

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE TASK FORCE FOR
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON HOLOCAUST EDUCATION, REMEMBRANCE, AND
RESEARCH (ITF), JUNE 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 the Argentina's National Standing Consultative Council. 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 by means of a rotational system involving the various public bodies involved. During 2011, the Ministry of Education is the group coordinator and, in the fulfilment of its duties, convenes monthly meetings so as to organize activities in Argentina. 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 will take part 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 y Centro de Ana Frank 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 practice carried out by the Argentinean government since 2006, acknowledged by the December 2010 Plenary Meeting of ITF Member States through the implementation of a resolution proposed by Argentina, Norway and Austria for establishing a regular report mechanism. While the terms of reference have not been set by competent Work Groups² yet, Argentina's Government submits this report as it has been doing on a regular basis up to date.

5. This report comprises activities carried out from December 2010 to the first 2011 Meeting. The report has been prepared taking into account the response provided by the several competent public agencies and the above mentioned NGOs.

6. The report consists of eight sections, namely 1) Activities of the ITF Local Chapter; 2) Remembrance; 3) Education; 4) Research, Training and Academic Activities; 5) Publications, Exhibitions and Film Exhibitions; 6) Anti-Semitism; 7) Holocaust Denial; and 8) 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 provinces to ensure their support to national policies as regards Holocaust, for instance, through the Federal Council of Human

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

Rights and the Federal Council of Education, both constituted by representatives of national and provincial governments.

A. ITF Local Chapter Activities

1. 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.

2. On March 14, 2011, the Local Chapter welcomed the Chair of the ITF, Ambassador Karel de Beer, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship. Mr. de Beer also met with the Vice Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Alberto D'Alotto. On this occasion, Mr. de Beer conveyed the ideas and projects to be implemented during his tenure, while members of the Local Chapter offered an overview of the diverse activities that they have been developing in terms of Shoah education, memory and research.

B. Remembrance

1. Throughout the year, several Holocaust remembrance acts were held. As every year since 2006, the **International Holocaust Remembrance Day** was commemorated on January 27, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution. Celebrations were headed by the National Minister of Education, and joined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Defence, the Secretary of Human Rights, and the Secretary of Worship. Other 200 people, including national and provincial officials, diplomatic representatives of foreign States accredited in the country, Shoah survivors, and representatives of the civil society were also present. There, two Holocaust survivors gave testimony. The orchestra of high-school "Bernabé Aráoz", from San Miguel de Tucumán, closed the ceremony. Moreover, there was an exhibition by Eugenia Bekeris, entitled "Negra leche de amanecer", which portrays Shoah survivors. The memorial was mirrored in other provinces of the country. This can be exemplified by the act held by the Government Secretariat and **Delegation of Jewish – Argentine Associations (DAIA)** in Resistencia, province of Chaco.

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

2. Likewise, since 1953, political representatives of the Jewish community, the **DAIA**, have been commemorating the “Warsaw Ghetto Uprising” together with national and local government authorities, in the provinces of Córdoba, Chaco, Mendoza, Corrientes, and the city of Rosario, for example. With a view to honour the date in schools, the National Ministry of Education has declared it the “Day for Cultural Diversity”, and has included it in the school calendar in the different provinces.

3. Every May, the **Association of Survivors of the Nazi Persecutions (*Sherit Hapleitá*)**, **DAIA** and **Generations of the Shoah** in Argentina commemorate the victory of the Allies over Nazi Germany, with the participation of national authorities, intellectuals, and diplomatic representatives of various States accredited to the country. This year, celebrations took place on May 17.

4. With the participation of the National Minister of Education, Prof. Alberto Sileoni, the Warsaw’s Ghetto Uprising was observed within the framework of the Day for Cultural Diversity in the **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires** on Friday April 17. The President of the Museum, Mr. Mario Feferbaum, welcomed the audience and expressed his gratitude to the Ministry of Education for their presence and actions in the field. Rabbi Rubén Saferstein joined the event with his words and led the *Kadish* and *El Male Rajamim*. Irene Dab, Holocaust survivor, gave her testimony. Six candles were lit in the memory of the 6 million Jews assassinated during the Shoah. Holocaust survivors and their children also attended the event, together with friends of the Museum and members of its Board of Directors; Ioav Adler, cultural attaché of the Embassy of Israel; other representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to the country; David Smith, Director of the UN Information Centre in Buenos Aires; the Director of Institutional Relations of the Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires; the Director of Fundación Apoyo al AIF; the Coordinator of the Special Group for Legal Assistance – Ministry of Security of the Nation; the Coordinator of Program “History and Remembrance” of the Ministry of Education of the Nation; Adriana Roisenstraj, Advisor for the Ministry of Education of the Nation; the Director of *Parque de la Memoria*, Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires; the Dean of the Catholic University of the Province of Salta, Deacon Roberto Bassetto; and Presbyter Vicente de Luca. Plaques were unveiled to remember the victims. The Government of the City of Buenos Aires also launched an event to celebrate

the Day for Cultural Diversity, where the tendering process to build a Shoah Square in Palermo, city of Buenos Aires, was initiated.

B. Education

1. The National Education Law establishes the training of citizens committed to the ethical and democratic values of freedom, solidarity, pacific solutions to conflict, respect for human rights, responsibility, and honesty as the goals of the national education policy. Taking into consideration the constitutional criteria of unity and federalism, the Education Law 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 Law. The Plan was submitted for the consideration of the Ministers of Education of the 24 jurisdictions in Argentina, in the sphere of the Federal Council of Education. As a result, on May 29, 2009, **Resolution 80/2009** was passed. The lines of work are:

1. Development of material reflecting two aspects: a) selection of transfer-appropriate content, and b) development of didactic activities according to each level of education.
2. Creation of a network of jurisdictions that works with Shoah from the National Ministry of Education, together with other government agencies and NGOs.
3. Submittal of materials and presentation of the network to the Federal Council of Education.
4. Use of materials in Teacher Training Institutes. Agreeing with authorities from Universities and other Institutes on the use and exploitation of materials.
5. Training for practicing teachers. Articulating activities with the different jurisdictions and institutes.

6. During 2010 and 2011, the **National Ministry of Education** worked on the basis of two core themes contained in Resolution 80/2009: 1) institutionalization of “Education and Remembrance” in the Education System, and 2) consolidation of the National Network of “Education and Remembrance” experts. 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 belonging to the provincial Network and other professionals. While these actions seem to be very promising, we have realized some provinces are having difficulties to consolidate the Network we are working on. In this regard, various actions oriented to teacher and technician training were carried out in provincial ministries. For instance:

a) Province of Tucumán (February and March 2011.) A training course was conducted in the Ministry of Education of the province, with technical teams from different areas. The local “Education and Remembrance” team also convened to plan future meetings and actions to be carried out throughout the year. Furthermore, three training sessions were held with primary and secondary school teachers, and teachers and principals from Teacher Training Institutes. During these gatherings, “Education and Remembrance” policies were introduced and workshops and conferences were conducted using materials prepared by the National Ministry of Education.

b) Province of Buenos Aires (March 2011). At school N° 44 of the Province of Buenos Aires, located in Villa Fiorito, Lomas de Zamora, materials prepared by the program “Education and Remembrance” of the National Ministry of Education were presented on May 24, which included the collection “Education and Remembrance”, and posters for primary and secondary schools.

c) Province of Córdoba (April and May 2011). Teacher Training workshops on Armenian Genocide, Shoah, and State Terrorism were conducted from the viewpoint of Human Rights. These workshops, organized by the department of Human Rights of the Ministry of Education of Córdoba—whose authorities are members of the Network of Education and Remembrance Consultants—have the purpose of providing continuing education for secondary school teachers and those from Teacher Training Institutes. Materials elaborated by the National

Ministry of Education were used. Moreover, the fourth meeting of the National Network on Education and Remembrance was convened at the historical City Council of Córdoba on May 4 and 5. About 60 professionals from the provinces attended the event. In the morning of the first day, the team of "Education and Remembrance" delivered a lecture entitled "35 years: The Challenge of Teaching the Recent Past to new Generations." In the afternoon, semiologist Héctor Schmucler, native of Córdoba, addressed a conference called "Collective Memories and Beliefs." Subsequently, commissions gathered in groups to discuss the work concerning each separate province, and to give way to the exchange of experiences all over the country. At the end of the day, attendees visited the Provincial Memory Archive, which serves as a space for promotion of the memory. The second day, attendees worked in commissions as well, and later on, the activity "Genocide Education" was conducted. The preliminary document was discussed with professionals representing each province. This experience was very enlightening and enriching given the realities and views of the local people. Former clandestine detention centre used during the last dictatorship "La Perla" was visited, and the meeting was closed there, with an intervention by the "Education and Remembrance" team.

d) Province of Catamarca (May 2011). The first teachers' training course on "Education and Remembrance" was carried out. This first gathering dealt with Memory, Transmission and Holocaust, and about 80 teachers from the entire province participated thereof. The books "*La Shoah en la pantalla*" (Shoah on the screen), "*Memorias en fragmentos*" (Memory in fragments), and "*Seminario 2006*" (Seminar 2006), from the collection "Education and Remembrance" were presented, together with primary and secondary school posters. On the first day, a tutorial on Pedagogy and Memory was held, and three subjects were introduced, namely Holocaust, Malvinas Islands, and State Terrorism, with the help of an exercise with pictures. In the afternoon, there was a lecture on Remembrance, and afterwards, a provincial spot dealt with the military dictatorship in Catamarca. The second day specifically focused on Holocaust education from a historical point of view, as well as on the need of working on these fields in the classroom and how to address them. A special focus was also put on Catamarca's regional aspects.

e) Province of Santiago del Estero (May 2011.) A meeting was convened as part of the cycle "Education and Remembrance." In this first gathering, Memory, transmission and Holocaust were addressed with the participation of approximately 70 students and instructors from Teacher Training Institutes. Books from collection "Education and Remembrance" were presented "*Shoah en la pantalla*" (Shoah on the screen), "*Memorias en fragmentos*" (Memory in fragments). On the first day there was a lecture on Pedagogy and Memory, and emphasis

was put on three subjects: Holocaust, Malvinas Islands, and State terrorism, through an exercise with pictures. The military dictatorship in Santiago del Estero was also addressed. On the second day, Holocaust education was targeted from a historical perspective, as well as the importance of teaching about it in the classroom and how to do it.

7. On May 23, a Decree establishing the compulsory nature of Shoah education in the schools of the province of Entre Ríos was signed by the Provincial governor.

8. The provinces of Tucumán and Misiones are preparing their new Education Law and **DAIA** is taking part in the process as an advisor on how to include the subject of the Shoah.

9. **Generations of the Shoah in Argentina** continues with the project called “Project Apprentice”, launched in April 2010 with its first group of 11 couples of Apprentices (young people) and Teachers (survivors of the Shoah). On December 8, the second group of youngsters completed its work. Thirteen youngsters signed an “Ethical Pledge” undertaking a commitment to represent their Teachers (the survivors) in future generations, telling their story and incarnating subjectively their experiences. Together with the first group, there is a total of 24 Apprentices ready to convey orally witnesses’ testimonies. The program will be introduced in different contexts, giving rise to the possibility of having apprentices coming from diverse origins, with a particular stress on non-Jews. The incorporation of non-Jewish Apprentices constitutes a new way to fight against antisemitism and Shoah denial. On April 29, 2011, the training of the third “Project Apprentice” group was initiated with 17 new participants, and training sessions were provided throughout May. Gatherings with survivors will begin in June, and the third group will formally end on July 24

C. Research, Training and Academic Activities

1. On April 18, the **Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba**, together with **DAIA**, the Armenian National Council, and the local Police Academy carried out an intensive course in the province on the Shoah, Human Rights, and Genocide-related issues.

2. On 9 June, the **National Secretariat of Human Rights**, through the Argentine Network of Bioethics and Human Rights, organized a seminar called “The Nazi Medical Experiments and the Nuremberg Code. Memory and prospective in bioethics in human rights for research”. Sara Rus, Holocaust survivor and member of Mothers of Plaza de Mayo (Founding Line); Pedro Boschan, doctor, psychoanalyst and Professor of Mental Health of the University of Buenos Aires and member of “Generations of the Shoah in Argentina”; and Salomón Feldberg, Holocaust survivor and victim of hepatitis.

3 On December 3, 2010, the “DAIA Banco Galicia Award” was granted to “capacity-building specialists” in general, and teachers who received training and contributed to the effective inclusion of Shoah related content in the school curricula of Mar del Plata and Córdoba during 2010.

4. The United Nations Information Centre in Buenos Aires and **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires** scheduled a videoconference with the Central Headquarters of the Organization and Washington’s Holocaust Memorial Museum, in which Argentinean students from Michael Hand and León XIII schools took part, together with youngsters from Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Panama, Mexico, and Paraguay. During the gathering, the video “Footprints and Hope” was exhibited and followed by the testimony of a Shoah survivor residing in the USA. Finally there was a space for questions.

5. Approximately 90 educators, among whom there were teachers, principals, supervisors, advanced students, and journalists, participated in a seminar in Corral de Bustos, Ifflinger, province of Córdoba, organized by former scholarship holders from Jerusalem’s Holocaust Museum (Yad Vashem), and supported by **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires**.

6. Deputy Superintendent Daniel Pérez and Inspector Daniela Lecina, joined by the Executive Director of **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires**, Ms. Graciela Jinich, carried out a Workshop on Discrimination and Holocaust at the Police Academy of the Argentine Federal Police, with participation by 400 youngsters. To conclude, the Museum, handed materials for the library of the institution.

7. The **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires** participated in the first Seminar on Holocaust History and Memory, to pay homage to Mr. David Bankier Z'L. Some teachers who are *alumni* of Yad Vashem and Houston's Holocaust Museums who work in university developing programmes throughout the country also took part in the seminar. The event was coordinated by Mr. Leo Senkman and Mr. Iosi Goldstein. The opening took place at the School of Law of Buenos Aires University, and was led by the Dean of the School, Ms. Mónica Pinto, the President of Museo del Holocausto, Mr. Mario Feferbaum and the Professor in charge of elective course "Holocaust, Genocide and Fight Against Discrimination", Mr. Gregorio Flax.

8. The UNESCO Chair on Human Rights at Universidad Nacional del Comahue, the Chair on Philosophy of Law at the School of Arts and Social Sciences, the Elective Chair on Hebrew Studies at Centro Hebraico de Neuquén and the **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires**, created the Workshop "*Humanidad frente al Holocausto – La Shoah*" (The Human Kind in the face of the Holocaust-Shoah).

9. The **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires** and the Human Rights Department of the National Gendarmerie hosted a seminar on the Holocaust at the National Gendarmerie Academy "Cabo Raúl R. Cuello", in the province of Córdoba. The seminar was attended by 500 participants, which included 1st year students, Officers, Deputy Officers and teachers interested in the field. The exhibition "*Visados para la Libertad*" (Visas for Freedom) from Casa Sefarad-Israel was exhibited at Gendarmerie Academy "Cabo Raúl R. Cuello" for two weeks. Materials for the library and attendees were also distributed.

10. Together with professionals from the **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires** and Shoah survivors, seminars on the subject were held in San Salvador, Province of Entre Ríos. Members of the Board of Directors of the Israeli Association Barón Hirsh; San Salvador Townhall, and its Mayor, Hugo Vilhem, the President of the City Council, and the Presidents of the Groups also participated in the event. Talks were scheduled for public school students, and Sara Rus, Holocaust survivor, was named Illustrious Citizen.

11. The **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires** launched a call to apply for scholarships to study in Jerusalem during January and February 2011. 26 Argentineans were awarded with a scholarship.

12. 25 Argentinean teachers were granted a scholarship to attend a seminar to be held from June 13 to 16, 2011 in Paris, at Shoah Memorial, together with the **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires**.

D. Publications, Exhibitions and Film Exhibitions

1. The **National Ministry of Education** assembled a series of publications from the collection "Education and Remembrance", comprising three books: "Holocausto: preguntas, respuestas y propuestas para su enseñanza" (Holocaust: questions, answers and proposals for its teaching); "Pensar Malvinas" (Thinking about Malvinas); and "Pensar la dictadura: terrorismo de Estado en Argentina" (Thinking about the Dictatorship: State Terrorism in Argentina). This semester, more copies of the collection were distributed in secondary schools and Teacher Training Institutes throughout the country. The collection is also distributed in teacher training sessions, where materials are introduced together with activities to reflect on.

2. In keeping with the "Day of Coexistence in Cultural Diversity to remember the Warsaw Ghetto" (Res. CFE 126/00) and the "Day for Tolerance and Respect Among Peoples" to commemorate the genocide suffered by the Armenian people (Law 26.199), online publications were uploaded to the Website of the **Ministry of Education**: www.educar.com.ar. In both cases, content was developed to provide material support to address these subjects in the classroom. Furthermore, we encourage the use of other materials previously published by the Ministry of Education.

3. In April 2011, the photographic exhibition "Sinagogas de Lituania", hosted by **DAIA**, the National General Union (SIGEN), and the Embassy of Lithuania, was presented.

4. Between April 19 and May 6, exhibition "Visados para la Libertad" was presented, organized by **DAIA**'s affiliate in Mendoza. The exhibition consists of 19 panels and describes the life of 9 Spanish diplomats: Julio Palencia and Tubau in Sofía, 1940-1943; Sebastián Romero Radigales in Atenas, 1943-1944; Bernardo Rolland de Miota in París, 1939-1943; José Rojas Moreno in Bucarest, 1941-1943; Ángel Sanz Briz in Budapest, 1942-1944; Giorgio Perlasca in Budapest, 1944-1945; José Ruiz Santaella and Carmen Schrader in Berlín, 1944; and Eduardo Propper de

Callejón in París, 1939–1941. During World War II, these officials discharged their duties in different European countries, and used their positions, contacts, influence, and even their own economic resources to help save the life of Jewish people persecuted by the Nazis.

5. In May 2011, “Marketing de la muerte-La propaganda Nazi” was exhibited. The exhibition was arranged and elaborated by **DAIA**, with the collaboration of the Agency of Culture of the province of Tucumán, who helped in the printing of the panels. These works unveil the influence of mass media at the time and how they were manipulated through biased and malicious propaganda that led to the idea that the Jewish were responsible for their burdens and that the elimination of the Jews would solve their problems.

6. In April 2011, an exhibition on the Holocaust was staged at the Secretariat of Culture and Education of Rosario, province of Santa Fe. The event was organized by **DAIA**'s affiliate in the province. The exhibition was aimed to local high-school students attending third, fourth and fifth year, and led by young members of the Jewish community in Rosario.

7. **Generations of the Shoah** promoted “Cuadernos de la Shoah: Justos y Salvadores”, which were introduced in Jewish schools in 2010, and provided to teachers, researchers, and other institutions in general. The content was uploaded to Generations of the Shoah's website,³ where it can be downloaded for free, just like the book “De Cara al Futuro”, presented in 2009.

8. **Generations of the Shoah** is currently holding a monthly film cycle entitled “Cinema and Shoah” at the AMIA (Israeli-Argentine Mutual Association.) The cycle deals with the clarification and diffusion of the complex nature of Shoah. Among the movies exhibited in 2011, it is worth mentioning “La Raffle” (The Great Raid), directed by Roselyne Bosch.

9. Since 1994, the **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires** has been continuously issuing magazine “Nuestra Memoria”, with an average length of 350 pages. This is a substantial contribution to Shoah studies, and helps to significantly increase existent bibliography in Spanish. In 2011, the 34th edition will be published.

³ <http://www.generaciones-shoa.org.ar/espanol/publicaciones.htm>

10. In the week of the International Holocaust Remembrance Day, the **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires** inaugurated an exhibition by artist Daniel Delgado, which includes a series of 21 cloths dealing with concentration camps. Simultaneously, the artist worked on another series showing the love of famous Latin-American literature authors, politicians and movie stars. Other series are related to indigenous cultures' symbology, which enabled him to offset the tension in the first presentation of his long series.

11. The book "Genocidio" was presented at the **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires**. The presentation table was made up by the President of the Museum, Mr. Mario Feferbaum; Mr. Ernesto Kahan, author of the book "Genocidio"; Taki Yuriko; writer Ms. Ellen Miserere de Pochettino; writer Ms. Lucía Giaquinto; and writer Mr. Elías Galati. The Executive Director of the Museum, Professor Graciela Jinich, coordinated the event. The book has been edited in Spanish by Ediciones Namastei and is available for sale at the Museum.

12. In May, Mabel Rubli's exhibition "La vida inmóvil. Variaciones" was inaugurated at the **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires**, in the presence of the writer and teacher Ms. Gabriela Stoppelman. Carolina Diéguez was the curator of the exhibition.

13. Within the framework of the 37th Buenos Aires Book Fair, the **Holocaust Museum of Buenos Aires** presented the book "Eichmann. Él vivió entre nosotros" (Eichmann, he lived among us). A large audience attended the event, and received a copy of the book and the 34th issue of "Nuestra Memoria", edited by the Museum.

E. Anti-Semitism

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

2. On December 2, 2010 the annual Report on Anti-Semitism in Argentina was submitted at Universidad Católica Argentina (UCA.) The report analyzes Shoah Denial and denounces acts classified as anti-Semitic, since they frequently involve the symbolic methodology used by Nazism. Among panellists, 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.

3. 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.

F. 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, the organization **Generations of the Shoah in 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 is carrying out a research project on Shoah denial in the Faculty of Law of the UBA (Proyectos DeyCT- 2010/11.)

G. Genocide Prevention

1. The Argentine Republic also believes that the membership to the ITF entails the obligation to promote 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 genocide prevention. The first forum took place in Buenos Aires on 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. This year, on April 4 and 6, the III 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, and Non-Governmental Organizations. The forum followed-up on the previous fora held in Buenos Aires (2008) and Tanzania (20010) for Latin America and Africa, respectively. The core goal of the initiative is to raise awareness in order to 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 goal is the strengthening and consolidation of a global structure based on the existent and emerging systems of prevention, such as the Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and the Responsibility to Protect, early warning systems, and the appointment of national focal points, among others. The Argentine Republic took on the commitment to promote the subject, 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 without bloodshed, thus, the use of armed forces must be the last resource to be taken only after exhausting other alternative pacific means. Therefore, in contrast, it pointed out the experience of Latin-America in the field of prevention, where political deployment opposes military deployment. In this concern, 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.

2. On March 22, 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the *Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation* (AIPR), so as to celebrate the existing cooperation between both parties and devise future joint activities for the prevention of genocide. The Memorandum encourages public servants and diplomats of the Foreign Office with competence on genocide prevention and human rights related issues, to participate regularly in the training courses organized every year by AIPR in Kraków, Poland.