Moscow were the exhibition “Rescuers” and the charity memorial evening “Keeper of the Memory”.

At the exhibition in the Museum of Moscow, materials about 204 Russian “Righteous Among the Nations” individuals, as well as about the people they saved were displayed for two weeks. The purpose of the exhibition was to inform the current generation and pay tribute to heroic Russian citizens who, risking their

lives and the lives of their families, saved Jews from Nazi reprisals. Around 2,500 people visited the exhibition. Moreover, on 28 January, the “Keeper of Memory” prizes were awarded at the Helikon Opera Theater, during the memorial evening. Award recipients included: Mikhail Gefter, for the creation of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre; Great Patriotic War veteran and liberator of the Auschwitz death camp Ivan Martynushkin, for his active participation in projects to preserve the memory of the Holocaust; Emil Siegel, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, for educational activities and support for the “Restore Dignity” project; as well as other people who have made a significant contribution to preserving the memory of the Holocaust and the heroic acts of the Red Army. The evening also included an award ceremony for the winners of the annual “Holocaust Remembrance – The Path to Tolerance” international competition, which has been held by the Holocaust Centre for 18 years. Twenty-nine regions of the Russian Federation supported the initiative of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre and the Russian Jewish Congress in holding the “Memory Week” for Holocaust victims: many memorial and educational events also took place in Vladikavkaz, Samara, Tula, Murmansk, Chelyabinsk, Syktyvkar, Taganrog, Izhevsk, Yekaterinburg, Kazan and other major cities of the Russian Federation.

Other relevant events organized in Moscow included:

- the interactive educational programme “Military Report: Journey into the Past”;
- a joint screening of the movies “Anna’s War” and “1945” with the Karo movie theatres;
- the methodological webinar “Day of lifting the blockade and the liberation of Auschwitz in the Calendar of educational events. Methods of preparing and conducting lessons” for educators;
- presentations of the educational play “The Right to Life”;
- the international conference of schoolchildren on “Holocaust: Memory and Warning”; and other events.

Also, from 14 to 17 January, the Russian Federation hosted the international campaign “We Remember”, organized by the World Jewish Congress and supported by the Russian Jewish Congress. People who participated in this event took photos with the sign “We Remember” and posted them on social media networks using the hashtag with the same name to demonstrate their solidarity with the memory of the victims of the Holocaust. More than 1,300,000 people took part in this event throughout the Russian Federation. At the proposal of the Russian Jewish Congress, Jewish communities in 40 different cities of the Russian Federation joined this event. It was supported by 130 Moscow secondary schools, as well as by dozens of Jewish schools in different Russian cities. The event was attended by 22 Jewish Sunday schools in various regions. Moreover, about one thousand students took part in the excursion programme “Military Report: Journey into the Past” at the Museum of the Great Patriotic War in Moscow, and had the opportunity to participate in the event.

Further information can be found at: “Holocaust Victims Memory Week” <http://memoryweek.ru/>; “Спасители. Мультимедийная выставка” Музей Москвы (“Savior. Multimedia exhibition”, Moscow Museum), <http://mosmuseum.ru/exhibitions/p/multimedijnaya-vyistavka-spasiteli/>; and at: “Холокост. Истории спасения” (“The Holocaust. Stories of Rescue”), <https://arzamas.academy/radio/announcements/righteous>.

### *Memorial sites*

In 2009, the Russian Jewish Congress launched the “Restore Dignity” project in order to build memorials and monuments, install plaques with the names of the victims at grave sites, search for and restore grave sites and identify the names of the dead. The project thus includes carrying out the building and repair of monuments at the sites of mass executions of the Jewish population during the Holocaust, and 65

monuments have been erected at sites of mass shootings. One of the best examples of the project, which demonstrates the mechanics of its implementation, is the installation of a monument in Mineralnye Vody, where 7,500 people were executed on 6–9 September 1942. This is the largest mass grave of Holocaust victims in the Stavropol Territory and one of the largest in the modern Russian Federation. This site has always been a symbolic place for the memory of the victims of World War II. In 1966, a small stone with a red five-pointed star was placed by the relatives of the victims at this site. This stone has the status of an object of cultural heritage of federal significance and is protected by the state. In 2002, a white Soviet-style pyramid, also with a red five-pointed star, was erected at this site.

The grave site in Mineralnye Vody was designated one of the most important places of remembrance in the territory of the modern Russian Federation. Certain needs were outlined: to establish clear boundaries for the burial site; to search for the names of the dead in the Russian archives and in the Yad Vashem database; to carry out restoration and maintenance work on the stones already installed; to include this site in the extracurricular educational activities of local schoolchildren; to install a memorial with the names of the victims that meets the scale of the tragedy. Activities that were completed include: work to establish clear boundaries, and finding that the remains of victims lie scattered throughout the field; annual cleaning, since 2009, which has been carried out through the efforts of local schoolchildren, the Jewish community and the community of evangelical Christians of the Russian Federation; repair of the existing stones in 2017. On 9 May or around this date, local schoolchildren visit this memorial as part of educational activities with the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre. Moreover, Jewish youth also regularly visit the place. The site was also included in the “March of the Living” campaign, organized by the Russian Jewish Congress in 2017. Between 2017 and 2019, the work to install the memorial was completed and the project obtained the administrative approvals and necessary permissions. The opening of the memorial took place on 18 June 2019. More information is available at: “Return Dignity”, Russian Jewish Congress, <https://vernudostoinstvo.ru/>.

### *Education and Research*

The webinar “Preparations for the events of the ‘Memory week’ dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the lifting of the siege of Leningrad and the liberation of Auschwitz” is an example of good practice. The objectives of the webinar were: to give participants recommendations on how to prepare and conduct memorial events, lessons, or homeroom hours dedicated to the memorial date on 27 January. The target audience included: teachers of history, social studies and literature; homeroom teachers; methodologists. One hundred and thirty-six teachers from Moscow, Yekaterinburg, Khabarovsk and Kemerovo participated; after the seminar, many teachers held their own classes and shared their methodological developments and lesson scenarios. The webinar recording is available to everyone on the website of the Moscow City Methodological Centre—over the course of two weeks, it registered 2,000 views.

From 22 January to 27 January 2019, the educational and interactive programme “Military reportage: Journey into the Past” was held at the Victory Museum on Poklonnaya Hill. During the interactive tours of this programme, participants not only became acquainted with the history of the Holocaust, but also performed investigative tasks, exchanged views, and watched and discussed films of Russian producers, such as *Shoes* by Konstantin Fam and *Anna’s War* by Alexei Fedorchenko. The main story of this excursion programme was about the residents of one village, whose fates turned out differently during the years of war. Some survived the horror and tragedy of the Holocaust, some participated in the liberation of Auschwitz in the Red Army and others became “Righteous Among the Nations”. In six days, 40 sessions of the interactive educational programme took place, including a special session for participants of an international conference for schoolchildren from 11 regions of the Russian Federation, as well as from Belarus and Latvia. Altogether, about one thousand people took part in the programme. Many left emotional

reviews not only in the guestbook at the Victory Museum, but also on the websites of their educational institutions.

From 24 to 26 January 2019 the Holocaust Centre and the International Scientific and Educational Centre for the History of the Holocaust and Genocides of the Russian Federation State University for the Humanities organized the 18th international “Holocaust: Memory and Warning” conference for schoolchildren. Its objectives were: to promote the investigative work of schoolchildren from various regions of the Russian Federation and the former Soviet republics; to get students acquainted with the methods of investigation in order to establish the names and fate of the liberators and the liberated people from the Auschwitz death camps; to get the teachers acquainted with the experience of using materials obtained during the project in educational activities. The conference was attended by 17 students and 14 academic leaders from Belarus (Vitebsk, Grodno), Lithuania (Vilnius), and 11 regions of the Russian Federation: the Republic of Tatarstan (Kazan), Stavropol Territory (Pyatigorsk), Bryansk (Klimovo), Ivanovo (Ivanovo), Oryol (Oryol), Pskov (Nevel, Pskov), Samara (Togliatti), Saratov (Saratov, Engels), Smolensk (Velizh), Moscow and St. Petersburg; a total of 16 reports were presented. The reports will be published in a special collection of *We Cannot Be Silent . . . Schoolchildren and Students on the Holocaust*, of which 15 issues have already been published.

On 2 January, the educational play *The Right to Life*, created by the Moscow Pedagogical Theater for Teenagers with the support of the Kimberlite Foundation and the Women’s League of the Russian Jewish Congress, was performed at the Memorial Synagogue on Poklonnaya Hill. The performance consisted of two parts—educational (the history of the Holocaust) and theatrical (based on the poem “Kaddish” by Alexander Galich). The play is based on the story of Janusz Korczak and his Orphan House. The objective of the performance is to get the audience emotionally involved with the topic of the Holocaust, in a kind of “shock therapy”. The history of the Holocaust part is based on facts and documents, but in the form of artistic images that evoke a strong emotional response. The target audience consists of teachers, homeroom teachers, students, and parents.

### *Other*

Media coverage of the “Memory Week” Project (2019), according to “Medialogy” Information and Analysis System, noted that the total coverage of publications devoted to the events of the “Memory Week 2019” was 91.7 million people. Compared to the previous year, this was an increase of 64% (2018: 55.9 million people; 2017: 14.5 million people). On a cumulative assessment of the coverage, visibility and positive nature of all publications—an indicator of MediaIndex—the event scored 7767 points. Compared to the previous year, this was an increase of 25% (2018: 6206 points; 2017: 4222 points). Also, from 10 January to 5 February, Russian media and Russian-language media abroad published 565 reports on events held within the framework of the “Memory Week” project—46% were published in the federal media (83.8 million covered), 49% were published in the regional media (7.7 million covered) and 5% were published in foreign media.

## **SERBIA**

Memorial Day: 27 January – International Holocaust Memorial Day

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust as well as Roma and Sinti victims

## Commemoration

Serbia has designated one memorial day to commemorate the Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide. The day marks the need to recall the horrors of the Holocaust, and also the need to reject as untruthful claims that negate the character of Holocaust and its extent as a current issue in all democratic states.

Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites with officials at the presidential and governmental level as well as members of Parliament in attendance. Activities include the laying of wreaths ceremony, an address by the President of the Republic, President of the National Assembly or a minister, as well as suitable cultural activities. Victims and survivor's associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community and civil society are regularly involved in shaping the content and actively participate in the commemorative events. A ceremony takes place every year from 21 to 23 January by the Monument to Raid Victims at the Novi Sad Key. The Novi Sad Raid was one of the most massive crimes against civilians (Jews, Serbs and Roma) in Serbia during World War II.

The Serbian Government promotes the commemorative events through electronic and print media. Governmental funds are available, through a call for applications, for civil society organizations to participate in and organize commemorative activities.

Other commemorative days marked in Serbia are: 22 April – Memorial Day for All Victims of Holocaust, Genocide and Other Victims of Fascism in World War II dedicated to the memory of Serbs, Jews and Roma who perished in the massive and inhumane deaths during World War II; the first Sunday in October – Memorial Day for the Suffering of Serbs, Jews and Roma in Jajinci, as the killing grounds in Jajinci, near Belgrade, represent the largest killing grounds of World War II on the territory of the Republic of Serbia; 9 November – International Day against Fascism and Anti-Semitism – commemorates the Night of the Broken Glass as the symbolic beginning of the Holocaust, which ended in the murder of six million innocent men, women and children. Commemorative events are held at memorial sites and include commemorative activities include the laying of wreaths ceremony, an address by the President of the Republic, President of the National Assembly or a minister, as well as suitable cultural activities.

Since 2011, on 16 December, the Serbian Government has marked International Day to Commemorate Roma who Perished in World War II. The Day is commemorated in the memory of 16 December 1942 when Nazi German authorities began systematically expelling and liquidating Roma in occupied European states.

Commemorative events are held at memorial sites and include the laying of wreaths ceremony, an address by the President of the Republic, President of the National Assembly or a minister, as well as suitable cultural activities.

Official commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, museums, concert halls and theatres, and are attended by the President, members of Government, Parliament and the judiciary. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in developing the content and actively participate in these events. Commemorative activities include wreath laying, official addresses, artistic programmes, exhibitions, workshops and visits.

The government promotes the commemorative activities through the media.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied in Serbia at the primary, secondary and upper secondary school levels, and are also presented in textbooks. In accordance with the State Programme for commemorating historic events of the liberation wars in Serbia, thematic classes take place on the relevant day or ahead of a specific date/Memorial Day in all educational institutions in Serbia. It is usually the first class of the day.

Teachers can participate in training programmes for teaching about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism.

## SLOVAKIA

Memorial Day: 9 September – National Commemoration Day of Victims of the Holocaust and Racial Violence

Established: 2000

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as Roma and Sinti victims

## Commemoration

Slovakia officially commemorates the Holocaust on 9 September. The National Commemoration Day of Victims of the Holocaust and Racial Violence was established by the Slovak Parliament in 2000. In general, national holidays, work holidays and commemorative days in Slovakia are determined by a specific 1993 Act of Parliament, as amended. The date was established to recall the day in 1941, when the wartime Slovak Government issued the so-called Jewish Codex, a decree on the legal status of Jews. The Codex marked the beginning of the persecution of Jews in Slovakia during World War II. The day commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide.

Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament and at memorial sites, with officials at the presidential and governmental level, members of Parliament and the judiciary attending the events. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, civil society, academic and research institutions are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in the commemorative activities.

The Museum of Jewish Culture of the Slovak National Museum annually organizes a national commemorative event—namely, a wreath-laying ceremony—in Bratislava at the site of the main memorial for the victims of the Holocaust in Slovakia. This commemoration is traditionally held under the auspices of the President of the Slovak Republic or the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic. A minute of silence is kept in commemoration of the day at the National Council of the Slovak Republic (Parliament) and in Slovak schools. On this day, numerous events are held in Slovak towns, along with commemorations, thematic exhibitions, conferences, seminars, lectures, and cultural and educational events taking place in schools, libraries, institutions among other places. The Holocaust Documentation Center, a Slovak NGO, organizes a large number of activities, including a public reading of the list of the victims of the Holocaust from Slovakia. Slovak Public Radio and Television also devote air-time to commemorate the event.

The highest State officials actively participate in the commemorative ceremony by delivering speeches devoted to the Holocaust, its victims, its legacy and the dangers of extremism and hatred.

Ministries and the Office of the Government run several grant schemes where civil society organizations can apply for funds to organize commemorative activities.

Slovakia also holds other annually recurring activities to commemorate the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, including International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January, and the Commemoration of the Victims of the First Transport from Slovakia to the Auschwitz concentration camp departing from Poprad, which occurred on 25 March 1942. Nine hundred and ninety-nine Jewish girls and young, single women were forced onto the transport. The Slovak National Museum, in association with local Poprad institutions, organizes an annual commemorative event for the victims of this transport.

Commemorative activities are held at memorial sites, in schools and libraries. The highest state officials such as the President of the Slovak Republic, among others, often participate in commemorative ceremonies held at the memorial site.

Slovakia also holds a Memorial Day for the Roma and Sinti victims of the Holocaust on 2 August, marking the Commemoration of the Roma Holocaust. The date refers to the night of 2 August 1944, when around 3,000 Roma men, women and children from the “Gypsy family camp” of Auschwitz-Birkenau were murdered in the gas chambers. They were among hundreds of thousands of victims of the Roma genocide, killed by the Nazis and their allies.

The first memorial for the victims of the Roma genocide was unveiled in Dunajská Streda in 2006. Since 2005, the subject of the Roma genocide has been further developed as part of the “Ma bisteren!” project, mainly by the non-governmental organization In Minorita.<sup>31</sup> The project was supported through governmental funds in 2014 and 2015. Gradually, additional memorials and memorial plaques dedicated to the Roma genocide were unveiled in numerous Slovak cities, such as Banská Bystrica, Dubnica and Váhom, Hanašovec and Topľou, Nemecká, Zvolen, Slatina and others.

Commemorative ceremonies are held at the memorial sites and are usually organized by civil society organizations in co-operation with local municipal officials, with frequent participation of the highest state officials, such as the President of the Slovak Republic, among others.

Several annually occurring initiatives in Slovakia commemorate other groups of victims of National Socialism. Commemorations take place on dates connected to the event being commemorated, usually linked to the Nazi reprisals after the Nazi suppression of the Slovak National Uprising in 1944, and the burning of Slovak villages and murdering of resistance fighters and civilians, in villages such as Ostry Grun, Klak, Kremnicka, Nemecka, Tokajik, Zvolen, and Brezno. Commemorative events have taken place for several years, on the initiative of the local communities, local officials, civil society, survivors and others. Commemorative ceremonies are held at memorial sites and are usually organized by civil society organizations in co-operation with local municipal officials, often with the participation of high state officials.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and the crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Slovakia. Several institutions conduct this research, specifically: The Slovak Academy of Sciences, The Slovak National Museum, The Nation’s Memory

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<sup>31</sup> In Minorita, <[www.romaholocaust.sk](http://www.romaholocaust.sk)>.

Institute and The Museum of the Slovak National Uprising. These institutions receive their funding from the State budget.

These topics are also studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels, as well as at the college and university level.

The Holocaust is taught in history classes in the 9th grade of primary school, or the 3rd grade in secondary grammar school, and is also a part of the history component of the graduation examination, occurring in the 2nd grade for secondary technical schools and in the 1st grade for secondary vocational schools. The Holocaust is also covered in courses on world and national history in the twentieth century.

The Holocaust is covered in civics courses in the 7th grade of primary school, specifically under the topic “World religions – the need for tolerance between people with various views”. In the 8th grade, the Holocaust is covered under the topic on “The rights of minorities, dangers of racism, anti-Semitism, and intolerance – the need for national, racial, and religious tolerance”.

In secondary schools, courses such as Civics and Ethics deal with human rights issues, where students are familiarized with the topic of the Holocaust. A national contest for students of secondary schools, “The Olympics of Human Rights” has been held annually in Slovakia since 1997, and also regularly receives student projects dealing with the topic of the Holocaust.

The Roma genocide is a part of Holocaust education in primary and secondary schools. This topic is covered in history course books as well. The Roma genocide is covered along with the fate of other ethnic groups, specifically during the lesson on the Auschwitz concentration camp. It is taught by working with texts or other historical documents, such as photographs, documentaries or dramatic films about the Holocaust, as well as prose. Teachers exercise professional discretion when determining methods used for lessons on this topic as educational standards for history courses allow space for discussion on this subject.

Teachers can participate in training programmes for teaching about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other groups of victims of National Socialism. These topics are also covered in textbooks.

Since 2003, based on orders for pedagogical organization issued by the Ministry of Education, Science, Research, and Sport of the Slovak Republic, 9 September is observed every year as Holocaust Remembrance Day throughout all primary and secondary schools in Slovakia. Schools are asked to organize events for remembering the Holocaust, including a minute of silence.

## SLOVENIA

Memorial Day: 27 January – National Holocaust Memorial Day

Established: 2008

Commemorates: All victims of national-socialism, fascism and related ideologies from the territory of the then occupied Slovenia

### Commemoration

Slovenia commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The National Holocaust Memorial Day was established by a Government Decision in February 2008, following the UN General Assembly Resolution

60/7 on the observance of International Holocaust Remembrance Day, and commemorates all victims of national-socialism, fascism and related ideologies from the territory of the then occupied Slovenia.

The day is observed throughout the country in different formats. World War II claimed around 98,000 victims, or 6.6% of the population, from the current territory of the Republic of Slovenia. During World War II, the territory of Slovenia had 1.2 million inhabitants, with 340,000 Slovenians living in what was then Italy. Research shows that 58,522 inhabitants of Slovenia were sent to concentration and death camps (12,360 of those people died), 80,000 people were incarcerated, around 80,000 were deported, 2,949 were shot as hostages, and 19,824 were held in detention, forced labour camps or in custody as prisoners of war. More than 40,000 Slovenians were conscripted into the German army, and several thousand were conscripted into the Hungarian army, while thousands of Slovenians living in Italy were obliged to serve in Italian armed forces as Italian citizens. According to confirmed data, 587 Slovenian Jews died in death camps during World War II. Roma living in Slovenian territory at the time were also persecuted but no concrete data demonstrates the number of Roma victims of genocide—the estimated number in Slovenian territory varies from 93 to 327 Roma victims. The commemoration of Holocaust Memorial Day is aimed at keeping the memory of the Holocaust alive in Slovenia.

Every 27 January, Holocaust Memorial Day is observed at the Slovenian National Assembly and in the Office of the President of the Republic of Slovenia, with other commemorations are held throughout the country. Official commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at Government offices, and memorial sites, with officials from the presidential and governmental level and Members of Parliament attending the events.

The commemorative events at the Slovenian National Assembly and the Office of the President are attended by survivors and their families as well as families of victims, the President of the Republic of Slovenia, the Prime Minister and other Ministers, the President of the Union of the Associations for the Values of the National Liberation Movement of Slovenia, members of the Jewish community of Slovenia, the Human Rights Ombudsman, the President of the Roma Union of Slovenia, mayors, representatives of other independent institutions, government and commune officials, diplomats, members of civil society, students and members of the public at large.

On this day and during the entire commemorative week, as well as before and after, public and private media publish relevant reports, produce special programmes, screen movies and documentaries and share other relevant media content. About 60 events were held in the weeks around 27 January 2019 throughout the country under the project “Shoah – Let us Remember 2019”. This project has become a tradition and every year more partners are involved.

The commemorative activities are co-ordinated by Maribor Synagogue, and include the participation of civil society, academia, museums, theatres and other cultural institutions, communes, research centres, universities, and other institutions, as well as primary and secondary schools. The Jewish Community of Slovenia and the Roma community, through the Roma Union of Slovenia, participate in these endeavours, which are actively supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In addition to observing Holocaust Memorial Day on 27 January, Slovenia also marks the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide on 9 December, as the country actively supported the UN Resolution on its observance. Since 2015, International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide has been observed publicly through events for general audiences, together with International Human Rights Day on 10 December. This awareness raising is

organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in co-operation with the Law Faculty of the University of Ljubljana and the Research Center of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences.

Among other commemorative activities, on 2 April 2019, the President of Republic of Slovenia hosted an event with survivors from concentration camps and school groups in the Presidential Palace in Ljubljana.

Slovenia has been a member of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) since 2011 and the Government actively supports education, research and memory of the Holocaust. It also supports the activities of the civil society, including offering funds to organize commemorative activities.

Other annually recurring initiatives are held in Slovenia to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide. For a number of years, many Roma organizations and NGOs have held cultural events on International Roma Day (8 April), International Romani Language Day (5 November) and Roma Genocide Remembrance Day (2 August). As a memorial day for victims of Roma and Sinti genocide, however, 2 August has not yet been recognized as an official Remembrance Day in Slovenia. The Roma Union of Slovenia is actively attempting to have 2 August declared International Roma Genocide Remembrance Day and to preserve the memory of the Roma victims during World War II. To this end, the Union, in co-operation with Murska Sobota Municipality and various organizations, holds cultural and awareness-raising activities on 2 August. In addition, every year on 2 August, Maribor Synagogue, in co-operation with certain Roma organizations, holds a memorial event titled “The Night that Silenced the Violins” in the framework of the project “Stone Tears”, supported by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA). Collective memory of the genocide of the Roma and Sinti in Slovenia is also evoked by specific events incorporated into International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Annually occurring initiatives in Slovenia also commemorate other groups of victims of National Socialism: 27 April is recognized as the Day of Uprising Against Occupation—when Jews joined the uprising, 17 August is the Day of Slovenes in Prekmurje Incorporated into the Mother Nation, 15 September is recognized as the Day of Restoration of the Primorska Region to the Motherland, 23 November is Rudolf Maister Day, and 9 May is celebrated as Liberation Day. Commemorative events are usually held at memorial sites and in major cities throughout the region, with the sites where commemorations are held varying yearly.

Activities usually include cultural events with speeches that deliver commemorative messages. Many commemorative and recreational remembrance events occur in the capital city of Ljubljana on 9 May, although it is not an official holiday. The occupation of Ljubljana, which for more than three years during World War II (23 February 1942 to 9 May 1945) was surrounded by a barbed fence under both the Italian Fascist rule and the Third Reich (after the Italian capitulation in 1943), is also remembered. The city was liberated on 9 May 1945, a date Slovenians celebrate with a massive hike of about 35,000–40,000 people each year—namely schoolchildren, families, and retirees—and a Troika running competition known as “Around the barbed wire of occupied Ljubljana”. The competition follows a path extending over 35 km, which is now used for recreation purposes and named the “Path of Remembrance and Comradeship”. Ljubljana was the only capital city that was completely surrounded in this way during World War II. After the war, it was proclaimed a Hero City and awarded the Order of the National Hero.

One of the 50 subcamps of the Mauthausen concentration camp (in Austria) was established in Podljubelj (Lubelj South) on Slovenian territory. Victims of the camp were from many countries and included 15 Jews. A memorial site was established in Podljubelj, and the Union of the Associations for the Values of the National Liberation Movement of Slovenia organizes an annual commemoration at the site. For 58 years, the Ravensbrück-Auschwitz Committee has organized an annual nationwide meeting of former

concentration camp prisoners, political prisoners, exiles, and stolen children of Nazi, Fascist and related concentration camps and prisons.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of research at academic institutions in Slovenia. However, no departments or tenures specialize in the Holocaust in either public or private higher education institutions. World War II, the Holocaust, the history of genocide and related topics are covered by different subjects within faculties of social sciences and humanities. Slovenia has three public universities and several private universities. According to an online database of bachelor's, master's and doctoral theses, the topics of the Holocaust and the Roma genocide, as well as topics of racism and anti-Semitism have sustained continuous interest. In the past two years, two doctoral theses covered this topic: in the field of History, a thesis on the Holocaust, and in the field of Slovenian Language Studies, a thesis on anti-Semitism.

The Holocaust and the crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary, and college and university levels in Slovenia. These subjects are also covered in textbooks.

Many schools in Slovenia prepare commemoration events in the week around 27 January each year, including exhibitions, theatre plays, literary competitions, poetry readings, and movie screenings about the victims with discussions afterwards to raise additional awareness of the topic. As of 2018, many schools also participate in the international CROCUS project, commemorating children that died in the Holocaust.

Holocaust teaching and related education is encouraged through various publications and studies that can serve as study or reading material for primary and secondary school students and their teachers. These include memoirs of Slovenian Jews who survived (*The Land of Shadows*, 2012), memoirs of Miriam Steiner Aviezer, a memoir of a Slovenian Holocaust survivor (*A Soldier with Golden Buttons*, 2015), a booklet titled *Unknown Traces – Judaism, Anti-Semitism and the Holocaust in Slovenian History* (2013), the book *The Slovenian Righteous Among the Nations* (2016), and a Slovenian translation of *The Children of Villa Emma* by Josef Indig (2018). Other journals and important monographs regarding the history of the Holocaust on Slovenian territory have been published both for experts and the general public, such as the series of journals titled *Jews in Slovenia: History and the Holocaust*. A travelling exhibition about the story of Anne Frank was also shown in many schools throughout Slovenia.

Teachers can participate in training programmes for teaching about the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. In the field of Holocaust education—as well as education on the victims of National Socialism, Fascism and related ideologies—progress has been observed in the growing number of primary and secondary school teachers who participate in professional seminars. Some are organized in co-operation with Yad Vashem in Israel and other international and national organizations, as well as NGOs—like the National Educational Institute, Maribor Synagogue, Centropa from Austria and Mémorial de la Shoah from France—working in the field of Holocaust commemoration, research and education. During these seminars, teachers acquire extensive knowledge on the topics and teaching methods, subsequently teaching about the Holocaust and related history with more confidence, and also including these topics in their classes more frequently. In 2017, the Minister of Education, Science and Sport signed a memorandum of co-operation with Yad Vashem to provide support to follow-up on past activities and events involving teachers from Slovenia and to further encourage Holocaust education in Slovenian schools. Each seminar has its own agenda. Apart from the themes mentioned above, the topics also cover crimes against all victims of National Socialism, Fascism and related ideologies, because the victims from the then occupied territory of Slovenia suffered severely from all.

## Good Practices

### *Commemoration*

Most of the information on activities and good practices is available on the webpage of the Maribor Synagogue, which co-ordinates the majority of the commemorative events of 27 January countrywide: <http://www.sinagogamaribor.si/en/profile-2/profile/>.

## SWEDEN

Memorial Day: 27 January – Förintelsens minnesdag (Holocaust Memorial Day)

Established: 2001

Commemorates: All who perished during the Holocaust

### **Commemoration**

Sweden commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. Holocaust Memorial Day was first recognized in 2001 after the Swedish Government declared this day a national memorial day in 2000. It is a day of remembrance of all those who perished during the Holocaust, and for honouring the memory of those who stood up against the wrongdoings committed. It is also a day to express support for, and belief in, every person's equal value. The Roma genocide is also commemorated on 27 January in Sweden, at a memorial event organized by a Roma NGO, with support of the Living History Forum (LHF).

The official public Holocaust Memorial Day ceremony takes place in the centre of Stockholm at the Raoul Wallenberg Square and is organized by the Living History Forum. The 2019 programme included opening remarks from the intendant of LHF Ingrid Lomfors, followed by speeches from Holocaust survivor Hania Rosenberg as well as the Minister for Culture and Democracy Amanda Lind, among others. Every year, the Living History Forum also holds a thematic exhibition connected to the Holocaust. The 2019 theme was "Antisemitism – Then and Now". The yearly exhibitions are uploaded online and free for teachers and others to download. The official ceremony in Stockholm, on 27 January, is usually attended by the Prime Minister or another prominent representative of the Swedish Government.

Apart from the ceremony in Stockholm, a large number of local and regional events and activities take place all around Sweden on 27 January or near this date. Local Jewish and Roma communities participate in and organize ceremonies in many parts of Sweden. For example, the Jewish Community of Malmö has organized a remembrance ceremony with various speakers for many years.

The main organization supporting the National Holocaust Memorial Day is the LHF—a Swedish public authority under the Ministry of Culture which, using the Holocaust and other crimes against humanity as a starting point, works on the topics of tolerance, democracy and human rights. LHF was commissioned to ensure that awareness of this memorial day would increase. LHF's website shares information on all the events taking place in Sweden on 27 January or close to Holocaust Memorial Day.

The National Public Service Television and Radio grant significant attention to Holocaust Memorial Day, offering several programmes both on 27 January as well as during the entire week, on themes connected to the Holocaust and its remembrance.

Local or regional Holocaust remembrance events held in schools, libraries and town halls have increased over the past years. The LHF keeps statistics, and, although the numbers are not definite, these figures provide an estimate of the Swedes' growing commitment to commemorating Holocaust Memorial Day:

- 2014: 80 events in 48 cities/municipalities;
- 2015: 120 events in 50 cities/municipalities;
- 2016: 160 events in 83 cities/municipalities;
- 2017: 215 events in 102 cities/municipalities;
- 2018: 248 events in 138 cities/municipalities.

The Swedish Government actively promotes commemorative events and raises awareness about the Holocaust on that day. The Prime Minister or another prominent representative of the Swedish Government usually attends the official commemoration. Moreover, on 27 August 2017—recognized as Raoul Wallenberg Day—the Minister for Foreign Affairs Margot Wallström, delivered a speech where she also reminded of the fact that the Swedish government is planning a follow-up conference on lessons from the history of the Holocaust., she also recognized the importance of students travelling to Holocaust sites and provided information about a new allocation from the government to strengthen these activities.

A network of parliamentarians within the Swedish Parliament, called the “Parliamentarians for the Memory of the Holocaust”, annually arrange (with support of the LHF), an open ceremony in the Parliament building. Traditionally, the Speaker participates in this ceremony, as do a large number of parliamentarians and invited guests, such as foreign ambassadors.

Funds for civil society to participate in and organize commemorative activities are distributed through government authorities, such as the Swedish Art Council. The LHF does not give out subsidies, but co-operates with organizations that complement and support its agenda or planned themes.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are subjects of academic research in Sweden, with the University of Uppsala dedicating a department to Holocaust and genocide studies. However, there is no professorship for Holocaust studies at any academic institution. Research projects are funded through grants, which is why Swedish research on the Holocaust is not of a permanent character.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at the secondary and upper secondary level, and are covered in textbooks. Although teachers and schools in Sweden are given relative freedom to plan the teaching process, the Holocaust is explicitly mentioned in the curriculum and is therefore a mandatory subject.

Teachers can participate in training programmes for teaching about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism, however, teachers are individually responsible for identifying and participating in relevant teacher training programmes.

Schools in Sweden hold various activities to promote awareness about the Holocaust, including cultural events, excursions to memorial sites in Europe and projects related to the Holocaust.

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

- The LHF provides several programmes and teaching materials on the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism: <http://www.levandehistoria.se>;
- Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg Academy provides teaching materials on the Holocaust: <http://raoulwallenberg.se/skolmaterial/>;
- The Swedish Committee against Anti-Semitism (SKMA) offers training courses on the Holocaust: <https://skma.se/utbildning/>.

## Good Practices

### *Commemoration*

Each year, a commemoration ceremony is held at Doverstorps refugee camp in Finspång, a small town in Sweden. The event commemorates the 8,000 refugees—mostly female Holocaust survivors—that arrived at the camp between 1944 and 1946. The ceremony is organized by members of a Holocaust Memorial Day network who meet twice a year to plan activities and exchange experiences from previous years' events. The network was created by the regional government and consists of local government representatives, as well as teachers, librarians and civil society organizations.

A map showing the location of Holocaust Memorial Day events in Sweden is available at: <http://www.levandehistoria.se/fakta-fordjupning/forintelsen/forintelsens-minnesdag/kalender-forintelsens-minnesdag>.

## SWITZERLAND

Memorial Day: 27 January – International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust

Established: 2006

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti victims, and other victims of National Socialism

## Commemoration

Switzerland commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. The International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust has been marked since 2006. The memorial day commemorates Jewish victims of the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti victims, and other victims of National Socialism. The date is also devoted to promoting human rights and fostering tolerance.

Commemorative activities are held at the Yehudi Menuhin Forum in Bern and are attended by members of Parliament. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, civil society and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in commemoration activities.

Commemorative events include a message from the President of the Swiss Confederation, testimonies from Holocaust survivors, speeches from representatives of political authorities, and the inauguration of exhibitions.

The message from the President of the Swiss Confederation—presented in the three official languages and in English—is released to the media to promote the commemorative events. Before the events, the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education provides the authorities of the 26 cantons and educational institutions with information on the planned activities. Commemorative activities organized by civil society organizations can be funded and co-funded by government funds upon request.

Since 2004, Holocaust commemoration activities have been organized in Swiss schools on 27 January to teach remembrance and educate for prevention of crimes against humanity. Educational activities include meetings with Holocaust survivors and the screening of movies. While the focus of such activities is the commemoration of Jewish victims, commemoration of Roma and Sinti victims, as well as other victims of National Socialism is also included in the activities organized in schools.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in Switzerland, at the Institutes of Jewish studies in Basel,<sup>32</sup> Bern<sup>33</sup> and Lausanne.<sup>34</sup> These institutes are part of cantonal universities, which are funded by the cantons.

The Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide are studied at the secondary and upper secondary level and at the college and university level. These topics are mainly taught in history courses with teaching and learning materials created for this purpose. In some cases, study trips to the Auschwitz memorial site and meetings with Holocaust survivors are organized. The Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are also presented in textbooks.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust.

## Good Practices

### *Education and Research*

The free educational web application “Fleeing the Holocaust” is available in German with a French version planned for 2020. It was developed in Lucerne in co-operation with Austrian and German partners and received the Worlddidac award.

## TURKEY

Memorial Day: 27 January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day

Established: 2011

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti victims

## Commemoration

Turkey commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. Turkey’s International Holocaust Remembrance Day was established in 2011, following UN General Assembly Resolution from 2005 to designate January 27

<sup>32</sup> Center for Jewish Studies at the University of Basel, <<https://jewishstudies.unibas.ch/de/home>>.

<sup>33</sup> Foundation for the Teaching of Judaism at the University of Lausanne, <<https://wp.unil.ch/fejuni/>>.

<sup>34</sup> Institute for Jewish Studies, <<https://www.judaistik.unibe.ch/>>.

as International Holocaust Remembrance Day, which Turkey co-sponsored. The Memorial Day commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide.

The official commemorative event is held at a university and attended by officials of the Turkish Government, including Members of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Turkey as well as members of Parliament. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Jewish community, civil society organizations and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in developing the commemoration and actively participate in the event.

As part of the event, speeches are delivered by Turkey's head of delegation to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by a Turkish Government representative or a member of Parliament, as well as by the President of the Turkish Jewish Community. Documentaries on Turkish diplomats' efforts to save Jews during the Holocaust years are also screened while high school and university students perform Holocaust-related music and figurative dances. Ceremonies are concluded by lighting candles in memory of those who perished during the Holocaust.

To promote the commemorative event and raise awareness of the Holocaust, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a press release via its website and Twitter account each year on 27 January.

Governmental funds are available for civil society organizations to organize and participate in commemorative activities.

In April or May each year, Turkey's Jewish community commemorates the Holocaust on Yom HaShoah with activities in synagogues, including speeches, prayers and the lighting of candles.

Turkey also annually commemorates the Jewish victims of the Holocaust on 24 February in connection to the *Struma* incident, when the small ship *Struma*, carrying Jewish refugees fleeing the persecution of Nazis and their allies during World War II, was torpedoed in the international waters of the Black Sea on 24 February 1942, resulting in the deaths of 768 people. Commemorative events are held at Sarayburnu Pier in İstanbul, at the shore nearest to where *Struma* docked for a certain time. Speeches are delivered by the Governor of İstanbul and by a representative from the Turkish Jewish community. The Deputy Chief Rabbi prays for the souls of the victims and the event concludes with a wreath-laying ceremony. The ceremony is attended by a senior member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey.

Other activities commemorating the Holocaust are also organized by the Turkish Jewish Community. On 24 January 2019 an exhibition titled "Visions of the Holocaust", featuring photographs documenting the Holocaust, was launched at the Quincentennial Foundation Museum of Turkish Jews, with the support of the Consulate General of Germany in İstanbul. The photographs were coloured by Yusuf Tolga Ünker, with permission of Yad Vashem and the New York Holocaust Jewish Museum. On and around 27 January, Holocaust-themed music recitals are given by musicians, especially by Ms. Renan Koen, on composers from Theresienstadt.

Throughout the year, Turkish embassies organize various events to commemorate the Holocaust, including film screenings and recitals.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide, and crimes committed against other victim groups during National Socialism are studied in schools at the secondary and upper secondary level, as well as the college and university level, and are covered in textbooks. History textbooks for 12th grade contain chapters on the

Holocaust and the subject is also covered in the History of the Modern World courses taught at Turkish universities.

Teachers can participate in training programmes for teaching students about the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups of National Socialism.

## Good Practices

### *Education and Research*

Since 2008, Turkey has been participating as an observer country to the IHRA. Also, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey allocates funds to research projects that shed light on the Holocaust. Two documentaries, the *Turkish Passport* (2011) and *The Story of Lina Amato* (2018), both revealing the activities of Turkish diplomats who risked their lives to save Jews during the Holocaust, were released with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Turkey contributed to the international fund created by the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation in the past and the national authorities also co-operate with organizations engaged in Holocaust commemoration and combating anti-Semitism and intolerance, such as the Aladdin Project, the Anne Frank House and Yad Vashem.

## UNITED KINGDOM

Memorial Day: 27 January – Holocaust Memorial Day

Established: 2001

Commemorates: Jewish victims of the Holocaust, Roma and Sinti victims, LGBT persons, political opponents, persons with disabilities and victims of subsequent genocides—Cambodia, Rwanda, Srebrenica and Darfur

## Commemoration

The United Kingdom commemorates the Holocaust on 27 January. Holocaust Memorial Day has taken place in the United Kingdom since 2001, with a UK Commemorative Ceremony. As of this year, more than 10,000 local activities took place across the United Kingdom on or around 27 January. The United Kingdom played a leading role in establishing Holocaust Memorial Day as an international day of commemoration in 2000, when 46 governments signed the Stockholm Declaration. The UK memorial day recognizes the six million Jewish men, women and children murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators, as well as other victims of Nazi persecution including the Roma and Sinti, homosexuals, LGBT persons, persons with disabilities and political opponents, as well as the victims of subsequent genocides in Cambodia, Rwanda, Srebrenica and Darfur.

Commemorative activities are held in Parliament, at Government offices, at memorial sites, in schools, prisons and local councils, with officials at the governmental level, members of Parliament and the judiciary attending the events. Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, civil society organizations, and academic and research institutions, are regularly involved in developing the events and actively participate in commemoration activities.

The main commemorative event of Holocaust Memorial Day is the UK Commemorative Ceremony. In addition, individual governmental departments, including the devolved administrations, host Holocaust

Memorial Day events on or around 27 January each year. These are well attended by political leaders and civil society. Many of these events also focus on other victims of Nazi persecution like the Roma and on victims of subsequent genocides. Much of activities occur in schools and at local authority level where efforts have increasingly focused on areas that face integration and cohesion challenges. Considerable successes were registered in the past two years, with more than 10,000 local Holocaust Memorial Day activities taking place across the United Kingdom in schools, local authorities, museums, workplaces, prisons, cinemas, libraries and more. National Ceremonies take place in London and each of the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland on or close to the 27 January. Each Holocaust Memorial Day activity engages people of all ages—adults as well as young people—to learn more about the past in order to create a better future.

Holocaust Memorial Day activities enable people to learn more, increase empathy for others, and do more to improve society. The memorial day is embedded in British society, with His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales as Patron of the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust, and senior political and faith leaders attending the UK Ceremony each year. In the United Kingdom, the Holocaust has primacy within the Holocaust Memorial Day, which also commemorates all victims of Nazi persecution and marks subsequent genocides in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia and Darfur. High profile events over the past five years include:

- Staging of “The Last Train to Tomorrow Kindertransport” concert at the Roundhouse with His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, November 2014;
- Generations of the Holocaust Conference, January 2015;
- Prince William’s visit to Stutthof, July 2017;
- Kristallnacht commemoration at Westminster Abbey, November 2018;
- Kindertransport commemoration at Speaker’s State rooms, November 2018;
- Remembering and Rethinking: International Forum on the Kindertransport at 80, April 2019.

In addition, every governmental department in England hosts a Holocaust Memorial Day event. Jersey and Guernsey also host commemorative events, which include indoor and outdoor ceremonies with poems, music and speeches as well as wreath laying.

The United Kingdom also holds an annual ceremony to mark the Jewish community’s day of Shoah remembrance and co-ordinates outreach to schools, synagogues and communal organizations. In addition, an annual commemoration of the Roma genocide occurs in Hyde Park on 2 August. Many organizations that commemorate Holocaust Memorial Day on the 27 January include the commemoration of the Roma genocide.

The UK Government funds the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust, granting, for example, £1 million in 2019/2020 to deliver the annual commemoration, as well as gather resources and organize local activities. Government Ministers attend the national ceremony and participate in an annual debate in the House of Commons and House of Lords. The UK Government also funds a number of civil society organizations to counter Holocaust distortion and safeguard accurate records. The Wiener Library is supported in ensuring families of Holocaust victims have access to the Arolsen Archive (International Tracing Service Records) and the UK Government has pledged £75 million to the new Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre. The UK Government also funds the Holocaust Educational Trust and the Anne Frank Trust and has funded the National Holocaust Centre and Museum in Nottingham, which hosts an annual Holocaust Memorial Day event.

Funds for civil society organizations to organize and participate in commemorative activities are distributed through the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust and local authorities.

Every year a Holocaust Memorial Day debate occurs in Parliament on or around the 27th of January. On the eve of Holocaust Memorial Day 2019, Prime Minister Theresa May said: “No words can ever do justice to the six million who were so cruelly murdered in the Holocaust, but we can pay a fitting tribute through our deeds today. In a world where hatred of others is becoming increasingly commonplace, we can choose to stand as one against those who peddle it. At a time when Jews are being targeted simply because of who they are, all of us of any faith can come together in their defence.” She added: “As the Shoah begins to drift to the edge of living memory, we can once again commit ourselves to remembering those who were murdered, and to ensure that such a human catastrophe is never permitted to happen again.”

On 20 February 2019, members of Parliament held a general debate on anti-Semitism in modern society in the House of Commons. Members from across the House shared personal stories of encountering anti-Semitism and called on their colleagues to continue to end systematic discrimination. Rt Hon. James Brokenshire MP, Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, opened the debate by saying: “This is a mission bigger than politics—bigger than any party—and it is in that spirit that I urge all honourable Members to be standard-bearers for these values: values that are our best hope of ensuring that when we say, ‘Never again’ we mean it.”

At the recent Kindertransport Conference jointly hosted by the Association of Jewish Refugees and the UK Government, Rt Hon. James Brokenshire noted that: “the Kindertransport is a story of great pride for this country, but it is also marked with deep sadness. We know that the Kinder were often the only surviving members of their family. It is a painful legacy—but one we must remember.”

Guernsey introduced the “Holocaust Requête” (Request) in its Parliament in 2016, which was passed as a resolution which resolved to recognize the Holocaust with a ceremony on Holocaust Memorial Day and to work with the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust in order to have Holocaust education. The later component was organized in September 2018 with teacher training sessions in Guernsey and Jersey, which were filmed and are now online and supported by Holocaust course teaching materials.<sup>35</sup>

Other annually recurring initiatives dedicated to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust are held on Yom HaShoah. The annual UK ceremony is organized by local Jewish community organizations, including Yom HaShoah UK, which also co-ordinates outreach to schools, synagogues and communal organizations. The memorial day marks the Jewish community’s day of Shoah remembrance. Commemorative activities feature survivor testimonies, reading sessions, poetry and music. The Chief Rabbi also speaks at these events. The UK Government has given a small grant in the past to organize these events, particularly for the 70th anniversary commemorations. Events are held at various memorial sites.

The Roma Holocaust Memorial Day (Porajmos) is commemorated annually on 2 August. The day marks the liquidation of the Roma and Sinti Camp at Auschwitz and the murder of the Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust. The commemorative activities feature reading sessions, speeches and music and are held at Hyde Park, in churches and at local authorities.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in the United Kingdom. While there are no named professorships specifically in Holocaust studies, important research centres host professorial staff. Dedicated centres include the Holocaust Research Institute (Royal Holloway, University of London) and the Stanley Burton Centre for Holocaust and Genocide Studies (University of Leicester). In addition, the Holocaust is a significant component of the research and teaching work of the Parkes Institute (University

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<sup>35</sup> “Educational Materials”, Frank Falla Archive, <<https://www.frankfallaarchive.org/educational-materials/>>.

of Southampton), the Centre for German-Jewish Studies (University of Sussex) and the Pears Institute for the Study of Antisemitism (Birkbeck, University of London). Master's courses are offered by Royal Holloway, University of London (Holocaust Studies), the University of Birmingham (Holocaust and Genocide) and Nottingham Trent University (Holocaust and Genocide). Initiated in September 2019, the University of the West of Scotland now offers an online master's module on Citizenship and Holocaust Education. The University of Cambridge Institute of Continuing Education recently launched an online course that addresses Britain and the Holocaust leading to a Postgraduate Certificate in Holocaust Studies. This programme has a strong focus on post-1945 public remembrance and understanding of the Holocaust. Moreover, the Transnational Holocaust Memory is an interdisciplinary project based at the University of Leeds and working in collaboration with academic and non-academic partners in Europe, the United States of America and South Africa on public memory in the United Kingdom and beyond. In addition, the British Association for Holocaust Studies (BAHS) annually brings together academics, teachers and other educators, in an effort to further the knowledge and teaching of the Holocaust in the United Kingdom.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are studied at the secondary and upper secondary level, as well as at the college and university level.

Each nation of the United Kingdom has its own curriculum, leading to significant variations on the role of the Holocaust.

In England, the statutory National Curriculum for England mandates the study of the Holocaust in Key Stage 3 (ages 11–14) History, and is commonly taught towards the end of this period, i.e., at ages 13–14. In fact, the Holocaust is the only specific historical event whose study is compulsory in the curriculum. However, due to wider changes in education policy in recent years, most state schools are not obliged to follow the National Curriculum. Only schools under local authorities (which currently represent 25% of state schools) are required by law to follow the National Curriculum. Other state schools, academies and free schools, which are directly accountable to the Department for Education rather than local authorities, and independent schools have no statutory duty to teach the National Curriculum. However, the limited research carried out on the issue suggests that most broadly follow the National Curriculum, including teaching about the Holocaust. Beyond the National Curriculum for History, the Holocaust is often taught at the discretion of individual schools in a number of other subjects at Key Stage 3, notably religious education, English, Citizenship and Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE). Leading Holocaust education organizations encourage schools to adopt a cross-curricular approach to ensure that study in these varied subjects is integrated.

Holocaust-related issues may also be taught in the later stages of primary schools, which typically educate children up to the age of 11, again at the discretion of individual schools. The most commonly taught issues for this age-group are the Kindertransport and the story of Anne Frank. At higher levels, the Holocaust may be taught within examination courses for General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examinations, taken at age 16, and A Level examinations, taken at age 18. This depends on decisions made by schools, which first choose from one of four examination boards and then choose from a range of optional modern history units offered by that board. There are currently five GCSE History syllabi, four of which offer optional units on German History and include the Holocaust, while the fifth looks at Nazi Germany up to 1939. In addition, three of the syllabi offer further optional units on the history of migration to Britain, with content on Jewish refugees to Britain as well as medieval anti-Semitism. All three A Level History syllabi include optional units on German History, which include content on the Holocaust. Finally, some Religious Studies GCSEs and A Levels offer optional units on Judaism, which include theological responses to the Holocaust, although these are studied by only a small proportion of schools.

In Northern Ireland, the National Curriculum is compulsory for all state schools; it does not mandate the study of the Holocaust but it is suggested as an example in Key Stage 3 History (for the same age range as in England), for the statutory requirement to “investigate critical issues in history or historical figures who have behaved ethically or unethically”. Other relevant content examples given are “slavery, the use of atom bomb, the decision to declare war”. In addition, Oskar Schindler is named as an example for the statutory requirement to “investigate individuals who are considered to have taken a significant moral stand and examine their motivation and legacy”. In other respects, the inclusion of the Holocaust in the curriculum is similar to that in England—i.e., schools may choose to address the topic in late primary and/or in secondary school subjects beyond History, notably in Religious Education, English and Citizenship. Northern Ireland has only one examination board, which offers optional units on Weimar and Nazi Germany at both the GCSE and A Level exams (taken at the same ages as in England), although the GCSE unit only covers the period up to 1939.

Scotland’s Curriculum for Excellence, which is compulsory for all state schools, does not contain any prescribed historical events. However, it does include a number of broader requirements that could facilitate learning about the Holocaust, including: “how the exercise of power affects the rights and responsibilities of citizens”, “a major social, political or economic change in the past”, “a significant turning point”, “a significant historical event”, and “a past conflict and [ . . . ] the impact it has had on the lives of people at that time”. In practice, the Holocaust is most commonly taught in history classes at S2, for students aged 13–14, as in the other nations. It may also be taught in Religious and Moral Education, English, Modern Studies, History, Modern Languages, Art and Design and Drama in primary schools, which continues to age 12—unlike the other nations of the United Kingdom. Holocaust education is included as part of citizenship education, which is not a discrete subject but is embedded across the curriculum and is the responsibility of all teachers. Responsible citizenship is one of Scotland’s National Priorities. Scotland only has one examination board, which includes optional units in history on Nazi Germany for both National Exams (at age 16), and Higher Exams (at age 18), but both units stop in 1939.

In Wales, as in Scotland, the National Curriculum is statutory for all state schools but does not prescribe specific events in History, although there is a requirement to study at Key Stage 3 (the same age range as England and Northern Ireland), “how some twentieth century individuals and events have shaped our world today”. As in the other nations, some schools also choose to teach Holocaust-related issues at primary school or in secondary subjects beyond History, including Religious Education, English, and Personal and Social Education (PSE). As in Northern Ireland and Scotland, there is only one examination board. It offers optional units on Nazi Germany for GCSE and A Level examinations, both taken at the same ages as in England and Northern Ireland, although the GCSE unit only covers the period up to 1939.

The Channel Islands, though not part of the United Kingdom, are the only British territories in which the study of the Holocaust is compulsory. They are, of course, also the only British territories from where Jews were deported to their deaths. Jersey’s National Curriculum for History is modelled on England’s curriculum except all state schools are obliged to follow it, meaning that Holocaust education is a legal requirement. The National Curriculum in Guernsey is currently being revised, but it is expected to include a requirement to study the Holocaust, following pressure from members of the States of Guernsey in 2016. Teaching of the Holocaust is currently done but to varying degrees.

There is no requirement to study the Roma and Sinti genocide in any curricula in the United Kingdom. However, most examination courses on Nazi Germany, as detailed above, include Nazi persecution of Sinti and Roma within their content requirements. Furthermore, the University College London (UCL) Centre for Holocaust Education’s 2015 study “What do students know and understand about the Holocaust?”, found that a majority of students could identify Roma as victims of Nazi persecution, suggesting that

students covered this in their schooling, although demonstrated less knowledge of the forms of Roma persecution. The principal classroom resource addressing the genocide of the Roma is “Mosaic – Victims of Nazi Persecution”, a teaching pack created by the Holocaust Educational Trust and the National Education Union, the largest teaching trade union in England and Wales. On Holocaust Memorial Day, many schools take the opportunity to include learning about the genocide of the Roma. Resources including life stories of Roma and Sinti individuals are available from the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust.

Teachers can participate in training programmes for teaching about the Holocaust. Leading organizations in the field of Holocaust education have increasingly come to recognize that teacher knowledge and expertise is as important as the choice of textbooks and other educational resources. As a result, innovative teacher training programmes are available across the country. The UCL’s Beacon Schools programme and the University of the West of Scotland’s Vision Schools programme encourage teachers to take part in professional development courses, and share their expertise with colleagues in neighbouring schools. The Holocaust Educational Trust organizes multi-day training courses in the United Kingdom and at authentic Holocaust sites in Europe.

The UK government believes that young people should be taught the history of the Holocaust and its relevant lessons for today. The Holocaust is the only historic event which is a compulsory subject within the National Curriculum for History at Key Stage 3 in England. The topic can also be taught in other subjects, such as citizenship, religious education and English. The UK Government commitment to supporting and funding Holocaust education can be shown in The Holocaust Educational Trust’s (HET) “Lessons from Auschwitz” project, which has been funded since 2006. The project enables two students, aged 16–18, and a teacher from every state funded school/sixth form college in England to visit Auschwitz-Birkenau. Since 1999 over 37,500 students and teachers have participated in the project. Funding for this programme has been committed through 2022. In partnership with the Pears Foundation, the UK Government has also funded the UCL Centre for Holocaust Education since 2008. The key aim of the Centre for Holocaust Education is to ensure teachers have access to the training and resources needed to deliver effective Holocaust education, and to improve the quality of Holocaust education. . In the most recent budget, the Chancellor announced £1.7 million for a new educational programme for 2019 and 2020 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Bergen-Belsen in April 2020. Holocaust education for adults is also supported, primarily through many relevant museums across the country, and through Holocaust Memorial Day events—approximately 50% of which address adult audiences—as 93% of participants in Holocaust memorial events take further action, including taking up further learning opportunities.

The Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide are also presented in textbooks. However, there are no state-prescribed textbooks; schools choose from a wide range of textbooks provided by several different educational publishers. Most textbooks are tailored to specific national curricula or examination requirements. As a result, no textbook titles predominate across the United Kingdom. Most textbooks, especially in England, have been published in the last five years in response to significant changes in the National Curriculum and examination syllabi, which represents the general pattern—textbooks are typically updated when curricula change rather than in response to developments in historical research.

A wide range of teaching materials are offered by specialist Holocaust education providers and the HET offers resources for schools across the United Kingdom for students ages 10 to 18. In particular, the HET’s “Exploring the Holocaust” resource is a comprehensive cross-curricular package of lessons and teaching materials for the 13–14 age group. All of these resources are downloadable free of charge from the Trust’s website, which currently has more than 12,000 registered users of its teaching resources. In addition, the UCL Centre for Holocaust Education provides an extensive selection of lesson plans and accompanying

materials for teachers in England. Some are freely available to all users of its website. Most materials are accessible to the several thousand teachers who have taken part in its teacher training programmes over the last five years. The UCL Centre for Holocaust Education is producing a textbook for secondary schools, which will draw on the resources of The Wiener Library. The Wiener Library is currently redeveloping its website—[TheHolocaustExplained.org](https://www.holocaustexplained.org)—which is one of the most visited websites on Holocaust education in the world, designed with the British school curriculum in mind. The website aims to answer student questions in an accessible, reliable and engaging way based on extensive research in the Library’s collections. It also incorporates significant documents, photographs and other primary sources from the Library’s collections. The Wiener Library regularly runs school workshops and tours for secondary students, teachers, professionals, university students, and adult learners.

## Good Practices

### *Commemoration*

- Government support for the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust to deliver local activities to commemorate the Holocaust Memorial Day: <https://www.hmd.org.uk/about-us/>;
- Holocaust Educational Trust: <https://www.het.org.uk/>;
- Anne Frank Trust: <https://annefrank.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do/>;
- National Holocaust Museum and Centre: <https://www.holocaust.org.uk/>;
- Association of Jewish Refugees <https://ajr.org.uk/>;
- Huddersfield <https://holocaustlearning.org.uk/about/>;
- Wiener Library: <https://www.wienerlibrary.co.uk/>.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Memorial Day: Days of Remembrance (usually in April or May)

Established: 1979

Commemorates: Victims of the Holocaust; European and North African Jewry who were murdered by the Nazis and their accomplices but also other victims groups including but not limited to the Roma and Sinti, persons with mental and physical disabilities, Jehovah’s Witnesses, African-Europeans, LGBTI persons, political opponents, trade unionists, and ethnic Poles

Memorial Day: 27 January – International Holocaust Remembrance Day

Established: 2005

Commemorates: Jews, Roma and Sinti, and other victims of the Nazis and their accomplices, including but not limited to persons with mental and physical disabilities, ethnic Poles, Slavic peoples, Jehovah’s Witnesses, LGBTI persons, trade unionists, political opponents, and other victim groups

## Commemoration

The United States officially commemorates the Holocaust on International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January as well as during the Days of Remembrance that occur either in April or May, depending on the Jewish calendar.

International Holocaust Remembrance Day was designated by the UN General Assembly Resolution 60/7 in 2005 in order to ensure that the Holocaust “will forever be a warning to all peoples of the dangers of hatred, bigotry, racism and prejudice.” The date signifies the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest Nazi concentration and death camp, on 27 January 1945. European and North African Jewry murdered by the Nazis and their accomplices are the primary group commemorated. Ceremonies also commemorate the loss of other victim groups from the Holocaust era, including but not limited to the Roma and Sinti, persons with mental and physical disabilities, Jehovah’s Witnesses, African-Europeans, LGBTI persons, political opponents, trade unionists, and ethnic Poles.

Commemorative ceremonies are organized at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, US government agencies, US military installations, and at US embassies and consulates around the world, and are attended by national and local governmental officials. Events, particularly at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, also include the participation of foreign dignitaries, including ambassadors to the United States and foreign embassy personnel.

The US Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM), which is an independent federal establishment, organizes the main event. Victims’ and survivors’ associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, the Roma and Sinti community, and academic and research institutions are also regularly involved in developing commemorative events and actively participate in these activities.

Recent programmes held on 27 January have included speeches by dignitaries, including the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States and Holocaust survivors. These programmes are often buttressed by public statements from US government agencies and senior government officials, including the US President, who, in 2019, noted that the promise of “Never Again” includes not just the pledge to remember the victims and survivors of the terrible tragedy of the Holocaust.

In 2019, for example, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum planned a range of events to mark International Holocaust Remembrance Day. During a remembrance ceremony in the Museum’s Hall of Witness, the programme included remarks and reflections from Her Excellency Emily Haber, Ambassador of Germany to the United States, from Museum Director Sara J. Bloomfield, and from Louise Lawrence-Israëls, a Holocaust survivor and Museum volunteer. Graduates of the Museum’s Law Enforcement and Society leadership training led a Names Reading followed by a recitation of the Mourners Kaddish, recited by Harry Markowicz, a Holocaust survivor and Museum volunteer.

During a global film screening and discussion on 27 January 2019, the Museum was one of more than 350 sites in 55 countries simultaneously showing the new film, *Who Will Write Our History*. Afterward, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum contributed to a Facebook Live event focused on the power of individuals, spiritual resistance and the truth about what took place in the Warsaw Ghetto.

The US Holocaust Memorial Museum uses multiple approaches to promote International Holocaust Remembrance Day. These include, but are not limited to: targeted media relations; the promotion and development of content across the Museum’s digital and social channels (many of which are livestreamed and amplified with hashtags for social media platforms); and engagement activities for onsite visitors and online audiences using hashtags, onsite signage, and social media prompts.

Various commemorative programmes are also organized throughout the year and on the official dates of commemoration in the United States—International Holocaust Remembrance Day and Days of Remembrance (Yom HaShoah) by the majority (if not all) of members of the Association of Holocaust Organizations, which consists of more than 200 members. However, given the scope and number of

Holocaust organizations in the United States, there are too many initiatives to mention succinctly in this document.

Days of Remembrance are celebrated on the week surrounding the 27 Nisan (Yom HaShoah) on the Hebrew calendar, which varies between April and May, depending upon the year. The week of remembrance begins on the Sunday before Yom HaShoah and ends the following Sunday. The date is partially connected to the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of April 1943 and was first commemorated in 1951 by an act of the Israeli Parliament. In the US context, it also partially connects to the American military liberation of the Dachau concentration camp. Initially, a 1979 US Congressional Resolution established Days of Remembrance in 1980 for a week between 13 and 19 April 1980. Following the creation of the Act that established the US Holocaust Memorial Council via unanimous vote in 1980, which entrusted the Council with organizing the national observance of Days of Remembrance, the dates aligned with those of Yom HaShoah, as described above.. This memorial week is devoted to the commemoration of Jews, Roma and Sinti, and other victims of the Nazis and their accomplices, including persons with mental and physical disabilities, ethnic Poles, Slavic peoples, Jehovah's Witnesses, LGBTI persons, trade unionists, political opponents, and other victim groups.

Commemorative activities are organized in Congress, at Government offices and at memorial sites, and are attended by officials at the presidential and governmental level, members of Congress and members of the US military.

A major ceremony is organized by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum and is held at the US Capitol. Sitting presidents are invited to speak at this ceremony during the first year of their term; President Trump spoke at the ceremony in May 2017. Each year, a number of specific US government agencies, the US military and communities all across the country organize similar programmes around Days of Remembrance. On 1 May 2019, for example, the US Department of State partnered with the Belarus Foreign Ministry and the Embassy of Belarus to commemorate the memory of the Minsk Ghetto and featured a survivor of the Ghetto. On a wider scale, similar programmes are organized by US embassies and consulates around the world and in individual communities throughout the United States. Yom HaShoah is also commemorated each year by the Federal Inter-Agency Holocaust Remembrance Programmes (FIHRP). In 2019, FIHRP featured both a passenger who was aboard the *MS St. Louis* and a survivor of the Auschwitz and Sachsenhausen concentration camps.

The goals of these programmes are not only to ensure that Americans and American leadership continue to reflect on the relevance of the Holocaust as a part of world history, but also to provide an opportunity to recall that the Holocaust is an indelible part of world history and of American history, despite the fact that the Holocaust did not occur in North America.

In 2019, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum marked the annual Days of Remembrance with a commemoration ceremony at the US Capitol and a Names Reading on May 2. The ceremony included Holocaust survivors, liberators, members of Congress, White House officials, the diplomatic corps, and community leaders. Sigal Mandelker, Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence at the US Department of the Treasury and a child of Holocaust survivors, delivered the keynote address. The ceremony also included: remarks from the Chairman of the Museum's Memorial Council, Howard Loerber; Names Reading by Law Enforcement and Society leadership training graduates; candle-lighting led by Holocaust survivors and Rabbi Hazzan Jeffrey Myers, leader of the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh, which was the site of a mass shooting in October 2018.

Victims' and survivors' associations, the Jewish community, other religious groups, civil society organizations and academic and research institutions are regularly involved in shaping the content and actively participate in the commemorative events.

When it comes to availability of funds for civil society to participate in and organize events, most American NGOs receive private support as well as support from foundations, not the US government. However, a number of organizations receive US federal and state grants for work that informs Holocaust education and commemoration. At the local level, there are occasional funding initiatives for work on Holocaust education and commemoration from state and municipal governments, but such funding is typically neither permanent nor uniform across the country. The US Holocaust Memorial Museum makes available a number of programmatic outlets for subject matter experts, many of whom use their experiences in these programmes to develop commemorative programmes at the sites located in the places where they come from.

Each year, the White House and other major US governmental bodies promote International Holocaust Remembrance Day and the Days of Remembrance by issuing statements and holding commemorative programmes. The US government honours these commemoration days with major events, which include a federal-interagency Holocaust remembrance programme and separate programmes at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, the Congress, the Department of State, branches of the Department of Defence, the Department of the Interior, and others.

Additionally, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum provides training to all US military Equal Opportunity Advisors on how to organize Holocaust remembrance events at military bases in the US and abroad. Finally, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum provides a wide array of resources for the thousands of local governments and communities that organize annual Holocaust Remembrance Day programmes and feature Holocaust survivors.<sup>36</sup>

The US Holocaust Memorial Museum also organizes other activities related to Holocaust remembrance. In the spring of 2018, it launched a massive exhibition titled "Americans and the Holocaust", which explores the many factors that influenced the US government, the media, civil society organizations, and the broader American public to respond to Nazism. At the same time, it presents evidence that these institutions and the American public did not confront directly or fully the horrors of the Holocaust as it happened. This exhibit dispels a number of US myths about the Holocaust era, including that the US public had no access to information about the persecution of Jews. In addition, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum and its partners have developed a number of educational programmes related to the exhibition in order to ensure that those who cannot visit the museum have opportunities to learn about this important aspect of history. Additionally, the U.S. Department of State has co-organized some Days of Remembrance programmes with foreign embassies and with major American Jewish organizations.

Annually occurring activities to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide are held on 2 August, referred to as Roma genocide memorial date. Each year the Secretary of State issues a statement on 2 August commemorating this tragedy.

The official commemoration at the US Capitol during the Days of Remembrance organized by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum has made reference to the genocide of the Roma and Sinti. Equally important, many local commemorations reference the genocide of the Roma and Sinti, and many such

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<sup>36</sup> These resources are available at "Days of Remembrance Resources", US Holocaust Memorial Museum, <<https://www.ushmm.org/remember/days-of-remembrance/resources>>.

commemorations, including at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, acknowledge 2 August, the Roma genocide memorial date.

## Education and Research

The Holocaust is a subject of academic research in the United States.

The Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups during National Socialism are studied at the primary, secondary and upper secondary levels as well as the college and university level.

Teachers can participate in training programmes on teaching about the Holocaust and the crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism. The Holocaust and the crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are also covered in educational textbooks.

While no explicit reference is made to the Roma and Sinti in any state standards for education, that is not to say that it does not implicitly exist. For instance, the New Jersey curriculum for teaching about the Holocaust and genocide presents the Roma under “other victims”. Schools that have adopted the “Facing History” curriculum also teach about the murder of the Roma. In addition, many teachers who have been trained in Holocaust education take time to teach about the genocide of the Roma, even though there is little explicit curricular material.

Education in the United States is decentralized, and the US Government does not have a national education curriculum. However, many state governments have adopted Holocaust education mandates, and the US Holocaust Memorial Museum provides Holocaust education training and resources for teachers in all 50 US states and in the 14 US territories. At the secondary school level, studies show that teaching about the Holocaust focuses primarily on the Holocaust and the Jewish experience. Some teachers mention other victims, but do not often have the time to provide considerable detail. Other teachers note the other victims of Nazism simply by listing them or explaining that while these groups were not targeted for total destruction like the Jewish populations of North Africa and Europe, they were nevertheless persecuted by the Nazis and their accomplices.

At more than 1,350 universities, students can study the Holocaust as a specific area of research at the masters and doctoral levels. Beyond these institutions, courses that teach the Holocaust and genocide are available at the majority of the approximately 2,200 colleges and universities found across the United States.

## Supporting documents and additional materials on education and research

See the section on Good Practices below.

### Good Practices

*Other:*

- “Education about the Holocaust and Genocide: A Policy Guide,” United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000248071>;
- “Commemoration Themes,” United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <https://www.ushmm.org/remember/days-of-remembrance/resources/commemoration-themes>;

- “Holocaust Encyclopedia,” United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org> (content translated from English into 17 languages);
- “Organizing a Remembrance Event,” United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <https://www.ushmm.org/remember/days-of-remembrance/resources/organizing-an-event>;
- “Remembrance Day Calendar,” United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <https://www.ushmm.org/remember/days-of-remembrance/resources/calendar>;
- “Resources for Educators,” United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <https://www.ushmm.org/educators>;
- “Why We Remember the Holocaust,” United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, <https://www.ushmm.org/remember/days-of-remembrance/resources/why-we-remember>;
- “Guidelines for Teaching about Testimony,” USC Shoah Foundation, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YHSma47VUCE>;
- “Strategies for Using Testimony,” USC Shoah Foundation, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HOgbg6srJt8>;
- “Using Visual History Testimony in the Classroom,” USC Shoah Foundation, <https://iwitness.usc.edu/SFI/Data/EducatorData/Using-Testimony-in-Classroom.pdf>.

## Annexes

### Annex 1. Civil society participation in official commemorative events and availability of state funding for civil society-organized events

Country	Participation	Funds
Albania	Yes	No
Andorra	N/A	N/A
Armenia	No response	
Austria	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	N/A	N/A
Belarus	No response	
Belgium	Yes	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No response	
Bulgaria	Yes	No
Canada	Yes	Yes
Croatia	N/A	N/A
Cyprus	No response	
Czech Republic	No response	
Denmark	Yes	Yes
Estonia	No response	
Finland	Yes	Yes
France	Yes	Yes
Georgia	No response	
Germany	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes
Holy See	N/A	
Hungary	Yes	Yes
Iceland	No response	
Ireland	No response	
Italy	Yes	Yes
Kazakhstan	No response	
Kyrgyzstan	No response	
Latvia	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	Yes	No
Lithuania	Yes	No
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
Malta	N/A	N/A
Moldova	Yes	Yes
Monaco	Yes	No

Mongolia	No response	
Montenegro	N/A	N/A
Netherlands	No response	
North Macedonia	Yes	No
Norway	N/A	N/A
Poland	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	No
Romania	Yes	No
Russian Federation	N/A	N/A
San Marino	No response	
Serbia	Yes	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain	No response	
Sweden	Yes	Yes
Switzerland	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	No response	
Turkey	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	No response	
Ukraine	No response	
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes
United States	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	No response	

## Annex 2. Overview of teaching and teacher training about the Holocaust

The table below provides information on whether the topics of the Holocaust, Roma and Sinti genocide and the crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism are taught in the OSCE region, at which levels these topics are taught, as well as the availability of teacher training on these subjects.

	Holocaust				Roma and Sinti genocide				Crimes committed against other victim groups			
	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training	Primary level	Secondary and upper-secondary level	College and university	Teacher training
Albania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Andorra	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Armenia	No response				No response				No response			
Austria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Belarus	No response				No response				No response			
Belgium	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No response				No response				No response			
Bulgaria	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus	No response				No response				No response			
Czech Republic	No response				No response				No response			
Denmark	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Estonia	No response				No response				No response			

Finland	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
France	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	No response				No response				No response			
Germany	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Holy See	Not applicable				Not applicable				Not applicable			
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Iceland	No response				No response				No response			
Ireland	No response				No response				No response			
Italy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kazakhstan	No response				No response				No response			
Kyrgyzstan	No response				No response				No response			
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liechtenstein	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Lithuania	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Luxembourg	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Malta	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Moldova	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Monaco	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mongolia	No response				No response				No response			
Montenegro	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Netherlands	No response				No response				No response			
North Macedonia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Norway	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Poland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Romania	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
San Marino	No response				No response				No response			
Serbia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spain	No response				No response				No response			
Sweden	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Switzerland	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Tajikistan	No response				No response				No response			
Turkey	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	No response				No response				No response			
Ukraine	No response				No response				No response			
United Kingdom	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
United States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uzbekistan	No response				No response				No response			

### Annex 3. State and privately-funded memorial sites and museums in the OSCE region

The table below notes the presence of state and privately-funded memorial sites and museums in OSCE participating States and provides further details on these sites, as submitted by participating States in response to ODIHR's questionnaire.

	State-Funded Museums or Memorial Sites	Privately-funded Museums or Memorial Sites
Albania	No	No
Andorra	No	No
Armenia	No response	
Austria	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Holocaust Memorial, Judenplatz, Vienna;</li> <li>● Aspang Railway Station Memorial, Place of the Victims of Deportation, Vienna;</li> <li>● Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW), Permanent Exhibition on Nazi Victims;</li> <li>● Mauthausen Memorial (Museum and Documentation Centre), including Gusen Memorial and Ebensee Memorial, Upper Austria;</li> <li>● Jewish Museum Hohenems/Vorarlberg.</li> </ul> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● At the site of the former camp at Lackenbach/Burgenland;</li> <li>● Permanent exhibition on the persecution of Sinti and Roma at the Documentation Centre of Austrian Roma in Vienna;</li> <li>● Memorial at the site of the former camp at Weyer, Upper Austria;</li> <li>● Memorial at the site of the former camp at Maxglan, Salzburg.</li> </ul> <p>For other victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hartheim Castle Memorial to victims of the Nazi's "euthanasia" programme, Upper Austria;</li> <li>● Spiegelgrund Memorial to victims of the Nazi's "euthanasia" programme, Vienna;</li> <li>● Morzinplatz Memorial and permanent exhibition for victims of the political resistance at the site of the former Gestapo headquarters in Vienna;</li> <li>● Former execution site at Vienna Criminal Court (Landesgericht Wien);</li> <li>● National Memorial for victims of Nazi justice at Vienna's Central Cemetery (Zentralfriedhof).</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish and other victim groups</p>
Azerbaijan	No	No
Belarus	No response	

Belgium	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kazerne Dossin: Memorial, Museum and Documentation Centre on Holocaust and Human Rights (Dossin Barracks) in Mechelen. Kazerne Dossin is a not-for-profit institution funded by the Flemish Government and by the city of Mechelen;</li> <li>● Territoires de la Mémoire in Liège.</li> <li>● Antwerp: Monument to the Deported Jewish Victims</li> <li>● Brussels: Monument to the Jewish Martyrs and Resistance in Anderlecht</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Belgian-French Resistance Museum.</li> </ul>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	No response	
Bulgaria	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A National Memorial dedicated to the rescue of the Bulgarian Jews by the Bulgarian people during the Holocaust, featuring a sculpture by Momchil Tsvetkov, was unveiled next to the Bulgarian Parliament on 7 July 2016 by the Presidents of Bulgaria and Israel;</li> <li>● In 2001, a house museum and monument dedicated to Dimitar Peshev, “Righteous Among the Nations” —and the wartime Deputy Speaker of Parliament who headed the resistance against the deportation of the Bulgarian Jews—was inaugurated in Kyustendil;</li> <li>● In 2008, a memorial to Jews deported from Bulgaria-controlled territories was erected at the port of Lom on the Danube River, where Jews were deported to Nazi Germany.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● More than 20 Holocaust-related monuments and commemorative plaques exist in 17 Bulgarian cities and towns;</li> <li>● In 2018, five new monuments and commemorative plaques were installed in the country as public-private partnership projects. For the first time, a memorial plaque was unveiled at the site of one of the forced labour camps—the sand quarry near Breznik, where Bulgarian Jewish men were forced to work from 1941 to 1944.</li> </ul>
Canada	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The National Holocaust Monument Act (2011) directed the establishment of a National Holocaust Monument, which opened on 27 September 2017;</li> <li>● The Canadian Museum for Human Rights contains ten core galleries, covering a wide range of issues, including the Holocaust;</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Montreal Holocaust Museum;</li> <li>● The Sarah and Chaim Neuberger Holocaust Education Centre, Vancouver Holocaust</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Canadian War Museum’s “Forged in Fire” gallery includes information on Canada’s role in liberating the Bergen-Belsen Nazi concentration camp;</li> <li>• The Virtual Museum of Canada contains exhibits about World War II and the Holocaust;</li> <li>• The Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21 includes an online gallery of stories from Jewish war orphans who came to Canada following the end of World War II.</li> </ul>	<p>Education Centre and Freeman Family Foundation Holocaust Education Centre also house permanent collections of Holocaust-related materials, including archival photographs, art, artefacts and survivor testimonies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Canadian Society for Yad Vashem;</li> <li>• Holocaust Memorial Site at Earl Bales Park.</li> </ul>
Croatia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jasenovac Memorial Site;</li> <li>• The Croatian Romani Union “KALI SARA”, in co-operation with the Parliamentary Representative Veljko Kajtazi, is in the process of raising funds and developing the public space for “Roma Memorial Center Uštica”—the first memorial site that contains information on the suffering of the Roma in the “Independent State of Croatia” and Roma victims of genocide in World War II. The development of this centre is also included in the Operational Programmes for National Minorities 2017-2020.</li> </ul>	
Cyprus	No response	
Czech Republic	No response	
Denmark	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Dansk Jødisk Museum contains exhibitions about the history of Jews in Denmark, including the Holocaust.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims</p>
Estonia	No response	
Finland	No	No

<p>France</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centre européen du résistant déporté;</li> <li>• Mémorial de la Shoah;</li> <li>• CERCIL—Musée mémorial des enfants du Vél d’Hiv’;</li> <li>• Site mémorial du camp des Milles;</li> <li>• Camp de Rivesaltes;</li> <li>• Mémorial des martyrs de la Déportation is a memorial site under the responsibility of Ministry of Armed Forces that commemorates the memory of those who were deported from France to the Nazi camps. This is the place where the national day of remembrance of the deportation takes place (last Sunday of April);</li> <li>• Mémorial national de la prison de Montluc is a memorial site under the responsibility of the Ministry of Armed Forces, opened to the public in 2010, that pays tribute to the thousands of Resistance fighters, Jews, and hostages, who went through Montluc before being deported, executed or exterminated. Today, the permanent exhibition traces the history of the victims of the Nazis and the Vichy regime, and helps to understand the implementation of repressive policies in the Lyon region;</li> <li>• Mémorial du Mont-Valérien is a memorial site under the responsibility of the Ministry of Armed Forces as Mont-Valérien was the main location for executions of opponents, Jews, and hostages by the Nazi German army on French territory during World War II;</li> <li>• Maison d’Izieu – Mémorial des enfants juifs exterminés is a state-subsidized memorial site that keeps alive the memory of 44 children and 7 Jewish adults who took refuge there between May 1943 and April 1944 and who were arrested, in the morning of 6 April 1944, by Klaus Barbie and deported to Auschwitz. Only one of the adult educators came back;</li> <li>• Other memorial sites that have received state subsidies, including from the Ministry of Armed Forces are the former railway station of Bobigny and the camp of Gurs.</li> </ul> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CERCIL – Musée mémorial des enfants du Vél d’Hiv’;</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mémorial de la Shoah;</li> <li>• Site-mémorial du camp des Milles;</li> <li>• CERCIL - Musée mémorial des engants du Vél d’Hiv’;</li> <li>• Maison d’Izieu;</li> <li>• Camp de Gurs.</li> </ul> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CERCIL – Musée mémorial des enfants du Vél d’Hiv’.</li> </ul>
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	<p>Camp d'internement des nomades de Montreuil-Bellay is a memorial financed by public subsidies that is considered one of the most important places of internment for Roma in France;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp de Rivesaltes is a memorial financed by public subsidies as the Rivesaltes was an internment camp in the south of France from 1941 to 1942 for Spanish republicans, foreign Jews and Roma;</li> <li>• Camp de Jargeau (45) is a memorial partly financed by public subsidies recognizing that Roma were interned in the camp.</li> </ul>	
Georgia	No response	
Germany	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jewish Museum Berlin;</li> <li>• Deutsches Historisches Museum;</li> <li>• Ort der Erinnerung am Holocaust Mahnmal Berlin;</li> <li>• Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe;</li> <li>• Haus der Wannseekonferenz;</li> <li>• Former concentration camps;</li> <li>• Various memorial sites.</li> </ul> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deutsches Historisches Museum;</li> <li>• Dokumentationszentrum Sinti und Roma;</li> <li>• Memorial to the Sinti and Roma of Europe;</li> <li>• Former concentration camps;</li> <li>• Various memorial sites.</li> </ul> <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deutsches Historisches Museum;</li> <li>• Various historical museums;</li> <li>• Former concentration camp;</li> <li>• Topographie des Terrors (all victims);</li> <li>• Gedenkstätte Deutscher Widerstand</li> <li>• Dokumentationszentrum NS-Zwangsarbeit;</li> <li>• Various memorial sites (e.g., T4, Homosexuals).</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish and other victim groups:</p>
Greece	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Jewish Museum of Greece (Athens);</li> </ul>	No

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Holocaust Memorial Museum &amp; Educational Center of Greece on Human Rights;</li> <li>● Holocaust Memorial of Athens;</li> <li>● Holocaust Memorial of Thessaloniki;</li> <li>● Holocaust Memorial of Kavala;</li> <li>● Holocaust Memorial of Kastoria;</li> <li>● Holocaust Memorial of Ioannina.</li> </ul>	
Holy See	No	No
Hungary	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Holocaust Memorial Center.</li> </ul> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The “Roma Holocaust” memorial in Nagykanizsa, made by the woodcarver Csaba Csávás, honours the victims of the Roma Holocaust. Financed by the Roma civic organizations, institutions and companies in 1990, it was unveiled on 3 August 1991;</li> <li>● Monument to the Roma Holocaust with the Roma Monument in Nehru Park, Budapest was set up in 2006, designed by the sculptor Tamás Szabó, and the industrial designer Ákos Klimes Ákos. The triangular shape of the monument symbolizes the incandescent furnace of the crematorium, and also the distinctive sign Roma were made to wear. The 3.20-meter-high, 1.40-meter-wide, black, triangular granite column is gilded inside. There is a crushed human figure made of bronze in the interior, which can be seen through the grooves engraved in the stone. During the day, the monument is lit by the sun and at night it is lit by a 500-watt bulb.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Danube Shoe Memorial in Budapest;</li> <li>● Emanuel tree at the Great Synagogue in Budapest;</li> <li>● Memorial to Forced Labour Servicemen;</li> <li>● Stolpersteins (stumbling stones) on street pavements;</li> <li>● Jewish Local History Site.</li> </ul> <p>For Roma and Sinti Victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Monument to the Roma Holocaust.</li> </ul>
Iceland	No	No
Ireland	No	No
Italy	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Museum of the Jews Deportation in Rome;</li> <li>● Museo Nazionale dell’Ebraismo Italiano e della Shoah – MEIS;</li> <li>● Museo della Memoria di Modica;</li> <li>● Museo Ebraico di Bologna;</li> <li>● Binario 21 – Memoriale della Shoah di Milano;</li> <li>● Memoriale della Shoah di Bologna;</li> <li>● Memoriale della Shoah di Tarquinia.</li> </ul> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Memorial plaque in remembrance of the Roma and Sinti genocide in the Municipality of Laterza;</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fondazione Museo della Shoah Fondazione Villa Emma – Ragazzi Ebrei Salvati, Nonantola (MO).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 27 January 2016, the Municipality of Monserrato (Cagliari) erected a commemorative statue on the Porajmos. In 2015, a special event was held in the Municipality of Laterza (Apulia) giving honorary citizenship to Mr. Santino Spinelli, a Roma professor and artist, and installing a commemorative plaque with words from his poem devoted to Auschwitz placed at the Roma Memorial in Berlin;</li> <li>• In Rome, several places memorialize the Porajmos: a) since 2001, a plaque that commemorates the Roma Genocide can be found in Piazza degli Zingari;<sup>37</sup> b) in the Shrine of Divino Amore there is a monument made by Roma artist Bruno Morelli; c) In 2017, a permanent installation to commemorate the Porajmos was inaugurated in Rome (Cinecittà).</li> </ul> <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museo e Centro di Documentazione della Deportazione e Resistenza (Prato);</li> <li>• Museo storico della Resistenza di Sant'Anna di Stazzema.</li> </ul>	
Kazakhstan	No response	
Kyrgyzstan	No response	
Latvia	No	No
Liechtenstein	No	No
Lithuania	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Holocaust branch of the Vilna Gaon State Jewish Museum;</li> <li>• The Kaunas 9th Fort museum;</li> <li>• The Kaunas 9th Fort memorial;</li> <li>• The Holocaust Museum in Vilnius;</li> <li>• Paneriai Memorial.</li> </ul>	No
Luxembourg	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Musée national de la Résistance.</li> </ul> <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mémorial de la déportation;</li> <li>• Musée national de la Résistance;</li> <li>• History museums about World War II in Diekirch and Clerveaux.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The travelling exhibition “Between Shade and Darkness”—a co-operation between the Musée national de la Résistance Esch-sur-Alzette (MnR) and MemoShoah asbl;</li> </ul>

<sup>37</sup> “Targa in memoria dei Rom Sinti e Camminanti uccisi nei campi di sterminio” Rerum Romanarum, <<https://www.rerumromanarum.com/2015/07/targa-in-memoria-dei-rom-sinti-e.html>>.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Les enfants de Mossaic”— an exhibition on the 500 Jewish children and youth saved in Mossaic (Tarn et Garonne) with the help of an entire city.</li> </ul>
Malta	No	No
Moldova	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monument to Nazi Victims (Chisinau);</li> <li>• Monument to Holocaust Victims (Balti);</li> <li>• Monument to Holocaust Victims (Bender);</li> <li>• Monument to Nazi Victims (Orhei);</li> <li>• Monument to Nazi Victims (Pepeni, Sinjerei);</li> <li>• Monument to Nazi Victims (Rybnitsa);</li> <li>• Monument to Nazi Victims (Soroca);</li> <li>• Monument to Nazi Victims (Tiraspol);</li> <li>• The Centre-Museum “Memory of the Holocaust and Interethnic Tolerance” operating under the Agency for Interethnic Relations.</li> </ul> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Centre-Museum “Memory of the Holocaust and Interethnic Tolerance” operating under the Agency for Interethnic Relations.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Jewish Heritage of Moldova Museum located in KEDEM (the Kishinev United House of the Jews in Moldova)—Chisinau’s Jewish community, cultural and welfare centre.</li> </ul>
Monaco	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two memorial stones at the cemetery of Monaco.</li> </ul>	No
Mongolia	No response	
Montenegro	No	No
Netherlands	No response	
North Macedonia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Holocaust Memorial Center of the Jews from North Macedonia;</li> <li>• The memorial site at Monopol—the temporary concentration and transition camp in the tobacco factory in Skopje;</li> <li>• Placing memorial monuments, stones, and plaques at the city centres in Skopje, Bitola, and Shtip.</li> </ul>	No
Norway	<p>Yes:</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies;</li> <li>• Jewish museum in Oslo;</li> </ul>	<p>Yes:</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• private memorial sites;</li> <li>• private museum;</li> </ul> <p>For Roma victims:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Jewish museum in Trondheim;</li> <li>● The Falstad Centre;</li> <li>● Stiftelsen Arkivet;</li> <li>● Several memorial sites.</li> </ul> <p>For Roma victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies.</li> </ul> <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Narvik War and Peace Centre;</li> <li>● North Sea Maritime Museum;</li> <li>● The Resistance Museum;</li> <li>● Norwegian Maritime Museum.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● private museums.</li> </ul>
Poland	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All memorial places in Poland commemorate all groups of victims from all ethnic groups and nationalities.</li> </ul>	No
Portugal	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Vilar Formoso – Fronteira da Paz Museum/Memorial to Refugees and to Aristides Sousa Mendes was opened in August 2016 and pays homage to the thousands that came to Portugal seeking refuge from Nazi persecution (mostly Jews in transit to other countries), and also to the work of the Portuguese consul in Bordeaux, Aristides Sousa Mendes, who issued numerous visas against the instructions of Salazar’s government. He was subsequently persecuted and finally expelled from the civil service. He has recently been posthumously awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of Liberty by the President.</li> </ul>	No
Romania	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Memorial at the site of the mass grave uncovered at Popricani;</li> <li>● Memorial for the Victims of the Holocaust in Romania (Bucharest), which also commemorates Roma and Sinti victims;</li> <li>● Museum of the Jewish Community in Bucharest.</li> </ul> <p>For Roma victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Memorial for the Victims of the Holocaust in Romania (Bucharest).</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Museum of the Jewish Community in Bucharest.</li> </ul>
Russian Federation	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims (The five most significant memorial sites):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Zmievskaia Balka;</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Museum of the Jewish Heritage and the</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lyubavichi (Smolensk region);</li> <li>● Pochev (Bryansk region);</li> <li>● Russian Forest (Stavropol);</li> <li>● Karhov Forest (Novozybkov).</li> </ul> <p>The monument in the Zmievskaia Balka is the only one erected with the help of the state. All the rest were established by the Russian Jewish Congress in places where mass executions of the Jewish population took place and transferred to the local administrations. In total, 50 such monuments have been installed.</p> <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Central Museum of the Great Patriotic War;</li> <li>● The Victory Museum;</li> <li>● Museum-Reserve “Battle of Stalingrad”;</li> <li>● Leningrad Museum of War;</li> <li>● State Museum of the Heroic Defence and Liberation of Sevastopol.</li> </ul>	<p>Holocaust at the Memorial Synagogue on Poklonnaya Hill;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Museum of the Jewish History in Russian Federation (Moscow);</li> <li>● Exhibition in the hall of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre;</li> <li>● Museums within the Jewish communities;</li> <li>● Within the framework of the “Restore Dignity” project, the charitable foundation Russian Jewish Congress and the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre installed 65 monuments at the places of mass executions. The five most significant are in Kislovodsk city (Gora-Kol’tso); the Shablynino village; Plavsk town (Tula region); the Plodovitoye village (the Republic of Kalmykia); and Loknya town (Pskov region).</li> </ul>
San Marino	No response	
Serbia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Museum of the Banjica Concentration Camp;</li> <li>● Museum of genocide victims;</li> </ul> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stratište Memorial Complex at Jabuka;</li> <li>● Museum of genocide victims.</li> </ul> <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Museum of genocide victims.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Museum of Roma Culture in Belgrade.</li> </ul>
Slovakia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No data available</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum of Jewish Culture - Slovak National Museum;</li> <li>• Sered Holocaust Museum.</li> <li>• Jewish Community Museum in Bratislava</li> </ul> <p>For Roma and Sinti victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum of Roma Culture - Slovak National Museum.</li> </ul> <p>For other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Museum of the Slovak National Uprising.</li> </ul>	
Slovenia	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Maribor and Lendava Synagogues, funded by the municipalities.</li> </ul> <p>Other victim groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Museum of Contemporary History;</li> <li>• Other regional and local museums.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No data available</p>
Spain	No response	
Sweden	No	No
Switzerland	No	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorial for World War II Refugees in Riehen.</li> </ul>
Tajikistan	No response	
Turkey	No	No
Turkmenistan	No response	
Ukraine	No response	
United Kingdom	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims:</p> <p>England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holocaust Gallery at the Imperial War Museum, which is about to be refurbished (to be opened in 2021);</li> <li>• The National Holocaust Centre and Museum in Newark;</li> <li>• Holocaust Heritage and Learning Centre (University of Huddersfield);</li> <li>• Smaller exhibitions at the Jewish Museum London as well as the Manchester Jewish Museum;</li> <li>• Lake District Holocaust Project;</li> <li>• The Wiener Library for the Study of the Holocaust and Genocide is the world's oldest institution devoted to the study of the Holocaust, its causes and legacies,</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>For Jewish victims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holocaust Exhibition and Learning Centre at University of Huddersfield;</li> <li>• The Jewish Museum London, which recently hosted an exhibition to mark the 80th anniversary of the Kindertransport;</li> <li>• Manchester Jewish Museum;</li> <li>• The National Holocaust Centre has developed the “Virtual Journey”, a digital platform for primary school children;</li> <li>• The Holocaust – Garden Hyde Park - the first public memorial in Britain to victims of the</li> </ul>

	<p>and has hosted a range of events and exhibitions over the last five years. It is also houses the UK's copy of the Arolsen Archive (formerly known as the International Tracing Service), the world's largest archive on the victims of Nazi persecution;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Kindertransport statue by Kind Frank Meisler is at Liverpool Street Station and there is a plaque dedicated to the Kinder in the House of Commons. There is also a memorial stone in Milton Keynes;</li><li>• A number of small plaques and memorials exist around the UK (such as the statue to Raoul Wallenberg near Marble Arch in London, plaques to British officials who issued visas to escaping Jews, including one at the Foreign Office, and several in synagogue gardens).</li></ul> <p>Scotland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Marianne Grant permanent exhibition at the Kelvingrove Gallery/Museum, and the cairn in Edinburgh.</li></ul> <p>Wales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A memorial plaque exists in Llanwrtyd Wells, a small town that was the location of a wartime school for child refugees, many of them Jewish, from Czechoslovakia.</li></ul> <p>Northern Ireland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Memorial exhibition in HMP Magilligan;</li><li>• Memorial and stained glass windows were installed in the Belfast Synagogue.</li></ul> <p>Channel Islands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guernsey has a small memorial to the three Jewish women deported from the island in 1942 and then sent to Auschwitz;</li><li>• Jersey has a memorial in the synagogue and in the Jewish graveyard to the persecuted Jews of the island;</li><li>• Alderney and Jersey have memorials to forced labourers and recognise, with a</li></ul>	<p>Holocaust, funded by the board of deputies of British Jews;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jewish Museums in Manchester and Camden, London;</li><li>• National Holocaust Museum and Centre Newark, Nottinghamshire;</li><li>• Holocaust Exhibition and Learning Centre, developed by the Leeds-based Holocaust Survivors' Friendship Association (HSFA) in partnership with the University of Huddersfield;</li><li>• Information on Jewish people at the German Occupation Museum in Guernsey.</li></ul>
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	<p>small plaque attached to the memorial, the Jewish labourers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information on the Jewish people in the Occupation Tapestry Gallery in Jersey;</li> <li>• In 2019, the Guernsey Museum held an exhibition called “On British Soil: Victims of Nazism in the Channel Islands”, which discussed the Jews and the Holocaust.</li> </ul>	
<p>United States</p>	<p>Yes For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum – federal institution, with a national mission.</p>	<p>Yes For Jewish, Roma and Sinti, and other victims: Eighteen museums in the United States focus exclusively on the Holocaust and many Holocaust education centres include curated exhibitions. The great majority of these museums, memorials and centres serve regional needs. In addition, there are more than 210 U.S. members of the Association of Holocaust Organizations, including Holocaust education centres, research institutes, and memorials. These are all based at private or state-run institutions (in case of research institutes attached to universities). Many, if not all of these institutions develop and organize commemorative programmes for a wide range of victims.</p>
<p>Uzbekistan</p>	<p>No response</p>	

## **Annex 4. Institutions conducting research on the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups under National Socialism**

*Please note that this list is not exhaustive*

### ALBANIA

On the Holocaust:

- The Ministry of Education Sport and Youth of Albania;
- The Institute of Educational Development;
- Regional Educational Departments and Educational Offices;
- Faculty of History and Philology of the University of Tirana.

### AUSTRIA

On the Holocaust:

- All Austrian universities;
- Vienna Wiesenthal Institute (VWI);
- Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW);
- Austrian Academy of Sciences;
- Mauthausen Memorial.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Documentation Centre of Austrian Roma (Vienna);
- Romano Centro Cultural Association (Vienna);
- Initiative Minderheiten (Minority Initiative Vienna);
- Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW);
- Vienna Wiesenthal Institute (VWI).

Crimes against other victim groups:

- All Austrian universities;
- Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance (DÖW);
- Hartheim Memorial;
- Mauthausen Memorial;
- Austrian Research Agency for Post-War Justice;
- Institutes of Contemporary History at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck.

### AZERBAIJAN

On the Holocaust:

- Baku State University;
- Azerbaijan University of Languages.

### BELGIUM

On the Holocaust:

- Institute of Jewish Studies of the University of Antwerp;
- University of Ghent
- Institute of Jewish Studies at the Free University of Brussels (Institut Martin Buber);
- Kazerne Dossin: Memorial, Museum and Documentation Centre on the Holocaust and Human Rights;
- Foundation of Contemporary Memory;
- Louvain and Liège State Archives;
- Study and Documentation Centre for War and Contemporary Society (CEGESOMA).

BULGARIA

On the Holocaust:

- Sofia University, including the Centre for Jewish Studies;
- Institute for Historical Studies at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS);
- Institute for Balkan Studies at BAS;
- Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Studies at the Ethnographic Museum at BAS.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Studies at the Ethnographic Museum at BAS;
- Institute for the Study of Society and Knowledge at BAS;
- Sofia University;
- Plovdiv University;
- Neofit Rilski South-West University in Blagoevgrad.

CANADA

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups:

- Carleton University's Max and Tessie Zelikovitz Centre for Jewish Studies;
- McMaster University's Resistance Collection;
- Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies;
- St. Thomas University's Holocaust Centre;
- University of Toronto's Chancellor Rose and Ray Wolfe Chair in Holocaust Studies;
- University of Western Ontario's Holocaust Literature Research Institute.

Holocaust education centres in Canada:

- Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre;
- Freeman Family Holocaust Education Centre;
- Sarah and Chaim Neuberger Holocaust Education Centre;
- Centre for Holocaust Education and Scholarship at Carleton University;
- Montreal Holocaust Museum.

Organizations providing Holocaust education:

Abbotsford Community Services; Asper Foundation; Atlantic Jewish Council; Azrieli Foundation; B’Nai Brith Canada; Calgary Jewish Community Council; Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs; Canadian Society for Yad Vashem; Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Centre for Holocaust Studies; Facing History, Facing Ourselves; General Romeo Dallaire Genocide Institute; Holocaust Awareness Committee; Jewish Federation of Winnipeg; Israel Experience Centre; Asper Jewish Community Campus; Jewish Federation of Edmonton; Jewish Heritage Centre of Western Canada; Kamloops Cariboo Regional Immigrant Society; Kleinmann Family Foundation; Multicultural Council of Saskatchewan; Okanagan Jewish Community; Saint John Jewish Historical Museum; Victoria Holocaust Remembrance and Education Society; Winnipeg Foundation.

## CROATIA

On the Holocaust:

- Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (University of Zagreb,) Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar.

## DENMARK

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Department for Holocaust and Genocide Studies of the Danish Institute for International Studies.

## FINLAND

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- The University of Helsinki.

## FRANCE

On the Holocaust:

- Fondation pour la mémoire de la Shoah
- Mémorial de la Shoah

Specific programmes:

- Team “Histoire et historiographie de la Shoah” / History and Historiography of the Shoah within the Study Group on Modern Historiographies at Centre de Recherches Historiques (National Centre for Scientific Research - School of Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences - CNRS-EHESS);
- The ERC Consolidator Grant on “Migration and Holocaust: Transnational Trajectories of Lubartow Jews Across the World (1920s-1950s) – LUBRATWORLD” with Principal Investigator, Claire Zalc (CNRS-EHESS), at the Institut d’histoire moderne et contemporaine / Institute of modern and

contemporary history, <https://www.ens.fr/laboratoire/institut-d-histoire-moderne-et-contemporaine-ihmc>);

- “Violence de masse et Résistance” –Réseau de recherche/“Mass Violence and Resistance”– Research Network at the Institute of political studies of Paris, with director Claire Andrieu from the History Centre of Sciences Po, Paris, <http://www.sciencespo.fr/mass-violence-war-massacre-resistance>
- Seminar by PSL (Paris Sciences & Lettres) Université Paris and the Organization Yahad-In unum, “La Shoah par balles. Enquête sur un génocide” / The Shoah by bullets. Investigation into a genocide, <https://seminaireshoahparballes.wordpress.com/>.

## GERMANY

On the Holocaust:

- Memorial and historic sites;
- Federal Agency for Civic Education;
- Institut für Zeitgeschichte (The Institute for Contemporary History);
- Fritz Bauer Institut zur Geschichte und Wirkung des Holocaust (Fritz Bauer Institute on the History and Impact of the Holocaust);
- Zentrum für Antisemitismusforschung (Center for Research on Anti-Semitism).

On the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes against other victim groups:

- Institut für Zeitgeschichte ((The Institute for Contemporary History);
- NS Dokumentationszentrum Köln (NS Documentation Center of the City of Cologne);
- Forschungsstelle Antiziganismus Universität Heidelberg (Research Centre on Antigypsyism at the University of Heidelberg).

## GREECE

On the Holocaust:

- Faculty of Economic and Political Sciences of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki;
- Jewish Museum of Greece;
- The International Hellenic University;
- School of Theology of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens;
- School of History and Archaeology of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

On crimes against other victim groups:

- Multiple universities in Greece;

## HUNGARY

On the Holocaust:

- Holocaust Documentation Center and Memorial Place.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Romano Istituto Foundation.

On crimes against other victim groups:

- Public Foundation for the Research of Central and East European History and Society (House of Terror).

## ITALY

On the Holocaust:

- A complete mapping of academic institutions with active programmes focused on teaching about the Holocaust in the academic year 2018/2019 is available (see: Scuola e Memoria, <https://www.scuolaememoria.it/site/it/gli-atenei/>).

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- University Alma Mater Studiorum, Bologna;
- Leonardo Da Vinci Online University, Chieti;
- University Sacro Cuore, Milan;
- University of Calabria;
- University for Foreigners, Perugia;
- University Sapienza, Rome;
- The National Office against Racism (UNAR), also fulfilling the function of the National Roma Contact Point, has carried out various awareness-raising and research-related activities, including on Porajmos.

## LATVIA

On the Holocaust:

- Commission of Historians of Latvia;
- University of Latvia, Center for Judaic Studies;
- Institute of Latvian History;
- Museum “Jews in Latvia”.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Roma Cultural Center.

## LIECHTENSTEIN

On the Holocaust:

- Liechtenstein Institute.

## LITHUANIA

On the Holocaust:

- International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania;
- Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania (LGGRTC);
- Lithuanian Institute of History;
- Vilnius University;
- Kaunas Vytautas Magnus University;
- Klaipeda University;
- Centre for Studies of the Culture and History of East European Jews.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of the Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes in Lithuania;
- Lithuanian Genocide and Resistance Research Centre;
- Lithuanian Institute of History.

## LUXEMBOURG

On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- University of Luxembourg;
- Luxemburg Centre for Contemporary and Digital History (C<sup>2</sup>DH).

## MOLDOVA

On the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Institute of Cultural Heritage of the Academy of Sciences;
- Institute of History within the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research;
- History departments of public higher education institutions.

## NORTH MACEDONIA

On the Holocaust:

- Macedonian Academy of Science and Arts;
- Institute for National History.

## NORWAY

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- The Norwegian Center for Holocaust and Minority Studies;
- Stiftelsen Arkivet Peace and Human Rights Center;
- The Falstad Center.

## POLAND

On the Holocaust:

- Polish Academy of Science (PAN);
- Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw;
- Jagiellonian University;
- Warsaw University;
- Wrocław University;
- Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań;
- Gross-Rosen Museum under the project “Polish Jews in KL Gross-Rosen”.

On crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Polish Academy of Sciences.

## PORTUGAL

On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- University of Lisbon;
- NOVA University Lisbon;
- University of Coimbra;
- University of Porto.

## ROMANIA

On the Holocaust:

- Institute for Holocaust and Genocide Studies and The Dr. Moshe Carmilly Institute for Hebrew and Jewish History at the “Babeş-Bolyai” University of Cluj-Napoca;
- The “Goldstein Goren” Centre for Hebrew Studies at University of Bucharest;
- The Centre for Jewish History and Hebrew Studies at Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iaşi;
- The Centre for Israeli Studies at The National School of Political Science and Public Administration in Bucharest;
- The Judaic Studies Centre “Academician Nicolae Cajal” at “Vasile Goldiş” Western University of Arad;
- The Centre of Studies and Research of Jewish History, Culture and Civilisation in the South-East of Europe at the University of Craiova.

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

On the Holocaust:

- Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Centre;
- Centre for the History of the Holocaust and Genocides History Russian State University for the Humanities.

On crimes committed against other victim groups during National Socialism:

- Central Armed Forces Museum of the Russian Federation;
- Institute of Military History of the Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation;

- The Museum of the Great Patriotic War;
- Centre of Military History of the Russian Federation part of the Institute of Russian History of the Russian Academy of Sciences;
- International Centre for the History and Sociology of the World War II and its consequences at the Higher School of Economics.

## SLOVAKIA

On the Holocaust and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Slovak Academy of Sciences;
- Slovak National Museum;
- Nation's Memory Institute;
- Museum of the Slovak National Uprising.

On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Slovak Academy of Sciences;
- Slovak National Museum.

## SWEDEN

On the Holocaust, the Roma and Sinti genocide and crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Hugo Valentin Centre at Uppsala University.

## SWITZERLAND

On the Holocaust:

- Centre for Jewish Studies at University of Basel;
- Institute for Jewish Studies at University of Berne;
- Institute of Jewish Studies in Lausanne.

## UNITED KINGDOM

On the Holocaust:

- Holocaust Research Institute (Royal Holloway, University of London);
- Stanley Burton Centre for Holocaust and Genocide Studies (University of Leicester);
- Parkes Institute (University of Southampton);
- Centre for German-Jewish Studies (University of Sussex);
- Pears Institute for the Study of Antisemitism (Birkbeck, University of London);
- Royal Holloway, University of London (Holocaust Studies);
- University of Birmingham (Holocaust and Genocide);
- Nottingham Trent University (Holocaust and Genocide);
- University of Cambridge Institute of Continuing Education;

- University of Leeds through the “Transnational Holocaust Memory”, interdisciplinary project in collaboration with academic and non-academic partners in Europe, the United States of America and South Africa;
- University of the West of Scotland;
- British Association for Holocaust Studies (BAHS).

## UNITED STATES

### On the Holocaust:

- Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;
- Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University;
- Center for Holocaust Studies at the University of Vermont;
- Center for Holocaust & Genocide Studies at the University of Minnesota;
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

### On the Roma and Sinti genocide:

- Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;
- Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University;
- Center for Holocaust Studies at the University of Vermont;
- Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at the University of Minnesota;
- Holocaust Awareness Institute at the University of Denver.

### On crimes committed against other victim groups:

- Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum;
- Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Clark University;
- Center for Holocaust Studies at the University of Vermont;
- Keene State College;
- Pacific Lutheran University.

Also, at more than 1,350 universities, students can study the Holocaust as a specific area of research at the master’s and doctoral levels.