



"REMEMBER HOLOCAUST –
BUILDING BRIDGES FOR A
COMMON FUTURE"

POLICY PAPER



Co-funded by the
Europe for Citizens Programme
of the European Union



“Remember Holocaust - Building Bridges for a
common future”

RHBB Project

GREECE | GERMANY | POLAND | SLOVAKIA



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- Hellenic-French School of Kalamari
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Executive Summary

The “Remember Holocaust - Building Bridges for a common future” project with reference number 609259-CITIZ-1-2019-1-EL-CITIZ-REMEM, funded by the Europe for Citizens Programme of the European Union, was focused on the remembrance of the Jews Holocaust, aimed to foster the understanding of the past while strengthening the dialogue about the future of the European Union. Through its activities, the project succeeded to raise awareness on remembrance, highlighting the Union values of solidarity, tolerance and peace and also to promote awareness about civic participation and intercultural engagement. Taking the extermination of Jews as a starting point, the project also managed to commemorate its victims and enhance tolerance towards diversity. All project partners derived from places with a common historical point where the local population had been victimized by the anti-Semitism wave and had suffered great losses during the WWII. The project took place from the 1st of October 2019 until the 30th of June 2021, engaging 681 direct participants and more than 2.500 indirect participants, from 25 countries both European and non-European, including the 4 countries of the consortium’ partners.

Key objectives of the project were:

Commemorate

The project aimed to commemorate the victims by making experiences and real stories of the Holocaust widely known to young people.

Discuss



The interactive approach of the project activities gave the floor to the young participants to interact, exchange opinions and express challenges to policy makers, local public authorities and civil society.

Inspire

The project was focused on shedding light to the history of the Jewish communities across Europe as a means for discussion of how young people envisage living within their communities.

The Target Group of the project were:

- Youth, to confront xenophobia, racism, discrimination
- Civil Society, to listen to youth, adapt work, improve services
- Local communities, to be more tolerant to minorities, inclusive and more active
- Policy makers, to work on youth challenges and proposals

During the lifecycle of the project, 5 main Activities took place. Namely,

- Kick-off Event of the Project
- Interactive Workshop “Remember the past-React for the future”
- Digital Human Library
- Digitalized Museum
- Virtual Voluntary Activity

At these activities, the total number of direct participants were 681 participants, from 25 countries both European and non-European, while the total number of indirect participants reached more than 2.500 participants. The consortium of the project comprised of youth organizations located in Greece, Poland, Germany and





Slovakia and Municipalities, which all of them share a common historical point where the local population had been victimized by the anti-Semitism wave and suffered great losses during the WWII.

Introduction

Focusing on the remembrance of the Jews Holocaust, the project fostered the understanding of the past, in order to strengthen the dialogue for the Union's future. It aimed at inspiring young people, who constituted the backbone of the project, to be more active, civic aware and tolerant. Through its activities, the project focused on raising the awareness of remembrance, highlighting the Union values of solidarity, tolerance and peace and to promote awareness about civic participation and intercultural engagement. Taking the extermination of Jews as a starting point, the project aimed to commemorate its victims and enhance tolerance towards diversity.

The consortium of the project consisted of 6 partners from 4 countries which were victims of anti-Semitism with great losses. The project, due to the pandemic of COVID-19 was entirely covered through the usage of digital tools, transforming its main activities into virtual with a great success on the produced results.

The project included the following activities.

- Online Structured Dialogue
- Online Workshop
- Digital Human Library
- Digital Exhibition
- Virtual Voluntary Activity



The aim of these activities was to reflect on remembrance gap challenges between societies, inspire youth towards diversity, inclusion, integration and European identity and equip them with tools and skills for critical thinking about stereotypes.

Aim of this paper is to outline the main results produced by the participants and engaged stakeholders, the outputs created but also to reflect the feelings and the impact to the society. Moreover, it aims to highlight the interaction between young people and civic society in the form of a Policy paper with hopes in enhancing civic participation and engage the participants to the policy-making scene. The material that is available on this paper is retrieved from the results, discussions, presentations and evaluation reports of all engaged participants, partners, stakeholders and target groups and are based on historical evidence and major historical facts. More information and more in-depth literature on the data reflected in this paper can be found on the respective parts and the website of the project.

"For the dead and the living, we must bear witness"

Elie Wiesel, Holocaust Survivor

What was the Holocaust?

The Holocaust was the genocide of European Jews during WWII. Genocide is the deliberate killing of a large group of people who share a common characteristic, such as race, religion or sexuality.





The Holocaust was organised by Germany's Nazi Party, which was led by Adolf Hitler. Approximately 7 out of 10 European Jews were exterminated in a series of events starting from 1933, with the coming in power of the Nazi regime and the construction of the first concentration camps, where at a point reached being more than a 1000 camps and sub-camps across Europe. More than 1,65 million people entered the camps, as registered prisoners, leading to more than 1m million dead by the end of WW2, a number that doesn't take in account the fast track execution of Jews while entering the camps, leading to the number rising to be more than 3 million people.

In addition to the camps and the scheduled euthanization projects taking place within the camps, a series of other means of persecution and euthanization tactics took place either by mobile death squads, either by enclosing populations with in ghettos exposing the populations to starvation and natural elements.

Besides the jew population of Europe, Nazis also killed other groups, such as Roma people, Slavs, disabled people or members of the LGBTQ+.

Who were the Nazis?

In the aftermath of WW1, Germany was called upon paying a huge amount of reparations to the forces of Entente, to concess land and to dismantle a huge portion of its industrial capability. In this aftermath the Nazi - National Socialist German Worker's Party (NSDAP) was founded, with the banner of a better future and restoration of the pride of the German nation, it managed to gather the German people under its banner. In 1933, 4 years after the economic crack of 1929, the Nazi - National Socialist German Worker's Party (NSDAP) rose to power, establishing Adolph Hitler as chancellor.



Behind the patriotic banner and the hope of a better future for the German nation, were the harsh ideology of the pure German and the ideology of the Aryan race. Nazis believed that what they called the Aryan race was superior to any other race. It was somebody purely Germanic, often portrayed with blonde hair and blue eyes. They also believed that because they were superior, it meant that they should dominate other people, which led to Germany's invasions before and during WWII. As an example of their anti-Semitism, German laws prohibited sexual relationships between Aryans and non-Aryans, the restriction of Jews holding public office and more other.

What led to the Concentration Camps?

The concentration camps and their Satellite camps, started from 1933, first serving as political opponent detention center and in the course of time, prisons for POW's. Conditions inside were miserable, with lack of food and poor sanitation. Torture and humiliation were common. Extermination camps were used from '41 to '45 to murder Jews and Roma people. Not all people immediately died after arrival, some were selected to work instead, but died due to the horrendous conditions. Over the course of Holocaust, more than 3 million people were killed in extermination camps.

In addition to the camps and the scheduled euthinization projects taking place within the camps, a series of other means of persecution and euthinization tactics took place either by mobile death squads, either by enclosing populations within ghettos exposing the populations to starvation and natural elements.





Did the Public Know?

Germans knew very well about the Holocaust horror. Details of the prosecution and the deaths of Jews in concentration camps or by kill squads were publicized. Even sentences for the reporting of Jews or others prosecuted were established and used as a tool of involvement or the gain of wealth.

Besides the Germans, the allied forces knew of the genocide taking place, they were aware since 1942 that at least 2 million Jews had been murdered. Adding to that knowledge, the world population knew of the killing spree taking place through Europe through the reports given to the public by journalists of the time. The gradual liberation of concentration camps and the evidence of the crime that took place within their walls, horrified the public and confirmed the knowing of the atrocities taking place on their grounds. Such evidence led to the Trial of Nuremberg and the conviction of Nazi members for perpetrating the Holocaust from various spots.

How do we remember?

The Holocaust is defining the legacy of European history. Remembrance, education and research of Holocaust is an essential instrument to prevent antisemitism and racism today. For that reason we remember on 27/01 the International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Besides the International Holocaust Remembrance Day, we remember through the

- European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI)
- Europe for citizens Programme
- Jewish Digital Cultural Recovery Project
- UNESCO organizes a series of activities about Holocaust (events, projects, exhibitions etc.)



With evidence and vision such as

- keep holocaust remembrance alive
- help future generations build a common environment of tolerance
- retain human values

These serve us to remember and to bring down the perception that the Holocaust never happened. To combat the Holocaust denial with facts.

“People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart.”

Nelson Mandela, Nobel Peace Prize laureate in 1993

So, what about modern-day discrimination?

Nowadays, the residue of discrimination of the past still looms atop Europe and around the globe. The discrimination towards people of different ethnic, religious or sexual background are susceptible to modern-day Discrimination.

From the Ghetto's of minorities in large European Cities, to drive by hit and run tactics towards Members of the LGTQ to even to the demonization of religions, such as the Jewish communities, Europe still has an open battle against discrimination.

With the level of information available, Europe, and other nations across the globe can battle discrimination. This can be done by trying the following.

1. We should not forget about the past
2. Understand that it is a current problem
3. Confront people that are the perpetrators of discrimination
4. Support people that do want to change the underlying issues





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Description of the Project Activities

Kick-off Event of the Project 02/10/2020



The official initiation of the project was marked with the online Kick-Off Meeting which took place under the coordination of the lead partner, Institute of Research & Training on European Affairs. On the 2nd of October, through the ZOOM platform, the partners participated to the Kickoff meeting, discussing about the project activities, the overall scope

and objective of the project and all the innovations they wished to add on the produced results. The event was attended by representatives of the partner organizations, young people and students, representatives from the Jewish community and the civil society.

During the event, the lead partner presented the project in detail, the idea behind the project and its forthcoming activities. Moreover, each partner presented their role to the project and how they would enable their local society to get actively involved and benefited from the project' results. The last part of meeting concerned an interactive discussion between the partnering organizations and the attendants regarding the involvement of any interested body to the project.

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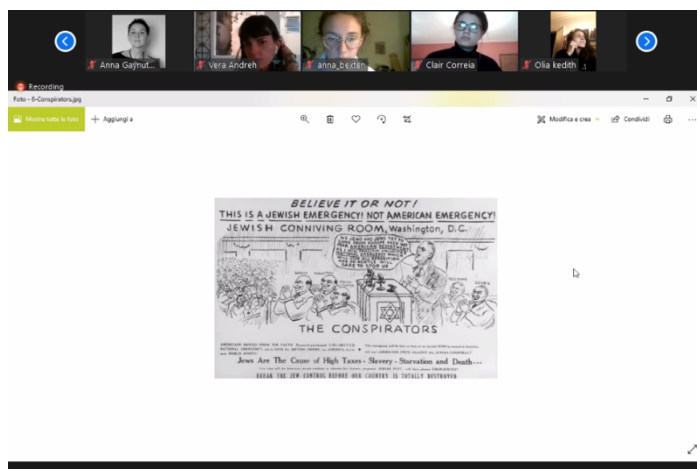




At this activity 21 people took part from 6 Countries [Greece (9), Germany (4), Slovakia (3), Latvia (1), Poland (2) and Ukraine (2)].

Workshop Remember the past-React for the future, 20/10/2020

As the second part of the activities of the project begun, the German partner JuBuk organization, implemented the online Workshop. During the activity,



participants discussed online over issues of common interest on propaganda, extremism, inclusion and discrimination through non-formal learning activities. Focusing on the paradigm of Holocaust, they discussed on how the Nazi-fascist crimes were rooted

in that ideology, and how its debris still affects people towards stereotypes, prejudices and xenophobia.

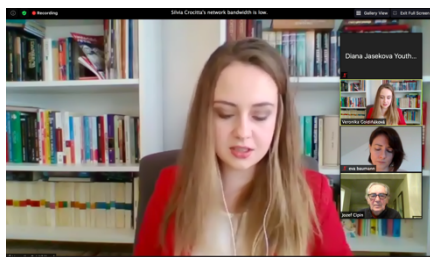
The conclusions focused on what can be done to reduce discriminatory behaviors, as a way to move towards a more inclusive society based on respect for human rights. Many participants agreed on the importance of self-vigilance, because the first step is to be aware of your own stereotypes and prejudices. Some of them also mentioned the need of a careful choice on which content we decide to share on our media and communication, in order to avoid the spread of unintended racist ideas.



The online workshop was a complete success; the participants actively participated and were very interested on the topic.

At this activity 75 people took part from 11 Countries [(32) Germany, (14) Greece, (9) Poland, (2) Russia, (9) Slovakia, (3) Italy, (1) Latvia, (1) Czech Republic, (1) Portugal, (1) Slovenia, (1) India.]

Online Structured Dialogue, 04/12/2020



The online Structured dialogue was organized by the Slovakian partner organization, Youth for Equality, gathering young participants, civil society representatives, survivals of Holocaust and many other stakeholders interested and working for the topic of Holocaust. The

participants actively engaged into a dialogue with an expert in the field of history, a survivor of the Holocaust, a representative of the policy making institution and a representative of the local civil society. The perception towards Holocaust in past and present was analyzed; the role of policy-makers towards eliminating hates speech and real stories about Holocaust.

The participants had the opportunity to hear the story of a Holocaust survivor. Therefore, managed to get into his shoes, and discuss his story and understanding the life cycle of the Holocaust. Through the policy making representative, they had the chance to better understand the efforts made and to dive into a discussion about the steps needed to be done, in order to achieve a better EU.

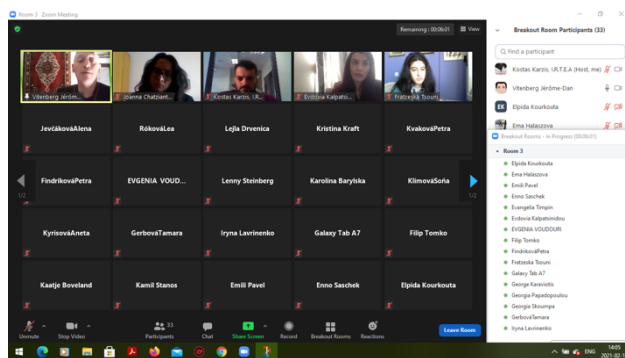


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At this activity, 82 people took part from 12 countries. [(61) Slovakia, (10) Greece, (1) Moldova, (2) Slovenia, (1) Poland, (1) Italy, (3) Turkey, (1) South Korea, (2) Zimbabwe, (1) Ukraine, (1) Russia, (1) Tunisia.]

Digital Human Library (12/02/2021)

The Digital Human Library activity was organized by the lead partner, I.R.T.E.A., aiming to give the floor to the “Human Books” to share with the participants their experiences as members of Jewish communities in various European countries.



Also, listen to testimonies and stories from the events of the Holocaust, and to have a constructive dialogue on issues of racism, stereotypes and social exclusion. The activity gathered young Europeans, civil society representatives, local authorities etc.



During the opening of the event, Mr. Moses Elisaf, Mayor of Ioannina Municipality, shared stories about the Holocaust and the importance of commemoration of such historical events for a more tolerant and nondiscriminatory future. Among the “Human Books” of the activity was Mr. Jozef who, as a Holocaust survivor, shared with the participants moments from his life before, during and after his transfer to the concentration camp and his liberation from the Nazis. Also, Mr. Jerome, who shared with the participants his experience as a member of the Jewish community



in various European countries and the treatment he received throughout the years as an expat.

At this activity, 164 people took part from 13 countries. [(54) Slovakia, (57) Greece, (18) Germany, (2) Slovenia, (8) Poland, (8) USA, (1) Turkey, (2) Israel, (2) Great Britain, (2) Ukraine, (1) Russia, (1) Czech Republic, (1) Spain, (1) France.]

Digital Exhibition on Holocaust (20/03/2021)



The Digital Exhibition concerned an open-source material, available online at the project's website for the duration of the project's lifecycle but also 5 years after the end of it. It concerns the digital representation of a Museum with exhibits structured in 4 main rooms, where the attendee can

go through and navigate through main historical facts. Each exhibit shares a story or an explanation of worth-mentioning historic point accompanied by videos or audios that you can watch or listen to.

It mainly aimed and succeeded to portray milestones of the extermination of the Jews, their everyday life in times of the war while providing a clear, easy understanding of facts that led to the genocide of the Jews. During the virtual tour through the exhibits, the attendee is navigated to historic turning points, to





everyday life testimonies of the people who lived back in those times while he/she gets to know interesting stories of flagship personalities that their names got interrelated with the Holocaust times.

The exhibition is available at the project' website rememberholocaust.eu and has attracted more than 150 visitors from 13 countries around the globe.

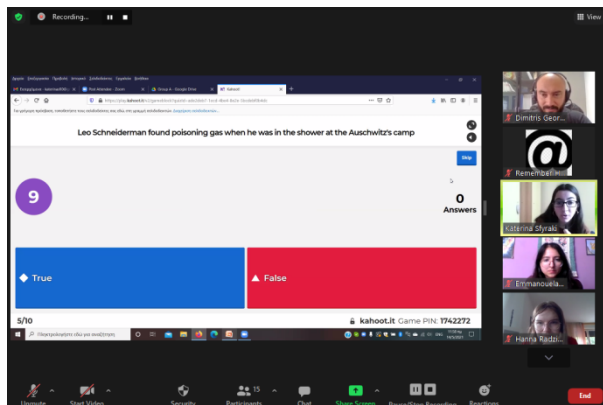
Virtual Voluntary Activity - VVA (03/05/2021- 16/05/2021)

The Virtual Voluntary Activity gathered 12 volunteers from the 4 partnering countries to the project, who, after receiving a specialized training by the Trainers Team of the lead partner, I.R.T.E.A. who was responsible for the organization of the event, interacted with almost 190 pupils of 8 High Schools of Greece, with innovative and youth-friendly non-formal activities.

The VVA focused on the paradigm of Holocaust as a milestone for highlighting the importance of tolerance, acceptance, diversity and unity for a peaceful co-existence in the EU and beyond. This volunteering activity concerned a set of workshops that were implemented virtually in High Schools in Greece during which, the volunteers, based on the outcomes of other project activities, interacted with the students and through non-formal approach discussed upon issues of equity, diversity, tolerance.

The volunteers were thoroughly trained about what the project had achieved so far, were given more relevant information and had the space to organize the context of their workshops according to their profile. The coordinating

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organisation, Institute of Research & Training on European Affairs, provided them with the needed support so as to organize the context and the framework of the workshops and eased any other procedure so that the volunteers felt comfortable to productively express themselves on issues of

respect to diversity, tolerance among communities, respect to human rights and vision of a united EU.

The interactive trainings and workshops were focused on:

- The remembrance of the Jews Holocaust based on globally accepted historical evidence
- The fostering and the understanding of the past while strengthening the dialogue about the future of the European Union, having this paradigm of discrimination as the main point
- Raising awareness on remembrance, highlighting the Union' values of solidarity, tolerance and peace but also the Fundamental Chapter of Human Rights as a main reference point
- Promoting awareness about civic participation and intercultural understanding

Through the usage of digital tools the volunteers embarked on a series of interactive workshops that engaged 195 students and teachers from 7 schools.





At this activity, 211 people took part from 4 countries. [(2) Slovakia, (201) Greece, (18) Germany, (2) Poland]

Key Findings of the Project Activities

During the lifecycle of the project “Remember Holocaust - Building Bridges for a



common future” the participants, through the activities implemented, were taken through a journey from the past to the present and the future. Despite the general knowledge on the topic of the Holocaust and its impact on humanity, the participants were found unprepared and without real

knowledge of the historic facts over the Holocaust.

During the project’ activities and the reflection of participants with the Trainers, the guest speakers and other related stakeholders, they managed to enrich their knowledge on the issue, interact with people having first-hand experience of Holocaust and express their thoughts, feelings and concerns.

The role of perceptions during that time, the overall understanding people have for Holocaust and media were extensively discussed over the project’ lifecycle.



Countering of holocaust denial on social media, and the weaponization of social media for the widespread of stereotypes, that are not only towards Jews, but also towards other ethnic or religious minorities were discussed and ranked as one of the most important issues related to Holocaust.

Moreover, similar historical events, which took place during the period of World War I, World War II and the period between those two, shared a lot of common points with event taking place the past years throughout Europe, and in some parts it's still present. For instance, the existence of ghettos throughout Europe, the blind violence against people that don't share the common origin with others and the widespread stereotyping throughout all the steps of social integration.

Finally, the participants were skeptical about what to do, in order to avoid such events taking place in the future, how to combat discrimination, and how to build tolerant and inclusive societies.

Therefore, the participants of the project:

- Suggest the introduction of an annual informative session about the Holocaust in every EU member state. This session should take place on the International Holocaust Remembrance day, in every school across the EU for remembrance and raising awareness over the facts of Holocaust. This is suggested, in order for students to have better insight and knowledge about the Holocaust, remember the history and shape a non-violent and tolerant future.
- Recommend the better monitoring of media and social media when sharing historical facts aiming to combat misinformation, and exercise control to people





who spread hate speech and misinformation that leads to the reinforcement of stereotypes.

- Suggest the creation of local and EU bodies/councils consisted of mixed backgrounds, with the sole purpose of assisting in the demolition of stereotypes, the protection of people who are threatened because of their ethnicity, religion, lifestyle. Adding to that, the mixed bodies/councils will have a voice concerning the social integration of groups facing the previous mentioned issues.
- Propose the organization of local, national and European events that will promote intercultural dialogue among groups susceptible to stereotyping and local citizens, so that the latter would be aware of their status and able to directly communicate with them, countering in this way the discrimination stereotypes and xenophobia acts, as well as facilitating the integration procedure.
- Endorse the training of teachers, educational and specialized staff by European services in cooperation with NGOs and social workers so that they raise awareness and focus the attention on elimination of stereotypes and marginalization

Impact on the Participants

Through the various phases of the project' implementation, the participants, found themselves open to learn, open in better understanding of the historical facts over the Holocaust. "Remember Holocaust - Building Bridges for a common future", through the construction of the following pillars, managed to maximize its impact to its participants:

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- **Commemorate**
- **Discuss**
- **Inspire**

Throughout the activities, the participants, had the opportunity to better understand the timeline and the consequences of the Holocaust, its prelude and its aftermath. Emotions such as disgrace, shame, anger and disappointment for the human race were brought to the surface, but through discussions and interactive workshops, those emotions were turned into determination and respect for those surviving the Holocaust or other similar discriminatory attacks. Determination to work and remember, so that their generation won't be witness of such an atrocity, and that future generation, too. The feeling of respect was cultivated, not only towards the victims and the groups affected by the holocaust, but also towards the groups, that are currently in a segregation scope or as a scapegoat for problems that occur throughout various stages of society.

Through the usage of digital tools, the participants, found themselves easy to express themselves therefore re-enforcing the knowledge and awareness of the Holocaust and to inspire them in using digital tools in relaying the importance of the Holocaust, and other activities, such as tolerance, respect and understanding of different groups.





Get in touch with the “Remember Holocaust - Building Bridges for a common future” Project



Information about the Project is easily accessible on the official website of the Project www.rememberholocaust.eu



You can always consult either I.R.T.E.A. in Athens, Greece, or the Partnering organizations in the participating countries.



Remember Holocaust – Building Bridges for a common future Project Team is always at your disposal at the e-mail holocaust.remember@gmail.com or by phone +30 2130250217



Dissemination material of the Project is easily accessible on the website www.rememberholocaust.eu



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holocaust.remember@gmail.com



+30 213 0250217

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