

REPORT BY THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA TO BE PRESENTED BEFORE THE TASK FORCE FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON HOLOCAUST EDUCATION, REMEMBRANCE AND RESEARCH (ITF), JUNE 2012

Introduction

1. The promotion and protection of human rights is an integral part of Argentina's State policy, and has been established as a priority by the current national government. For these reasons and on the basis of a profound conviction that remembrance of the Holocaust is closely linked to the need to guarantee remembrance, truth and justice in all cases of truth and human rights, the Republic of Argentina continues to comply with the commitment it undertook in the year 2000. To that effect, Argentina is conducting activities related to Holocaust education, remembrance and research, through three Ministries and through the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that constitute the national Permanent Advisory Council. This Council works as a forum for the discussion and exchange of information and for the performance of activities and initiatives that promote the objectives of the ITF.

2. The *pro-tempore* presidency of the Permanent Advisory Council is organized through a system of rotation between the government departments involved. In 2012, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship is in charge of coordinating this group and, in the fulfilment of this role, convenes monthly meetings in order to organize the activities in Argentina. These meetings involve the participation of representatives from the Secretariat of Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, from the Ministry of Education, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, and from the civil society organizations interested in the matter. Currently, the local chapter is composed of the three State agencies that work in collaboration with the following civil society organizations: the Argentine-Israelite Mutual Association (AMIA); the Israeli Association of Survivors of Nazi Persecution (*Sherit Hapleitá*); Generations of the Shoah in Argentina; B'nai B'rith; the Simón Wiesenthal Centre; the Argentine Jewish-Christian Brotherhood (CAJC – Confraternidad Argentina Judeo Cristiana); the Superior Council of Catholic Education of the Argentine Episcopal Conference (CONSUDEC); the Delegation of Israeli-Argentine Associations (DAIA); the Foundation for the Memory of the Holocaust and the Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires; the Coordinating Board of Associations of Private Education (COORDIEP); the "Asociación Nuevos Derechos del Hombre" (New Human Rights Association) and the Anne Frank Centre in Argentina.

3. In order to highlight the work carried out by the Local Chapter, the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship contains a link which explains what the ITF is and how Argentina is participating, as well as related documents.¹

4. This report is submitted in the context of the activities being conducted since 2006 by the Argentine government, whose work was recognized in the Plenary Meeting of ITF Member States in December 2010, through the adoption of the resolution put forward by Argentina, Norway and Austria for the establishment of a mechanism for regular reporting. Although the terms of reference of this mechanism have not yet been established by the relevant Working Groups,² Argentina continues to present this report on a regular basis as it has up until now been doing.

5. This report covers the activities carried out from January 2012 up until the Plenary Meeting of June 2012. It was drawn up by taking account of the responses provided by the State departments with authority in the matter and by the above-mentioned NGOs.

6. The report is divided into the following eight sections: A) Activities conducted by the Local Chapter of the ITF; B) Remembrance, C) Education, D) Research, Training and Academic Activities; E) Publications, Exhibitions and Film Screenings; F) Anti-Semitism; G) Holocaust Denial, and H) Prevention of Genocide.

Preliminary Comments

1. The Republic of Argentina is a federation composed of 23 provinces in addition to the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Notwithstanding the central government's role of establishing and coordinating general policies, each province draws up its own constitution, which establishes its judicial system and regulates its political, administrative, educational, economic and financial structure.

2. The national government consequently works in conjunction with the provinces to ensure that they support the national policies regarding the Holocaust, for example through the Federal Council of Human Rights and the Federal Council of Education, in which both the national and provincial governments are represented.

A. Activities carried out by the Local Chapter of the ITF

¹ <http://www.cancilleria.gov.ar/portal/itf/documentos.php>

² Plenary Meeting, Haifa, 16 December 2010 Final Report, ref. ITF.IC.PL2.CRP.6, annex 20.

1. The Local Chapter of the ITF convenes monthly in order to exchange information about activities related to the Holocaust, to organize Argentina's agenda with a view to complying with the objectives of the ITF and to plan the participation of the Argentine delegation in plenary meetings.

B. Remembrance

1. To mark the Annual "International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust" on January 27th 2012, a remembrance ceremony took place in the Palacio San Martín of the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was attended by the **National Minister of Education, Alberto Sileoni**, the **Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Héctor Timerman**, and the **Minister of Health, Juan Manzur**. During the commemoration, six candles were lit in memory of the 6 million Jews murdered by the Nazi regime, images related to the Holocaust were screened, a Holocaust survivor recounted his experience and a choir constituted in part by Holocaust survivors sang various songs on the matter.

2. In addition, the organizations involved carried out several events in various places around the country:

- The **Holocaust Museum** inaugurated the SHOAH Exhibition by Daniel Delgado, where six candles were also lit.

- In Mar del Plata, Holocaust survivor Sara Rus, accompanied by Professor Nejama Schneid of the Holocaust Museum, participated in the commemoration ceremony organized by the local offices of the **DAIA** (Delegation of Israeli-Argentine Associations).

- In Buenos Aires, the main ceremony for Iom Hashoá took place in the Teatro Coliseo, organized by the **DAIA**, **Sherit Hapleitá**, **Generations of the Shoah** and the **Holocaust Museum**. Ceremonies also took place in Rosario, Corrientes and Chaco, organized by local DAIA offices.

- Mendoza saw the presentation of a Travelling Exhibition entitled "Visados para la Libertad" (Visas for Freedom), organized by the Casa Sefarad-Israel of Madrid under the auspices of the **Holocaust Museum** of Buenos Aires and the Latin-American Jewish Congress.

- In Chaco and Corrientes, with the coordination of **Generations of the Shoah**, Holocaust survivor Eva Rosenthal recounted her experience together with her daughter Viviana Rosenthal. This was part of the commemoration ceremony organized by the local Jewish

community for Iom Hashoá (Holocaust Day) with the presence of official authorities and state school pupils.

3. On June 12th, to mark the 83rd anniversary of the birth of Anne Frank, the **Directorate General of Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship** held in the “Salón Azul” (Blue Room) of the Argentine Congress a joint event with the Argentine Senate, within the framework of the ITF Local Chapter. The objective of this event was to encourage reflection on “THE HOLOCAUST: TEACHING FOR PREVENTION” and, amongst other things, speeches were made by the Provisional President of the National Senate, Senator Beatriz Rojkes de Alperovich, by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eduardo Zuain, by the President of the Foreign Affairs Commission, Senator Daniel Filmus, and a Holocaust survivor gave testimony.

4. On April 19th, Cultural Diversity Day was commemorated, in memory of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising and to pay homage to the victims of the Holocaust. The activities that took place were the following:

- The **Holocaust Museum** participated in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising remembrance ceremony, which was attended by the National Minister of Education, Alberto Sileoni, and in the commemorative event organized by the Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.
- In Rosario an exhibition about the Holocaust was staged with the participation of the **Holocaust Museum**; it was closed by Graciela Jinich and a special recognition was given by the Taborda Institutes of Córdoba.

5. On April 18th, the **DAIA**, with the support of the AMIA, the FACCMA (the Argentine Federation of Maccabi Community Centres), the OSA (Argentine Zionist Organization) and **Generations of the Shoah**, staged a Hashoá Veagvurá commemorative ceremony in the Teatro Coliseo. On that occasion, the theme at the forefront of the event was the Righteous among the Nations. Those who attended included civil servants from the national and provincial governments, members of the diplomatic service and of the security forces, journalists, representatives from Jewish institutions and members of the general public.

6. On May 10th, a commemorative ceremony took place in the Romanian Embassy, organized by the Embassy itself and with the participation of the **DAIA**, during which Holocaust survivor Bernardo Hirsch was invited as a speaker.

7. A ceremony, organized by the Embassy of Hungary, the **DAIA** and the SIGEN (the National Audit Office), was held on May 14th to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Raoul Wallenberg. Amongst the speakers, the following were particularly noteworthy: the First Vice-President of the DAIA, Dr. Ángel Schindel, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, János Martonyi, and the Argentine Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eduardo Zuain. Testimony was heard from Tomás Kertesz, a member of the **Generations of the Shoah** in Argentina, who was saved as a result of Wallenberg's efforts.

8. On May 15th, a commemorative ceremony was held to mark the 67th anniversary of the Allied victory in the Second World War, organized by the **DAIA**, **Generations of the Shoah** and **Sherit Hapleitá**. It is worth highlighting the presence of numerous diplomats, including the Swedish Ambassador to Argentina, Charlotte Wrangberg, and about ten other ambassadors. For the first time, in an event organized with the active participation of these survivor associations, the German Ambassador, Günther Kniess, gave a speech.

9. The **Holocaust Museum** was represented at the inauguration ceremony of the *Plaza de la Shoá*, which took place on May 3rd, through the attendance of various members of its Board of Directors, including President Alejandro Dosoretz and Executive Director Graciela Jinich. This square is located at Av. del Libertador 3900. Also present were various survivors from **Sherit Hapleitá** and **Generations of the Shoah** as well as their president Diana Wang. Authorities from the Government of the City of Buenos Aires and from the Jewish community, Holocaust survivors and pupils from the Beth school participated in the event. During the ceremony, the survivor David Galante recounted part of his personal experience and stated that "at last Buenos Aires has a public space of remembrance for this great tragedy which I find hard to sum up with the word *Shoah*. It will constitute an important space for memory and to remind us that we can never again let this happen". Galante also pointed out that, thanks to the **Shoah Museum**, he was able to join a group of survivors "with the aim of making remembrance an act of militancy for justice". Survivor Ana Dress sang the Partisan's Anthem, and the authorities of the City of Buenos Aires together with the Israeli Ambassador, Daniel Gazit, planted the seventh orange tree as a symbol of the seven Menorah candles. This initiative was promoted by the Sub-Secretariat of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism of the City of Buenos Aires and included the Museum exhibition entitled "A day in the Warsaw Ghetto".

10. The **Holocaust Museum** also participated in the presentation of the project for Memorial Cards to be placed in every prayer book (Majzor), during the unveiling of plaques placed as a

tribute to those assassinated in the Shoah without leaving any descendants and to Anne Frank. The event took place in the Mishkan Jewish Spirituality Centre.

11. The Buenos Aires **Holocaust Museum**, the **DAIA**, and **B'nai B'rith Argentina** staged a commemoration ceremony for the *Kristallnacht*, the Night of Broken Glass, the first anti-Jewish pogrom of the Nazi regime which took place on November 9th-10th 1938. Commemorative plaques were unveiled in the "Sala de la Memoria" (Remembrance Room), and posters created by students of the Universidad Nacional Del Nordeste were exhibited, under the coordination of Dr. Guillermo Zimerman.

12. On April 22nd, **Sherit Hapleitá** and **Generations of the Shoah** staged the traditional commemoration ceremony of Iom Hashoá, Holocaust Day, in their headquarters, with the presence of survivors and their families as well as representatives from various Jewish institutions.

C. Education

1. The National Education Act (Nº 26.026) considers education to be a State policy aimed at building a fair society that contributes to reaffirming national sovereignty and identity, democratic citizenship, the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the strengthening of the Nation's socio-economic development (art.3). Within this framework, it lays down the following elements to be part of the common curriculum throughout Argentina: the exercise of constructing a collective memory about the historical and political processes that broke the constitutional order and installed State terrorism, with the aim of encouraging students to reflect on democracy, adopt democratic ideals and commit themselves to the rule of law and to the full respect of human rights (art. 92, C). By taking account of the constitutional criteria of unity and federalism, the Education Act establishes that the **National Ministry of Education** and the ministries of education of all 24 jurisdictions be jointly responsible for the regulation and administration of the national education system. Together they adopt the education policies within the Federal Council of Education, presided by the National Minister of Education.

2. In March 2009 the **Ministry of Education** and the Permanent Advisory Council (local chapter) agreed on the 2009/2011 Work Plan. The proposal was devised, on the one hand, to introduce and develop the Holocaust theme in the training of teachers, as suggested by the Minister of Education at the time, Juan Carlos Tedesco, and on the other hand to comply with the provisions of the new National Education Act. The Plan was presented and submitted for

consideration to the Ministers of Education of the 24 Argentine jurisdictions, within the Federal Council of Education. As a result, on May 28th 2009 **Resolution 80/2009** was passed, **establishing the “Holocaust Teaching Plan”**, with the following lines of work:

- I. The production of teaching material. Two tasks are necessary: a) the selection of the right contents to be taught and b) the development of didactics in line with the characteristics of each teaching level.
 - II. The creation of a network of provincial ministries of education that work on the Shoah issue together with the National Ministry of Education and in conjunction with other areas of government and non-governmental organizations.
 - III. The presentation of the material and of the network to the Federal Council of Education.
 - IV. The use of the material in Teacher Training Institutes. The reaching of agreements, with those in charge of the Institutes and Universities, on how to use and make the most of this material.
 - V. The training of practicing teachers. Work coordinated with the provisional ministries and Institutes.
3. During 2010 and 2011, the **National Ministry of Education** worked on strengthening two pillars within the framework of Resolution 80/2009: 1) the institutionalization of the “Education and Remembrance in the Education System” theme, and 2) the consolidation of the National Network of Experts in Education and Remembrance. Throughout 2011, progress was made on this consolidation by means of regular communication with these experts and by conducting training activities and joint planning actions.
4. In the first half of 2012, work has focused on reshaping the Network following the change of authorities and their technical teams which has been taking place in many provinces since December 2011.

This reshaping of the Network is carried out through communication with its members, and by conducting training activities and joint planning actions. To date, some provinces have carried out activities linked to the themes of Education and Remembrance, while others have agreed to hold seminars and workshops during the second half of the year. Furthermore, the first meeting of the year between Network experts took place on June 13th and 14th, with the aim of incorporating the new technical teams into the Network and of drawing up joint lines of work, with a focus on the challenges and prospects of this new stage.

5. Amongst the participating non-governmental organizations, the **Holocaust Museum** continues to implement its "Baúl Pedagógico" (Pedagogical Trunk) project, working throughout

Argentina to keep the memory of the Shoah alive. Videos, books, study guides and DVDs in Spanish are used to teach about the Shoah in the classroom.

6. In schools and informal education institutions, **Generations of the Shoah in Argentina** continues to distribute its Shoah Booklets N° 2 entitled “Las dos guerras del nazismo” (The two wars of Nazism) and to carry out training on the issue.

D. Research, training and academic activities

1. Over the first half of 2012, the **National Ministry of Education** has been conducting training activities throughout Argentina with the aim of providing tools and resources to facilitate the difficult task of teaching about remembrance.

Training courses have been carried out with supervisors, directors, provincial technical teams of all levels of education, primary and secondary school teachers, and teachers and students from teacher training institutes.

Here are the details regarding the provinces and towns in which training activities have been conducted, including the number and types of attendees:

- **Santa Fe, Las Parejas:** 80 teachers and municipal technical teams.
- **City of Buenos Aires:** First International Course on the Promotion of Human Rights in the International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights (UNESCO): 41 participants from 19 countries – including teachers and technical teams from the government and civil society.
- **Buenos Aires, General Pinto:** 40 teachers.
- **Río Negro:** 20 technical teams from the provincial Ministry of Education.
- **City of Buenos Aires, International Book Fair:** 50 teachers and teacher training students.
- **Córdoba** (two meetings): 120 teachers, teacher training students and guides from the “Espacio para la Memoria” (Space for Remembrance) in the former Clandestine Detention Centre “La Perla”.
- **Córdoba, Cosquín:** 40 teachers.
- **Buenos Aires, Adrogué:** 80 teachers, directors and supervisors.

- **La Pampa** (3 meetings): 180 teachers, teacher training students and technical teams.
2. Amongst the participating non-governmental organizations, the **Holocaust Museum** of Buenos Aires arranged several Training Workshops about the Shoah for future officers of the Metropolitan Police, including one entitled "Holocaust: History and Remembrance", which was attended by over 500 cadets.
 3. In the first half of this year, the **Argentine Jewish-Christian Brotherhood** (Confraternidad Argentino Judeo Cristiana – **CAJC**) organized two meetings with students, parents and teachers in Catholic confessional educational institutions ("La Anunciata" and "Fraí Mamerto Squiú", both in the City of Buenos Aires) during which the issues of discrimination and genocide were tackled. The aim of these conferences was to seek to develop in future generations an outlook in which human fraternity is viewed as a superior objective. The Brotherhood also organized a meeting with health professionals (doctors specialized in various different fields of medicine, psychologists and psychiatrists) in the Rivadavia Hospital of the City of Buenos Aires, which looked specifically into the concept of resilience – in the sense of people's capacity to overcome emotional pain and trauma – and how to achieve it, taking the experience of the Jewish people as a model.
 4. The **Holocaust Museum** sponsored the Course entitled "Collective Identities and National Identity: the integration of Jews in Argentina", during which a lecture was given by Dr. Leonardo Senkman. This event was organized by the "Universidad Nacional del Comahue", Faculty of Humanities, Baruj Spinoza Series of Lectures in Hebrew Studies.
 5. The Series of Lectures of the "Universidad Nacional de San Luis" began celebrating the 10-year anniversary of its founding with a Seminar entitled "Representations of Nazism and of the Holocaust in Argentine literature", sponsored by the **Holocaust Museum**.
 6. The First Seminar for Argentine Educators in Paris, entitled "Teaching about the Holocaust and the Genocides of the 20th century", took place in the Shoah Memorial and was organized jointly by the Memorial and by the **Holocaust Museum** of Buenos Aires. Twenty-three educators from various Argentine provinces took part.
 7. The **Holocaust Museum** of Buenos Aires invited people to present themselves to compete for scholarships to study in Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. 25 people were granted scholarships and travelled to the seminars in January and February, and in July a Seminar will take place for Morim-Madrijim.
 8. The **Simon Wiesenthal Centre** organized the Conference entitled "Hate and digital terrorism", presented by the rabbi Abraham Cooper (Associate Dean of the Simon Wiesenthal

Centre), with the participation of the coordinator of the lectures about the Holocaust, Genocide and the Fight against Discrimination, Prof. Gregorio Flax, and of Sergio Widder (Director of the Wiesenthal Centre for Latin America). The event took place in the Law Faculty of the Universidad de Buenos Aires on April 19th 2012 and was opened by the Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Mónica Pinto.

9. **Generations of the Shoah** has continued to implement its “Proyecto Aprendiz” (Apprentice Project) with the training of its fifth group of youngsters who are taught to adopt as their own the story of a survivor and commit themselves to recount it orally and in person in future decades. This project fosters the hope that the oral account of each of the stories and lives of the survivors will be kept alive through the voices of its Apprentices.

10. **Generations of the Shoah** began to implement a project that teaches about the Holocaust together with Professor María Eva Bustos from the “Universidad de las Américas” and “Universidad Internacional SEK” of Chile. An intensive seminar took place during the month of March combining educational materials and methods. Upon returning to Chile, the teacher, who is a teacher trainer, staged an activity involving the screening of the film entitled “Aquellos niños” (Those children) which was attended by local authorities.

11. **Generations of the Shoah** presented in Montevideo, Uruguay, the second issue of the Shoah Booklets in the Holocaust Remembrance Centre, with the presence of school teachers and directors who were then given the material presented.

12. **Generations of the Shoah** is participating in and coordinating the Yad Vashem Project entitled “Hojas de Testimonio” (Pages of Testimony), which saw the participation of young volunteers who had completed the “Proyecto Aprendiz” (Apprentice Project).

E. Publications, exhibitions and film screenings

1. **The National Ministry of Education** has prepared the following publications:

- Information about Cultural Diversity Day, in commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, which took place on April 19th 1943, and in memory of the victims of the Holocaust. This is available on the following link: <http://portal.educ.ar/debates/protagonistas/historia/dia-de-la-convivencia-en-la-di.php>
- Material to be used in schools to study the Armenian Genocide, published on the following link of the Educ.ar website: http://www.educ.ar/recursos/ver?rec_id=103461. Although this material was

initially drawn up to be used on April 24th, which is “Action day for tolerance and respect between peoples in commemoration of the genocide suffered by the Armenian people” (National Law N° 26.199), it can in fact be used at any time of the year to study the issue in greater depth.

- Material for primary and secondary school teachers (posters and booklets) to work on the themes of remembrance, democracy and sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands; the latest update was made on April 2nd, when Argentina commemorated the Day of the Veterans and Fallen of the Malvinas War.
- Teacher booklet about the catalogue entitled “Posters 76.11. Moments that made history” published by the “Memoria en Movimiento” (Memory in Movement) Programme, for which the Secretariat of Public Communication of the Chief of Cabinet is responsible. While the catalogue contains a series of posters created by Human Rights organizations from 1977 to 2011, the booklet provides various tools to make the task of teaching about the recent past easier, by working on the basis of the posters.

2. In March 2012, the **Secretariat of Human Rights** published a paper entitled “La Shoá, los genocidios y crímenes de lesa humanidad: Enseñanzas para los Juristas” (The Shoah, genocides and crimes against humanity: Teachings for Jurists). The publication compiles the conferences that took place over the course of the seminar of the same name, held in the City of Buenos Aires in September 2010. Amongst the speakers there were historians, jurists, psychologists and judges, both European and Argentine, including Beate Klarsfeld, Eduardo Luis Duhalde, Silvia Fernandez, Yann Jurovics, Silvia Perazzo, Yves Ternon, and Andrea Gualde. The publication seeks in particular to serve as a tool for professionals who are involved in the trials of those responsible for genocides and crimes against humanity.

3. The advert "Abierto por Duelo" (Open for Bereavement) was chosen as the winner of the “Lápiz de Oro” (Golden Pencil) prize for graphics (January-February 2011). It was created by the FWK advertising agency for the **Holocaust Museum**.

4. The **Holocaust Museum** participated in the 37th Book Fair by organizing the Round Table entitled: "Eichmann. Él vivió entre nosotros" (Eichmann. He lived amongst us).

5. Books can be downloaded online on the **Holocaust Museum** website, including: "Retrato del Antisemita" (Portrait of an Anti-Semite), "Historia de la Noche de Cristal" (Story of the Night of

Broken Glass), "El Infierno de Treblinka" (The Hell called Treblinka), as well as numerous books written by survivors themselves. Link: www.museodelholocausto.org.ar/libros-otras.asp.

6. During "Museums Night", 6276 people visited the **Holocaust Museum** and were able to look at the following exhibitions: "Eichmann. Él vivió entre nosotros" (Eichmann. He lived amongst us), "Una Historia. Millones de Historias" (One Story. Millions of Stories), "Imágenes de la Shoá y sus resonancias en Argentina" (Images of the Shoah and its repercussions in Argentina), "Identidad" (Identity), "Abandono/Restitución" (Abandonment/Restitution) by Liana Strasberg, and "Mucho más que palabras" (Much more than words) by the Universidad Nacional del Nordeste (Dr. Guillermo Zimerman). The same night, the Mordje Guebirtig Choir directed by Alberto Zeev Malbergier gave a performance, films about the life of Eichmann (guilty of genocide) were screened, there were guided visits of the Exhibitions and Adolf Eichmann's original safe-conduct was exhibited, given to this Museum for safe-keeping by the decision of Judge María Romilda Servini de Cubría.

7. The **Holocaust Museum** has a specialized book and video library which is open to the community. It contains over 3000 volumes in Spanish, Yiddish, Polish, English and German, classified into different sections: *Education and the Shoah, Concentration and Extermination Camps (Lager), Neo- Nazism and Holocaust Denial, Historical and Sociological Studies about the Shoah, Refugees, Anti-Semitism, Human Rights, Art and the Shoah, Other Victims (Armenians, Gypsies, People with Disabilities, Homosexuals) and Nazis in Latin America.*

8. The **Holocaust Museum** published the 34th and 35th edition of the magazine *Nuestra Memoria* (Our Memory) in 2011, and the 36th edition is due to be published in 2012. It is over 360 pages long and contains articles written by important and prominent researchers on Remembrance and the Holocaust, and has been published regularly since 1994. This material contributes substantially to the study of the Shoah and significantly enriches the existing collection of works in Spanish. It is distributed for free to educators and educational institutions, both in Argentina and abroad.

9. Various cultural activities are carried out for Holocaust survivors in the **Holocaust Museum** on a weekly basis.

10. The **Holocaust Museum** organizes a Film Festival, which is now in its thirteenth year. 48 films have been screened, many of them as premieres, and over 900 people have attended.

11. Every week, the **Holocaust Museum** records a television programme entitled "Preguntas con Respuestas" (Questions with Answers), which tackles the subject of the Shoah and its consequences. The broadcast aims to inform, elucidate and teach about the deepest

expression of Anti-Semitism which occurred in Europe from 1933 to 1945. Each programme includes the testimony of a survivor and seeks to present and convey in a responsible, pedagogical and objective manner the various events that constituted the Shoah as well as their significance and consequences.

12. The **Simón Wiesenthal Centre** presented in Buenos Aires, on May 9th 2012 in the Auditorium of the AMIA, the documentary entitled "Winston Churchill - Por la senda del destino" (Winston Churchill - Walking With Destiny), produced by the Moriah Films department of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Los Angeles.

13. The travelling exhibition for schools entitled "La niñez en la Shoá" (Childhood in the Shoah), organized by the **DAIA**, took place in the Hacoaj Nautical Club, from December 18th 2011 to April 3rd 2012. The objective of this exhibition was to encourage each visitor, by means of personal accounts, art and historical contextualization, to reflect and connect significantly with the experience of the children who went through that horrific period, drawing from his/her own situation and using his/her senses. The exhibition outline was devised for teaching about the Shoah from the perspective and suffering of the one and a half million children who perished and how it is remembered by the youngsters who survived. The visit of the Exhibition was divided into three spaces and moments, which deal with the experience of discrimination, oppression and a historical review of Nazism respectively.

14. On April 24th, the Shoá Veagvurá Exhibition entitled "Holocausto y Valentía" (Holocaust and Bravery), organized by the **DAIA** offices in Rosario, in the province of Santa Fe, was hosted in the Rodolfo Walsh room of the seat of the local government. This exhibition constitutes a cultural educational project, whose objective is to foster general interest in the Shoah and in its socio-historical implications, within the framework of the activities conducted for the 69th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising (Iom Hashoá Vehagvura).

15. **Holocaust Museum** travelling exhibitions can be visited in Concordia, La Plata and in Paraguay: *Un Día en el Ghetto de Varsovia* (A Day in the Warsaw Ghetto) in the Jewish Museum of Entre Ríos (Concordia); *Visados para la Libertad* (Visas for Freedom) by the Casa Sefarad of Madrid in Asunción in Paraguay, and *Korczak y La Leyenda de los Niños de Lodz* (Korczak and the Legend of the Children of Lodz) in the Palacio Municipal in La Plata.

16. **Generations of the Shoah** holds its Film Festival about the Shoah in the auditorium of the AMIA, where non-commercially distributed films are screened and a debate then takes place with the presence of academics, witnesses and prominent figures. In the 8 years since the Festival began, over 70 films have been screened and watched by over 5,000 people.

17. **Generations of the Shoah** has now edited two issues of the “Cuadernos de la Shoá” (Shoah Booklets), an original production that addresses issues specifically related to the Holocaust in a visual and conceptual manner with particular emphasis on the personal testimonies of those involved. The issue comes with a Pedagogical Proposal and is distributed for free in schools.

F. Anti-Semitism

1. In the context of its commitment regarding the ITF, the Republic of Argentina recognizes the need to remain alert for any manifestations of discrimination, including anti-Semitism.
2. For the purposes of promoting the Right to Equality and to Non-Discrimination in educational institutions, the **National Ministry of Education** and the **National Institute Against Discrimination, Xenophobia and Racism (INADI)** are together laying out the competences expected of teachers, directors and supervisors, and are developing the teaching material on this theme, to be distributed in every primary and secondary school in Argentina.
3. With respect to the graffiti which appeared in the Yad Vashen Museum, the **Argentine Jewish-Christian Brotherhood** joined in the condemnation expressed by various sectors of Argentine society.
4. On April 16th, on the occasion of its 19th anniversary, the **Holocaust Museum** expressed its recognition of the work carried out by the **CAJC** for the eradication of all forms of discrimination, prejudice, intolerance, racism, as well as of the abuse of religion to achieve political and national domination.

G. Holocaust Denial

1. The Republic of Argentina is strongly against the denial of the Holocaust, and has responded swiftly and firmly in condemnation of every statement of denial.
2. The Republic of Argentina co-sponsored Resolution 60/7 on the commemoration of the Holocaust which established January 27th as the International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust.
3. The Republic of Argentina co-sponsored Resolution 61/255 which categorically condemns Holocaust denial and requires Member States to reject any declaration made to that effect.
4. Moreover, the **Generations of the Shoah** organization in Argentina works on this issue with pupils from various secondary schools by means of a workshop that includes a multimedia presentation entitled “Negationism: A structure to be dismantled”.
5. **DAIA’s** Centre of Studies set up a research project about Negationism of the Shoah in the Law Faculty of the “Universidad de Buenos Aires” (DeyCT Projects - 2010/11).

H. Prevention of Genocide

I) Regional forums for the prevention of genocide

1. The Republic of Argentina considers that being a member of ITF also entails an obligation to promote initiatives for the prevention of future genocides. As a result, the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship** is part of a troika, together with Switzerland and Tanzania, which organizes a series of regional forums for the prevention of genocide.

The first of these forums was held in Buenos Aires in December 2008, and was attended by government representatives from Latin American and Caribbean countries, by NGOs and by experts on the matter, such as Professor Yehuda Bauer. In 2010, the second forum took place in Arusha, Tanzania, while in 2011 the third forum was held in Bern. The fourth forum is expected to take place in Asia, more specifically in Cambodia, a country that recently agreed to host the event in 2013.

2. The main objective of this initiative is to raise awareness, through regionally-focused work, in order to give visibility to the issue on the international agenda, by highlighting the need to prevent genocide and other mass atrocities, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Its long-term goal is the strengthening and consolidation of a global structure based on existing and emerging prevention systems, such as the joint offices of the special advisers of the UN Secretary-General on the prevention of genocide and the responsibility to protect, early warning systems, the establishment of national focal points, amongst others.

3. It is important to point out that Argentina undertook the commitment to promote this issue in view of its recent history, bearing in mind that the process of remembrance, truth, justice and reparation is a central pillar of its human rights policy.

II) Latin American Network for the Prevention of Genocide

On March 29th and 30th, the Latin American Network for the Prevention of Genocide was launched, an event organized jointly by the **Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR), the **Argentine Secretariat for Human Rights**, and the Brazilian Secretariat for Human Rights, with the support of the Special Advisor for the Prevention of Genocide of the United Nations Secretary-General.

This programme is aimed at the prevention of future atrocities on the basis of Latin America's wealth of experience on the matter, through the development of a community of civil servants who are sensitive to the issue and well-informed. Its ultimate goal is to incorporate and

develop, through regional training and cooperation, the concept of education in the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities as a priority on Latin America's regional agenda.

This unprecedented meeting between civil servants from all over Latin America is extremely significant, as this Network is unique throughout the region. In this way, this initiative seeks to set a precedent on a global level, for which participating countries have committed themselves to work in close collaboration to turn this original initiative into a reality.

The Network inauguration event was attended by civil servants from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Panama and Colombia, who put forward different proposals regarding the methods and contents of the programme, whose curriculum will be coordinated by the experts Daniel Feierstein and James Waller. Also participating as observers were civil servants from the African union, from the African Commission on Human Rights and from the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.

This event will be continued through a series of activities, including a seminar in Auschwitz (Poland), organized in conjunction with the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

III) Cooperation with the AIPR

In 2011, the **Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs** signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR), with the aim of enshrining the existing cooperation between the two parties while at the same time devising future activities in the field of genocide prevention that shall be implemented jointly. According to the provisions of the memorandum, civil servants from this Ministry of Foreign Affairs responsible for matters of human rights and genocide prevention are to continue participating regularly in the training courses on the issue organized by the AIPR every year in Krakow, Poland.