

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE TASK FORCE FOR
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON HOLOCAUST EDUCATION, REMEMBRANCE, AND
RESEARCH (ITF), DECEMBER 2011**

Introduction

1. The promotion and protection of human rights is an integral part of Argentina's policy of State, also set as a priority by the current National Government. Therefore, based on the deep belief that Holocaust remembrance is closely linked to the need to guarantee memory, truth, and justice in every case of truth and human rights, the Argentine Republic still maintains the commitment it took on in the year 2000. In this respect, activities related to Holocaust education, remembrance and research are being conducted through three ministries and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) that constitute Argentina's National Standing Consultative Council (ITF Local Chapter). The Council serves as a forum for discussion and exchange of information and development of activities and initiatives to promote ITF's goals.

2. The *pro-tempore* chairmanship of the Standing Consultative Council is organized through a rotational system involving various public bodies. Throughout 2011, the Ministry of Education has been the group coordinator and, in the fulfillment of its duties, has been holding meetings every month in order to organize activities in the country. Representatives of the Secretariat of Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship; and representatives from organizations of the civil society interested in the topic have been participating in these meetings. Currently, the Local Chapter is made up by these three bodies of State, working in collaboration with the following organizations of the civil society: Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA); Asociación Israelita de Sobrevivientes de la Persecución Nazi, *Sherit Hapleitá*; Generations of the Shoah in Argentina, *B'nai B'rith*; Centro Simón Wiesenthal; Confraternidad Argentina Judeo Cristiana (CAJC); Consejo Superior de Educación Católica Conferencia Episcopal Argentina (CONSUDEC); Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas (DAIA); Fundación Memoria del Holocausto y Museo del Holocausto de Buenos Aires; Junta Coordinadora de Asociaciones de la Enseñanza Privada (COORDIEP); Asociación Nuevos Derechos del Hombre and Anne Frank House Argentina.

3. In an attempt to raise visibility to the work of the Local Chapter, the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship now includes a link containing information on the ITF and Argentina's participation, as well as related documents.¹

4. The present report is submitted in the context of the work the Argentinean government has been carrying out since 2006, which was acknowledged by the December 2010 Plenary Meeting of ITF Member States through the implementation of a resolution put forth by Argentina, Norway and Austria to establish a regular reporting mechanism. While the terms of reference and mechanism have not been approved by the Plenary² yet, Argentina's Government submits this report as it has been doing on a regular basis up to date.

5. This report comprises the activities carried out from June 2011 to the first Plenary session in December 2011. The report has been prepared taking into account the response provided by the various public agencies concerned and the above mentioned NGOs.

6. The report consists of eight sections, namely A) Activities of the ITF Local Chapter; B) Remembrance; C) Education; D) Research, Training and Academic Activities; E) Publications, Exhibitions and Film Exhibitions; F) Anti-Semitism; G) Holocaust Denial; and H) Genocide Prevention.

Preliminary Comments

1. The Argentine Republic is a federal country made up by 23 provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Besides the central Government's role of establishing and coordinating general policies, each province issues its own constitution, which provides Justice Administration and regulates their political, administrative, educational, economic and financial structure.

2. As a result, the National Government works together with the provinces to ensure their support to national policies as regards the Holocaust, for instance through the Federal Council of Human Rights and the Federal Council of Education, both constituted by representatives of national and provincial governments.

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.

A. ITF Local Chapter Activities

1. The ITF Local Chapter convenes monthly with the end of sharing information on Holocaust-related activities, setting up government measures aiming at fulfilling ITF's goals, and planning the participation of the Argentinean delegation in plenary meetings.

B. Remembrance

1. As a result of the 35th anniversary of "La noche de los lápices" (*Night of the Pencils*)³, on September 20 an activity was hosted at the **Ministry of Education** in collaboration with **Anne Frank House Argentina**. About 4000 high school students and students from teacher training institutes from the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA) and the province of Buenos Aires participated in the event.

Activities included workshops on "Political participation of the Youth" and three photo exhibits were visited, namely Anne Frank, From the Residence Act to State Terrorism, and Teaching Remembrance to Build a Future. The act came to an end with a music performance featuring songs banned during the coup d'état.

2. On August 24, **Generaciones de la Shoah and Sherit Hapleitá** commemorated the 70th anniversary of the Jedwabne massacre with the participation of community authorities and *Shoah* survivors, some of whom bared witness.

3. On October 4, *Rosh Hashanah* was celebrated in the headquarters of **Generaciones de la Shoah**, and on October 5, joint celebrations were held together with **Sherit Hapleitah** with the presence of community authorities. During Yom Kippur celebrations, a Holocaust survivor came by to tell his story.

4. In the city of Buenos Aires, a Central Act was set up in light of *Yom HaShoah*, in Teatro Coliseo. The event was organized by **DAIA, Sherit Hapleitah, Generaciones de la Shoah** and the **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum**. Acts were also hosted in the provinces of Corrientes, Chaco and in the city of Rosario, where commemorations were set up by the local headquarters of **DAIA**. In all cases, *Shoah* survivors were invited to provide their testimony.

³ The "Noche de los Lápices" commemorates the kidnapping, torturing and forced disappearance of a group of students during the Military Government who were demanding the Government to establish a student ticket for public transportation.

5. On Wednesday November 9, **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum, DAIA, and B'nai B'rith Argentina** commemorated *Kristallnacht*, the first Anti-Jewish pogrom of the Nazi regime. In that event, commemorative plaques were unveiled, and posters created by university students were exhibited. Citizens were invited to participate in the events carried out in the **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum**.

6. On June 16 2011, **DAIA** and the **British Embassy in Argentina** carried out an act to pay homage to the victims and survivors of the Holocaust, where one of them gave her testimony. Commemorations took place within the framework of DAIA's homage program, in place since 2005. Throughout the years, this program has staged commemorations together with diplomats from Romania, Slovakia, The Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium, Croatia, Greece, Lithuania, Russia, Norway and The Check Republic.

7. On August 25, **Centro Comunitario Chalom, DAIA, and Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum** observed an act in commemoration of the *Shoah* of the Jewish communities of Rhodes, Thessaloniki y Kos and all the Sephardic martyrs massacred by the Nazis during the Second World War.

8. On August 31, an act in commemoration of the victims and survivors of the Holocaust was organized by **DAIA** and the Embassy of Brazil in Argentina. DAIA's Chair and the Brazilian Ambassador to Argentina paid homage to a Luiz Martins de Souza Dantas, former Brazilian Ambassador to France during the Second World War, and Aracy de Carvalho-Guimaraes Rosa, assistant of the Brazilian Ambassador to Berlin during the same period. They risked their own lives to save 450 Jews from the Nazis and were thus recognized as Righteous among the Nations by Yad Vashem and the Jerusalem Holocaust Museum.

C. Education

1. The National Education Act sets as one of the goals of the national education policy to provide training and education in order to form citizens committed to the ethical and democratic values of freedom, solidarity, pacific solutions to conflict, respect for human rights, responsibility, and honesty. Taking into consideration the constitutional criteria of unity and federalism, the Education Act establishes that the regulation and administration of the national education system is a concurrent responsibility of the National Ministry of Education and the Ministries of Education of the provinces in the 24 jurisdictions. All of them agree on

education policies within the Federal Council of Education, chaired by the National Minister of Education.

2. In March 2009, the **Ministry of Education** and the **Standing Consultative Council** (ITF Local Chapter) reached a consensus on the Working Plan 2009/2011. The proposal was devised, on the one hand, to introduce and develop a teachers training course on Holocaust, as suggested by the Minister of Education at the time, and, on the other, to comply with the new National Education Act. The Plan was submitted for consideration of the Ministers of Education of the 24 jurisdictions in Argentina, within the context of the Federal Council of Education. As a result, on May 29, 2009, **Resolution 80/2009** was passed.

3. During 2010 and 2011, the **National Ministry of Education** worked on the basis of two core issues contained in Resolution 80/2009: 1) institutionalization of “Education and Remembrance” in the Education System, and 2) consolidation of the National Network of Experts on “Education and Remembrance”. More than a year after the creation of the Network, consolidation efforts have included fluent contact with members, training activities, and joint action planning. To date, some provinces have implemented “Education and Remembrance”-related actions, while others have agreed on holding seminars and workshops. Thanks to the collaborative work between specialists of “Program Education and Remembrance” of the National Ministry of Education, some activities have been scheduled and undertaken, and others are being developed and managed with the help of experts from the provincial Network and other professionals. While these actions seem to be very promising, some provinces are having difficulties to consolidate the Network we are working on. In this regard, various actions oriented to teacher and technician professional training were carried out in provincial ministries.

4. During the second semester of 2011 and within the context of the “Holocaust Education Plan”, the **National Ministry of Education** carried on with the consolidation of the National Network of Education and Remembrance Benchmarks through ongoing contact, and joint training and activity planning. Some provinces have managed to implement Educational and Remembrance activities, while others have agreed on carrying out seminars and workshops. In both cases, activities result from the joint work of specialists from the Education and Remembrance Program and the provincial benchmarks in the Network.

5. The **National Ministry of Education** offers various training activities throughout the entire territory of the Nation. This measure aims at promoting tools and resources that facilitate the difficult task of teaching remembrance. Training courses are carried out with supervisors, directors, provincial technical teams from different levels, elementary school teachers, and

teachers and students from teacher training institutes. So far, the provinces of Chaco, Chubut, La Rioja, Corrientes, Misiones, Neuquén, San Juan, the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, and the Ministry of Education, the National Secretariat of Human Rights and Biblioteca Nacional de Maestros have taken part in these courses.

6. During the third quarter of 2011, **Anne Frank House** was visited by 2969 students. The Center received a group of 150 students from military schools and will go on with this activity until the end of the year. Grupo Ory, a group of hearing impaired students, and other people with disabilities also visited the centre. Thanks to improvements in infrastructure, people with motor disabilities were able to access the first floor by means of an elevator. Furthermore, the centre still offers guided tours for the hearing impaired and is now offering tours in English. All up, a total of 3646 people visited the centre during this period.

7. On July 24, the third “Proyecto Aprendiz” (Apprentice Project), organized by **Generaciones de la Shoah**, came to an end. The youth that participated in the project signed an Ethical Agreement, pursuant to which they commit themselves to represent their teachers before future generations and tell their stories. At the moment, 40 apprentices have been trained and are now able to convey survivor’s testimonies. This new experience bonds young people with *Shoah* survivors in an unprecedented manner. The program will be presented in different fields, with a view to opening up to the possibility of receiving apprentices from different backgrounds, with particular emphasis on non-Jewish people. This comes as a new way to combat anti-Semitism and Holocaust Denial.

8. On July 26, the four edition of “Proyecto Aprendiz” (Apprentice Project) was initiated, and a series of training seminars were held in September. In October, apprentices started holding meeting with survivors, which will continue until December 4. By then, 52 students will have completed the project.

9. **Generaciones de la Shoah** offers a course on “Cinema and the Shoah” called “Tuesdays in June”. This is a place for adults to Exchange views and opinions about the films broadcasted.

10. By the end of June, **Generaciones de la Shoah** launched a workshop and a multimedia presentation entitled “New media insults: Holocaust Uses and Abuses” within the framework of the Program Limud Keshet 2011. The work presents the Sacralization and trivialization of the Holocaust as the unwanted effects of the phenomenon, and analyzes the legitimacy of comparing it with other genocides.

11. In July, **Generaciones de la Shoah** hosted several presentations in various high schools on different issues, such as the Historical Background of the Holocaust and Nazi Propaganda.

12. In August, within the context of the Masbirim program, **Generaciones de la Shoah** co-sponsored a presentation by the Embassy of Poland in Buenos Aires. This Holocaust educational program is oriented to young people and organized by **Bamah** with the support of **Yad Vashem**.

13. The same month, **Generaciones de la Shoah** hosted a second gathering with young people and program "Marcha por la Vida" (Walk for Life.) In November, a third meeting was held.

14. The **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum** continues disseminating and raising awareness about the Holocaust—the Nazi systematic murder of six million Jews—. This is carried out through the implementation of activities in the Museum and throughout the country. Since education is at the core of the institution, the Museum together with different universities co-sponsors various courses, some of which include courses on Collective Identities and the National Being: Jewish integration in Argentina; a Seminar on the Nazis and the Holocaust in the Argentine literature; "Shoah and Human Rights"; and seminar on "Memory, Truth and Justice".

D. Research, Training and Academic Activities

1. On October 11 and 12, a course entitled "Pedagogical Strategies in Remembrance Sites" was conducted in the facilities of the **National Archive of Memory**. The activity was sponsored by the **Secretariat of Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Nation**, the **Red Federal de Sitios de Memoria** (Federal Network of Remembrance Sites), and the **Espacio Memoria y Derechos Humanos** (Human Rights and Remembrance Site) (former ESMA.)

The end of the activity was to elaborate proposals from different human rights pedagogical approaches, and was aimed to the staff of Remembrance Sites that used to function as clandestine detention centers (CDC) and other places related to State terrorism.

The debates and exhibitions dealt with the role of remembrance sites and their relation to the territory; tour and storytelling proposals; pedagogical strategies for children, youth and adults; remembrance sites as pedagogical sites and the elaboration of materials.

2. On Saturday July 16, a team of guides from **Anne Frank House** gathered to share their experiences, strengthen those areas in which they need greater training and build up their relationship. At the end of the first round of apprenticeships, they got together to assess the period with positive outcomes. New projects were suggested with a view to stimulating participation by apprentices and guides. The apprenticeship runs from 8 August until the end of November.

3. During August and September, **Anne Frank House** conducted more training sessions for guides. The centre also presented the manual **free2choose** in the **Ministry of Education of the Nation**. This required the training of 50 youth volunteers and 20 educators to coordinate debates.

4. On June 19, a delegation made up by the 8 winners of **Anne Frank House's** second literary contest, 2 guides, 2 coordinators and 26 members, among whom were the Vice Minister of Education of Autonomous City of Buenos Aires and a national deputy, travelled to The Netherlands to take part in "Amsterdam from Anne Frank's perspective."

5. For the third consecutive year, **Anne Frank House** and the **Ministry of Education of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires** launched the literary contest "From Anne Frank to our days." The proposal is aimed to students from 13 to 18 years old, and educators and guides from **Anne Frank House**. Once again, the jury will be integrated by representatives from the **Ministry of Education of the City of Buenos Aires, INADI, EUDEBA**, among others.

6. After **Anne Frank House** received an approval by the **Ministry of Education of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires** to serve as a Teacher Training Center (Resolution C-522), curricula were outlined. This was made possible thanks to cooperation from numerous professionals who are close to the Center and have extensive experience in the field of education, and deep knowledge about the issues addressed. The five courses presented are:

- 1) The origins of Nazism and the Holocaust. The various genocides in world history.
- 2) Writing as a practice of freedom. Anne Frank as a reader and writer.
- 3) Dilemmas of Freedom. Conflicting rights and debate methodology. An interactive film for the classroom.
- 4) Violence in the school environment. Understanding and preventing conflict. Conflict resolution strategies as a tool to learn to live with others in the classroom.
- 5) Children and youngsters as legal persons. A didactic approach to the exercise of Human Rights between discrimination and the value of diversity.
- 6) Workshop on the use of didactic materials, for schools and school teachers that are close to the center.

7. A group of police officers from the **Metropolitan Police of Buenos Aires** took a seminar on the Holocaust offered by the **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum**.

8. **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum** conducts training seminars for the **Federal Police cadets**, aiming at providing future officers with information and tools so that they know how to act in cases of discrimination.

9. The First Seminar for Argentinean Educators took place from June 13 to 16 and was organized by **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum and Memorial**. 23 educators from different provinces participated in the event.

10. **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum** launched a call for scholarships for January and February 2012. These are aimed to educators from both the Jewish and non Jewish educational network.

11. In September, **Generaciones de la Shoah** trained 35 youth volunteers (informal educators) through the presentation of the educational material "A Beacon for Humanity" and the delivery of the publication "Cuadernos de la Shoah 1". Every month, the institution lends a room for a reading group to gather.

12. **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum** received the Assistant Director of "The Emanuel Ringelblum Jewish Historical Institute" of Warsaw, Poland, who seemed interested in the Museum's educational projects and the possibilities of exchange and joint action.

E. Publications, Exhibitions and Film Exhibitions

1. On November 1, "Cuadernos de la Shoah 2: The two wars of Nazism, the story of History" was presented in the Argentine **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina**.

2. During the second semester of 2011, The **Ministry of Education of the Nation** continued distributing the collection "Education and Remembrance", comprising three books: "Holocausto: preguntas, respuestas y propuestas para su enseñanza" (Holocaust: Questions, Answers and Teaching Proposals); "Pensar Malvinas" (Thinking about The Malvinas); and "Pensar la dictadura: terrorismo de Estado en Argentina" (Analyzing the Dictatorship: State Terrorism in Argentina). More copies of the collection were also distributed in secondary schools and Teacher Training Institutes throughout the country.

3. Through an agreement with the **Ministry of Education of the City of Buenos Aires, Anne Frank House** agreed to edit a book and a DVD with the literary works of the winners of the contest and the educational projects that reached the final assessment stage in 2009 and 2010. The material will contain a synthesis of each of the 35 educational projects presented those years. The DVD will contain the complete projects and literary works (around 75) presented those years. The book will also include a section on how to elaborate projects with some steps to follow: diagnosing, setting goals, design, implementation, assessment, etc.

4. **Anne Frank House**'s bookstore sold more than 210 copies of different educational materials and distributed copies of "Never Again Testimonies. From Anne Frank to our days" among the new guides and volunteers.

5. **Generaciones de la Shoah** is still distributing "Cuadernos de la Shoah: Justos y Salvadores" (Booklets of the Shoah: The Righteous and the Savers") among teachers, researchers and institutions from the Jewish environment in general. The booklet can also be downloaded from the institutional website, together with "De Cara al Futuro" (Looking to the Future.) Moreover, multimedia presentations used in various activities, such as "A Beacon for Humanity", "Holocaust, Anti-Semitism and Denial" and "Jews Are News" were updated.

6. Since 1994, **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum** has been publishing the magazine Nuestra Memoria (Our Memory), which constitutes a substantial contribution to the study of the Shoah and extending the existing bibliography in Spanish. This is distributed for free amongst educators and educational institutions throughout the country and abroad. In December the 35th edition will be published.

7. Various books were presented under the auspices of the **Holocaust Museum**, among them: "Final Station", by Hugo Coya; "Sobrevivir dos veces" (Twice a Survivor), by Deferal Judge Daniel Rafecas, which tells the testimonial story of Sara Rus, Shoah survivor and Mother of Plaza de Mayo; and "Concert for Leah", by Maira Landa. Several e-books can be accessed through the **Holocaust Museum**'s website: "A Portrayal of Anti-Semitism", "The Story of Kristallnacht", "The Hell of Treblinka".

8. **DAIA** released an article written by the Chair of **Generaciones de la Shoah** in Argentina, on Trivialization of the Shoah, included in the "Annual Report on Anti-Semitism in Argentina" (2011.)

The report includes the conclusions of a survey conducted by **DAIA** and other institutions about the way Jews are seen in the Argentinean society. The study included a question on "whether the Jews talk too much about what they went through during the Holocaust." Out of the 1510 people surveyed from different age groups and social spheres, 49% answered "strongly agree" and "agree."

9. The **Holocaust Museum** has a travelling library that goes around the country. It contains a collection of books, DVDs, posters and a booklet with a comprehensive curricular program to address the Holocaust in the classroom. The material developed and sent to the **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum** by its peer in Houston is available to all the schools and institutions that request it.

10. The **Museum** also has a specialized Book and Video Library containing more than 3000 books in Spanish, Yiddish, Polish and German, which is open to the community. The books are catalogued in the following sections: Education and the Shoah, Concentration and Extermination Camps (Lager), Neo-Nazism and Holocaust Denial, Historical and Sociological Studies on the Shoah, Refugees, Anti-Semitism, Human Rights, Art and the Shoah, Other Victims (Armenians, Gypsies, People with Disabilities, Homosexuals), Nazis in Latin America.

11. **Anne Frank House** extended the exhibition of "The Freedom of Being" due to the large turnout.

12. In August 2011, **Anne Frank House** exhibited "Anne Frank, a Current Story" in the city of Ohiggins (Buenos Aires), within the framework of the Celebrations for Peace, organized by the Focolare Movement. In September, the same art work was exhibited during the commemoration of La Noche de los Lápices (Night of the Pencils) in Buenos Aires.

13. **Anne Frank House** in Argentina presented the manual **free2choose** in diverse cities of the province of Buenos Aires.

14. Since the beginning of 2011, **Generaciones de la Shoah** has been supporting a program organized by **Yad Vashem** to complete witness reports and gather as much information as possible from *Shoah* victims and survivors. The commission is composed of young volunteers in charge of contacting survivors and helping them fill in the documents.

15. **Generaciones de la Shoah** has been holding informal meetings called "Cinema and the Shoah" in the facilities of the **AMIA**. It is a monthly film cycle dealing with the clarification and diffusion of the complex nature of the Shoah. Among the films broadcasted during the second semester we find "Elie Et Nous", "Protector", and "John Rabe".

16. Sefarad-Israel House in Madrid presented the travelling exhibition "Visados para la Libertad" in Mendoza, under the auspices of **Buenos Aires Holocaust Museum** and the **Latin American Jewish Congress**. The exhibition is also displayed in Concordia, La Plata y Paraguay.

17. The **Holocaust Museum** inaugurated the exhibition "Abandonment/Restitution" by Liana Strasberg.

18. The **Holocaust Museum** also displayed "Eichmann. He lived among us". This work aims at remembering and raising awareness about how one of the major killers of the 20th century lived among us.

19. The same institution is broadcasting a documentary film about the life of Mengele, edited by the History Channel.

20. The **Museum** also put on display the Works of graphic design students from Universidad Nacional del Nordeste (U.N.N.E.) This time, the end is to address the Shoah from a different perspective, without showing violence or concentration or extermination camps.

21. The **Holocaust Museum** also displayed travelling exhibitions “A Day in the Warsaw Ghetto” and “Korczak and the Legend of the Lodz Ghetto Children” in the cities of Concordia (Entre Ríos) and La Plata, respectively.

22. During the Long Night of Museums in Buenos Aires, in November, the **Holocaust Museum** organized different activities free of charge, such as survivor’s testimonies, choir presentations, and film exhibitions.

23. The **Museum** also organizes a weekly Cinema and debate cycle.

F. Anti-Semitism

1. Within the context of its commitment to the ITF, the Argentine Republic acknowledges the need to be alert of any display of discrimination, including anti-Semitism.

2. **DAIA** published the conclusions of a survey carried out by the Anti Defamation League and the Gino Germani Institute of the University of Buenos Aires, on the social representations of the Jewish community in Argentina. The study included the following question “Do you think that the Jews talk too much about what happened during the Holocaust?” Of the 1510 people interviewed (from different age and social groups), 49% responded affirmatively using the formula “agree” “fully agree”. The report was presented on 4 October.

3. On December 2, 2010 the annual Report on Anti-Semitism in Argentina was presented at Universidad Católica Argentina. The report analyzes Shoah Denial and denounces acts classified as anti-Semitic, since they frequently involve the symbolic methodology used by the Nazis. Among panelists, there was Jacek Kastelaniec, Director of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Foundation in Poland, who was welcomed by DAIA’s authorities and the Vice-Chancellor of Universidad Prebistero Víctor Manuel Fernández.

4. In April 2011, within the framework of a collective action taken with the help of **DAIA**, against Google Inc. (USA), the cessation of the illegal spreading of discriminatory slogans stated with the intent of establishing anti-Semitic libels, expressions of *Shoah* denial, and calling for violence against people, was requested. The judge sustained the action and imposed an injunction.

G. Holocaust Denial

1. The Argentine Republic maintains a strong position against Holocaust denial, and has given prompt and firm response condemning each declaration in this regard.
2. The Argentine Republic co-sponsored Resolution 60/7 on Holocaust remembrance, which declared January 27 the **International Holocaust Remembrance Day**.
3. The Argentine Republic co-sponsored Resolution 61/255, which condemns without reservation Holocaust denial and urges Member States to repel any related expression.
4. Likewise, **Generaciones de la Shoah Argentina** works on the issue with students from different secondary schools through a workshop that includes a multimedia presentation entitled "Denial: A Structure to Dismantle."
5. **DAIA's** Centre of Studies has been carrying out a research project on Shoah denial together with the School of Law of the University of Buenos Aires since 2010 to date, called "A Comparison of International Law. Holocaust Denial in Argentina."
6. The "Annual Report on Anti-Semitism in Argentina" (2010) drafted by **DAIA's Center for Social Studies** contains a chapter dealing with Holocaust denial which was written in the framework of the project mentioned above.

H. Genocide Prevention

1. The Argentine Republic also believes that membership to the ITF entails the obligation of promoting initiatives for the prevention of future genocides. As a result, the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship** and Switzerland jointly organize regional fora on the matter. The first forum took place in Buenos Aires in December 2008, with the participation of government representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean, representatives from NGOs and experts in the field, such as Professor Yehuda Bauer. The second edition was held in Tanzania. In April 2011, the Third Regional Forum on the Prevention of Genocide was held in Berna. The initiative was co-organized by Switzerland, Tanzania and Argentina. This edition of the forum was devoted to European countries, regional European institutions, international institutions, NGOs. The forum followed-up on the previous meetings held in Buenos Aires (2008) and Tanzania (2010) for Latin America and Africa, respectively. The main goal of the initiative is to raise awareness and highlight the international agenda through

regional work—the need to prevent genocide and other mass atrocities, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The long-term goals are to strengthen and consolidate a global structure based on existent and new early warning systems and prevention systems, such as the Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect, and to appoint national focal points, among others. The Argentine Republic took on the commitment to promote this aim, considering its recent history, and taking the process of memory, truth, justice and reparation as the central axis of its human rights policy. Argentina believes that experience reveals military interventions are never under control or free from bloodshed, thus, the use of armed forces must be the last resource and be considered only after having exhausted other alternative pacific means. Therefore, Argentina pointed to the experience of Latin-America in the field of prevention, where political deployment opposes military deployment. In this regard, a reference was made to the experience in Pando (Bolivia.) To conclude, the country stressed the importance of discussing early-warning systems and prevention strategies based on political and diplomatic stages, which should be considered a privileged tool.