

Requirements Study Preservation of the Concentration Camp Memorials and Other Memorial Sites for the Victims of the Nazi Regime in the European Union

Analysis of the Data and Final Report for the Project Partners

Submitted by Dr. Ruth Oelze and Dr. Jost Rebentisch

Cologne, July 2012

A project of the “**Bundesverband Information & Beratung fuer NS-Verfolgte e.V.**” (Federal Association for Information & Advice for Victims of Nazi Persecution) on Behalf of the **European Shoah Legacy Institute (ESLI)** in Cooperation with the **International Auschwitz Committee (IAK)** and the **Association of Freed Political Prisoners and Their Relatives in the Czech Republic (SOPVP)**; Supported by the **German-Czech Fund for the Future**.

BUNDESVERBAND
INFORMATION &
BERATUNG FÜR
NS-VERFOLGTE

E EUROPEAN
SHOAH
LEGACY
INSTITUTE



Table of Contents:

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Preliminary Remarks
- 1.2 The Project: Motivation and Objectives
- 1.3 The Project Partners
- 1.4 Funding

2. Collected Data

- 2.1 Procedure
- 2.2 The Overall Participation
- 2.3 Approached Memorials by Countries
 - 2.3.1 Austria
 - 2.3.2 Belgium
 - 2.3.3 Bulgaria
 - 2.3.4 Czech Republic
 - 2.3.5 Denmark
 - 2.3.6 Estonia
 - 2.3.7 France
 - 2.3.8 Germany
 - 2.3.9 Greece
 - 2.3.10 Hungary
 - 2.3.11 Italy
 - 2.3.12 Latvia
 - 2.3.13 Lithuania
 - 2.3.14 Luxemburg
 - 2.3.15 Netherlands
 - 2.3.16 Poland
 - 2.3.17 Romania
 - 2.3.18 Slovakia
 - 2.3.19 Slovenia
- 2.4 The Responses: Problem Analysis

3. Results

- 3.1 The Financial Situation of Concentration Camp Memorials
- 3.2 The Financial Situation of Other Memorial Sites
- 3.3 Summary of Observations
- 3.4 Memorials Funded by the EU Today
- 3.5 Opportunities for Action and Consequences

4. Appendix

- 4.1 The "Legacy of the Survivors"
- 4.2 The Cover Letters
- 4.3 The Questionnaire
- 4.4 List of Participants
- 4.5 References
- 4.6 Thanks

1. Introduction

1.1 Preliminary Remarks

Between 2.5 to 3.5 million prisoners were imprisoned in the Nazi concentration camps from 1933 to 1945 for very different reasons - more than 450,000 alone died in the concentration camps in the territory of the German Reich. More than 2.7 million people were murdered in the Nazi death camps; an additional 2.9 million people were not killed in these camps, but in their hometowns or other locations. The Nazis deported up to 12 million people for forced labour into the German Empire or to other places in the occupied territories; many of them died in the camps and factories. Between 1941 and 1945 more than 5 million Soviet soldiers fell into German captivity. 3.3 million Soviet prisoners of war were killed and more than 140,000 were murdered in the camps for "political reasons".

Keeping the memory of the crimes of the Nazis and their victims alive as the "legacy of the survivors" we perceive – also in light of the special German responsibility – a central, pan-European task.

The project "Requirements Study for the Preservation of Concentration Camp Memorials and Other Places of Commemoration on Behalf of the Victims of the Nazi Regime in the European Union" was conceptualized to take place over a nine-month period. According to the cooperation agreement with the partners ESLI, IAK and SOPVP, progress reports about the state of affairs were due every three months during this time. On January 15th 2012 and April 15th 2012, these were sent out in German and English via email. The interim results already indicated that it would be difficult to document the memorial landscape of all EU countries affected by the atrocities of the National Socialists. (More under 2.4 Problem Analysis).

In our covering letter, we assured the participating memorial sites of only publishing the statements made by them in accumulated form. Portrayals of the financial situation of individual memorials are therefore possible only if there is a separate approval. For that reason, in our final report we dispense with naming all the approached facilities. Should a follow-up project be initiated in the future, the "Bundesverband Information & Beratung fuer NS-Verfolgte e.V." will naturally provide the resulting lists.

1.2 The Project: Motivation and Objectives

From the outset the study project was focused on what has become known as the "legacy of the survivors". Concerned about the future of the historic memorial sites, representatives of ten international concentration camp committees met in Berlin in 2009 and adopted the resolution "Preserve Remembrance – Conserve Authentic Sites – Assume Responsibility". For the survivors this was not only about the conservation of the concentration camp memorials "physically". They also wanted to encourage all Europeans to understand their responsibility for remembrance, education and the growth of democracy. These wishes were shortly after taken up at the "Holocaust Era Assets Conference" in Prague and were included in the "Terezin Declaration" of this conference. The Czech government indicated that it was willing to support the cause for the preservation of such memorials within the European Commission.

The organisations involved in this study took this declaration of purpose as an opportunity to form a German-Czech joint venture: to create a database, by way of a survey of needs at memorial sites located within the European Union, which would form the basis for a future European financing concept for places of remembrance and learning. The threat of closure of memorial sites for lack of funds – as happened recently in the summer of 2011 at Sobibor – could thus be averted in the long term.

The survey of the various institutions was concentrated not just on structural defects and running costs for the maintenance of memorials, but more importantly data was collected for educational purposes. It was then possible to determine which sites have established themselves as learning centres nationally and internationally, irrespective of the size and historical significance of the “scene of the crime”.

At this point, it should be noted that this survey was limited to memorial sites within the EU. However, there are also facilities outside the EU’s borders which play an important role in this work and are in need of financial support.

1.3 The Project Partners

In order to carry out this survey, the “Bundesverband Information & Beratung fuer NS-Verfolgte e.V.” (Federal Association for Information and Advice for Victims of Nazi Persecution, Cologne), the “European Shoah Legacy Institute” (Prague), the “International Auschwitz Committee” and the “Association of Released Political Prisoners and Their Relatives in the Czech Republic” agreed to cooperate. The set up and actual implementation of the project was carried out by the “Bundesverband”; the other partners provided information and details of their contacts and were available at any time as consultants and, when necessary, as translators.

1.4 Financing

The funding for the nine-month project was taken in hand by the “European Shoah Legacy Institute” (ESLI), the “Czech-German Foundation for the Future” as well as the “Bundesverband Information & Beratung fuer NS-Verfolgte e.V..” For the implementation, a project assistant was employed.

2. Collected data

2.1 Procedure

Determining the Participants

The first three-month phase of the project (15.10.11 to 15.01.12) was devoted primarily to the identification of existing memorials, the needs of which were to be queried in the study. An address database (Excel) was created, which was essentially based on the memorial sites recorded on the website www.memorialmuseums.org. The nearly 400 records published last summer in a directory by the Foundation Memorial for the Murdered Jews of Europe were reviewed and sorted: not all listed locations are within the European Union (minus 84); not all are historical places of learning; and not all of them are sites where educational work takes place (minus 141). The resulting list was complemented by other sites from other sources (especially www.gedenkstaetten-uebersicht.de - a table supplied by the Topography of Terror Foundation from the year 2005, among various professional publications on the memorial landscape of each country). Completeness cannot be guaranteed.

The current address database is comprised of 259 memorial sites in 19 countries. Included are not only memorials that have historic buildings; the nature and extent of the educational offers and the relevance of the work of memory have become the key selection criteria. Not all sites are necessarily connected with the victims of Nazi crimes – for example, places of offender organizations where educational work is done today were also included.

In order to ensure that in each country no major institutions were overlooked, experts were sought for the memorial landscape of the individual countries and asked for help: they were to complement our list of researched facilities in the respective countries and possibly name further contacts. In addition to the knowledge of potential participants in the survey, the experts were also to act as multipliers in the individual countries. Legwork in this sense was supplied, for example, by the historian Andreas Pflock for the Benelux countries and by Matthias M. Ester for Lithuania. The project was also announced and recommended via the distribution lists of the IAK and the foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future".

In this context, it is important to mention that in a large number of authentic sites of Nazi persecution in Europe, so far there are no memorials. This is especially true within Eastern Europe; but in Germany too, there are a number of places, some of which with historic structures, that have not been marked as memorials. Often there are local initiatives, some of which have been striving for an appropriate framework for many years; but with regard to their administrative and financial resources they are not in a position to realize such projects independently. It would certainly be an important step to locate these initiatives and support them accordingly. Unfortunately, the localisation was not possible within this project.

The Questionnaire

Moreover, in the first phase of the project, a questionnaire (4.5 DIN A4 pages, see Appendix 4.3) was developed and discussed with several experts (among them Dr. Thomas Lutz from the division of the Topography of Terror Foundation, and Prof. Dr. Günter Morsch, director of the Brandenburg Memorials Foundation) as well as with the other project partners. Enquiries were made about the details of the historic place, the genesis of the memorial, the educational offers, the visitors, and the financial situation. Because of the extensive questionnaire and the realisation that the work situation of many people at the memorials did not allow for complex "legwork", a technical solution was sought after that would make the survey and the analysis of the data as easy to handle as possible. A decision was made in favour of an online survey – thus the memorials received an email with a personal link to a web page, where on the answers could be selected by clicking. The technical implementation was done by the software company "Rogator AG".

Procedure of Data Collection Phase

In the first phase, 259 memorials in 19 European Union countries that are dedicated to commemorating the victims and raising awareness of the Nazi crimes were approached and then from mid-February 2012 they were consecutively invited to participate in the online survey. The sequence of contacts was always the same: at first, the facilities (email address of the head of the institution, when that could be researched, plus personal address by name) received an information letter about our project in German and English (see Appendix 4.2) with a reference to participate in the forthcoming invitation. Five to seven days later, the second email with the encrypted links (to the German and English versions of the questionnaire, each personalized by an eight-digit code) along with a request to reply within two weeks was sent out (see Appendix 4.2). After this period, the participants who did not respond received a reminder e-mail (if possible, in their own language) with the additional statement that everyone should report to the project assistant, in case they possibly had difficulties with the English or German version of the questionnaire (for Bulgarian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Slovenian and Romanian no translations could be provided). At the same time, memorials were also specifically called by phone. Participants who completed the survey received a thank you letter - each according to the response in the country - with the note that, should the facility be connected to others in the country, we sincerely asked them to win over other colleagues to participate in the study.

In order to be able to respond to issues regarding the content and possible technical difficulties in a timely manner, the contacting was done in country groups: first, the German memorials were addressed (17.02.), then the Austrian, Polish, Czech, Slovenian and Slovakian (01.03.), the French, Belgian, Dutch, Luxembourgian, Danish, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Estonian (13.03.), and finally the Greek, Italian, Romanian, Latvian and Lithuanian (19.03.). The final deadline for all participants was the 31st May 2012.

2.2 Overall Participation

Country	Approaches	Responses	
Austria	45	19	
Belgium	4	0	
Bulgaria	2	0	
Czech Republic	8	5	
Denmark	5	2	
Germany	92	61	
Estonia	2	0	
France	18	7	
Greece	4	2	
Hungary	4	0	
Italy	16	9	
Latvia	4	1	
Lithuania	5	1	
Luxemburg	3	2	
Netherlands	15	5	
Poland	20	8	
Romania	4	4	
Slovakia	6	2	
Slovenia	2	0	
			→ In total: 128 out of 259

Percentage of Participation

Country	Based on Country	Based on Overall Result (Rounded)
Austria	42	15
Belgium	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0
Czech Republic	63	4
Denmark	40	1,5
Estonia	0	0
France	39	5
Germany	66	47
Greece	50	1,5
Hungary	0	0
Italy	56	7
Latvia	25	1
Lithuania	25	1
Luxemburg	67	1,5
Netherlands	34	5
Poland	40	6
Romania	100	3
Slovakia	33	1,5
Slovenia	0	0

Distribution of Participants With Regard to the Place Category (No Multiple Entries)

2 Death Camps
49 Concentration Camps (incl. Satellite Camps)
9 Forced Labour Camps
5 Collection Camps
2 POW Camps
13 Prisons/Execution Sites/Police Detention
10 Mass Shooting Locations/Massacres
7 Killing Centres (Euthanasia)
6 Sites of Offenders Organizations
9 Synagogues/Jewish Residential Homes
3 Hideouts/Resistance
13 Museums/Monuments

➔ Among them with Historic Buildings: 96

2.3 Approached Memorials by Country

2.3.1 Austria

Historical Situation

On March 12th, 1938, Austria was “attached” to the German Reich as the “Ostmark.” Only a few weeks later, the German anti-Jewish legislation applied there too. Until the outbreak of the war, many Jews still managed to flee from the German sphere of influence, but then the deportations to occupied Poland began. By 1945, almost 48,600 Austrian Jews had been deported and most of them murdered. Also, more than 8,000 Gypsies displaced from the “Burgenland” were killed in German camps.

Memorial Landscape

After 1945, the land that described itself as Hitler’s first victim denied the broad approval that the Nazis had encountered in the population. It was not until the 1960’s that a critical examination of the past began. In 1963, the Documentation Centre of Austrian Resistance was founded. At the Mauthausen concentration camp memorial a permanent exhibition was opened in 1970. Smaller monuments evolved. It’s only in the past 20 years, that there have been more local initiatives that, for example, have marked the numerous sub-camps of Mauthausen and take care of them.

Participation

Approached 45 – 19 responses (= 42%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

The Austrian contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 15% .12 of the 19 participants replied to the questions about the sub-camp of Mauthausen, which are not to be regarded as independent administrative institutions, but are educationally supervised either as single or combined units.

[Measures: emails in German; phone calls]

Development of Visitor Numbers

12 facilities reported a dramatic rise or at least increasing growth in visitor numbers; 4 institutes rate the inflow as consistent; and 3 supplied no information. All in all, these places (6 did not respond) had more than 50,000 visitors, mostly from the region, respectively from Austria. Regarding the age structure, our colleagues reported the following percentage distribution (calculated average, 4 did not respond):

Under 16 (Groups)	Under 16 (Individuals)	16-25 (Groups)	16-25 (Individuals)	26-65 (Groups)	26-65 (Individuals)	Over 66 (Groups)	Over 66 (Individuals)
13	2	19	6	16	26	8	10

In Austria, on national average, more adults than teenagers visit these facilities (40 to 60).

Educational Offers

At two institutions, only commemorative events take place; at all others there are also various educational programmes. Last year, a total of 899 events took place at 10 out of the 19 locations. Only three of the participants boast education departments with several employees (the largest of which is located in the Jewish Museum, Hohenems with 10 employees). The supervision of the satellite camps is done by volunteers. It is noticeable that these participants report about their work in a highly motivated and positive way because they receive affirmative feedback from the participants in their events.

Structural Condition

12 facilities have a historical building stock. Only five of them stated a one-time necessary requirement of altogether 605,000 Euros. Annually a total of 73,000 Euros is needed.

Financing/Requirements

11 of the 19 institutions have provided information about their financial situation: the satellite camps finance themselves; others receive state or communal grants. Nine have stated their annual total budget, which ranges from 280 Euros to 800,000 Euros.

EU Funding

4 institutions have obtained EU funding for research projects and youth encounters.

2.3.2 Belgium

Historical Situation

Belgium remained neutral at the beginning of World War II. In May 1940, the German army occupied the country and annexed the region around Eupen-Malmedy for the German Reich. In October 1940, the first anti-Jewish laws were enacted; as from 1942 until the summer of 1944, Jews were deported, allegedly to "work assignments", to the death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau. About 29,000 of the 65,000 Belgian Jews perished in the Holocaust. More than 200,000 Belgian citizens were deported to Germany for forced labour.

Memorial Landscape

The historical places of persecution and deportation constitute the centres of the historical and political education on the topic: the collection camp for those destined for deportation was situated in the Dossinkazerne in Mechelen, which was still used after the war until 1973 as a training centre of the Belgian Army. Since 1995, it has been a museum. From September 1940, the fortress Breendonk near Antwerp served as a prison and transit camp for political opponents who were deported from there to German concentration camps. Since 1947, it has been a national memorial. The citadel Huy had a similar function – since 1992, in these rooms that were once used as a prison and a transit camp, there has been an exhibition that focuses on the Belgian resistance and the deportation of Belgian citizens to forced labour and concentration camps. Moreover, in different cities of the country, there are (Holocaust) monuments and museums memorializing the Jewish population and/or the political opposition.

Participation

Approached four – no response (see Appendix: List of Participants)

[Measures: emails in German, English and French; contact by phone; re-sending of login data]

→ Therefore there is no information on the following topics

- Development of Visitor Numbers
- Educational Offers
- Structural Condition
- Financing/Requirements
- EU Funding

2.3.3 Bulgaria

Historical Situation

After 1934, Bulgaria became a dictatorship with escalating anti-Semitic features. During World War II, the country was one of Germany's allies and enlarged its sphere of influence to parts of Romania and Greece, whose Jewish population the Bulgarian authorities turned over to the Germans, who murdered them in extermination camps in occupied Poland. Their own Jewish citizens were discriminated against – e.g. by having them wear a yellow star - but after the protests, among others of Tsar Boris III, the Deputy Speaker of Parliament Dimitar Peshev (1894-1973), and the Church, they were not deported. Still, at least 1000 Bulgarian Jews died during the persecution, many in forced labour. In September 1944, Bulgaria was occupied by the Soviet Union. The Communists assumed power and the anti-fascist resistance and the activities of the Bulgarian partisans were from then on highlighted and embedded in the national culture of remembrance.

Memorial Landscape

Until today, Bulgaria's contradictory policy towards the Jews with the extradition of Greek Jews on the one hand and the protests against the deportation of their own people on the other hand is still rarely discussed; but rather lopsidedly, the "rescue" of the Bulgarian Jews is celebrated. During the Communist era, this was officially said to be to the merit of the Communists. Since 2002, a museum in Kyustendil commemorates Dimitar Peshev and his dedication to rescuing the Bulgarian Jews. There is also a Jewish Museum in Sofia covering the history of Jews in the country, as well as some smaller sites throughout the country. Further important institutions of political education with regard to the crimes of National Socialism could not be researched.

Participation

Approached two - no response (see Appendix: List of Participants)
[Measures: emails in German and English; phone contact]

→Therefore there is no information on the following topics

- Development of Visitor Numbers
- Educational Offers
- Structural Condition
- Financing/Requirements
- EU Funding

2.3.4 Czech Republic

Historical Situation

After the end of World War I, the Czech areas of Bohemia, Moravia and Czech Silesia joined together with Slovakia to form Czechoslovakia. This republic was gradually defeated by Nazi Germany. In September 1938, the predominantly German inhabited border regions in the north and in the west were annexed to the German Reich as the "Sudetenland." What remained was the so-called "Resttschechei," which was conquered in March 1939 by the German Wehrmacht and put under German administration as the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia". Immediately thereafter, the persecution of Jews and Roma began. Of the approximately 120,000 Jews, about 78,000 were murdered during the Holocaust. The former Fortress Theresienstadt served as a ghetto and transit camp on the way to the extermination centres in the east ("Great Fortress"). In the "Small Fortress" in Theresienstadt, a police prison was established by the Prague Gestapo, in which more than 32,000 prisoners were murdered. After the war, the Czech areas once again became part of the then Communist Czechoslovakia until 1989.

Memorial Landscape

In response to the assassination of the Deputy Reich Protector Reinhard Heydrich, German police forces destroyed the villages of Lidice and Ležáky. Already in 1945, memorials were established there. The Terezín Memorial has been in place since 1947. The memory of the murdered Roma, however, has only gradually received more attention in recent years.

Participation

Approached eight - five responses (= 63%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

The Czech contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 4%.

[Measures: emails in German, English and Czech]

Development of Visitor Numbers

Of the five participating institutions, three experience surging or increasing growth in visitor numbers; one reports the flow as being consistent; and the Terezín Memorial did not provide any information about this. In total, these places had over 280,000 visitors; 220,000 alone visited Theresienstadt. The Museum of the Romani Culture and the Memorial Tschernowitz said 100% of their visitors came from across Europe, while the other facilities reported that the Czech visitors constituted the main body. Regarding the age structure, the Terezín Memorial again did not specify anything; other colleagues reported the following percentage distribution (calculated mean):

Under 16 (Groups)	Under 16 (Individuals)	16-25 (Groups)	16-25 (Individuals)	26-65 (Groups)	26-65 (Individuals)	Over 66 (Groups)	Over 66 (Individuals)
12	0	17	3	3	50	1	14

In this case, the adults/individuals (32 to 68) clearly predominate.

Educational Offers

All facilities (except for the Hodonin Memorial, which is managed by the Museum of Romani Culture) have a comprehensive educational programme, such as tours, workshops, or project days. There are also commemorative events, international meetings, and permanent school collaborations. Only the Terezín Memorial has stated how many bookings they had last year: almost 6,000. All participating memorial sites that offer educational formats also maintain an education department with several employees.

Structural Condition

Three out of the five facilities boast historical buildings. The Terezín Memorial requires a one-time funding of 10 million Euros for the preservation; annually they would need 500,000 Euros. The Lidice Memorial needs 500,000 Euros once and 150,000 annually.

Financing/Requirements

Four of the five facilities are funded to a large degree by the Czech Ministry of Culture; the Terezín Memorial generates 56% of the required demand on its own.

EU Funding

No facility has obtained EU funding so far.

2.3.5 Denmark

Historical Situation

In April 1940, the German army occupied neutral Denmark. At this time, 7,500 Jews lived there, 1,500 of them were refugees. Out of consideration for the majority population, initially no anti-Jewish measures were taken. Only a fraction of the Danes collaborated with the Germans, whereas a (growing) part became involved in the Resistance. In the fall of 1943, plans were announced according to which the Danish Jews should nevertheless be deported. Then a rescue operation was organised, which was supported by large parts of the population: between September and November 1943, 7,000 Danish Jews managed to escape to Sweden by boat. About 480 Jews who had remained in the country were deported to the Theresienstadt (Terezin) ghetto, where 52 died. As a result of the German occupation, a total of 116 Danish Jews were killed. Almost 90,000 Danes were used by the Nazis as forced labourers in Denmark and Norway; more than 6,000 Danes were imprisoned in concentration camps.

Memorial Landscape

The Danish resistance against the German occupation continues to shape the culture of commemoration in the country. In 1950, the memorial park was dedicated in Ryvangen - until today the central memorial for the victims of the German occupation. In 1957, the "Frihedsmuseet" (Freedom Museum) was founded in Copenhagen. Beginning in 1944, resistance fighters were abducted via the internment camp Frøslee (Frøslev) in the south of Denmark to German concentration camps. A museum has been situated there since 1965. Since 2004, the Jewish Museum in Copenhagen has memorialised the history of the Danish Jews, placing an emphasis on the rescue operation in 1943.

Participation

Five approached - two responses (=40%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

The Danish contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 1.5%.

[Measures: emails in German, English and Danish; phone contact]

Development of Visitor Numbers

In both cases, (Museum of Frøslev and Danish Jewish Museum), a growing numbers of visitors were recorded in the last ten, respectively eight years. Overall, last year they had 67,000 visitors from Denmark (95% respectively 44%) and from Europe (5% resp. 56%). The differing figures of foreign visitors are likely due to the geographical location (border area/capital city).

Regarding the age structure, our colleagues reported the following percentage distribution, which suggests that in this case not school groups, but individual visitors make up the main body of interested people (calculated mean):

Under 16 (Groups)	Under 16 (individuals)	16-25 (Groups)	16-25 (Individuals)	26-65 (Groups)	26-65 (Individuals)	Over 66 (Groups)	Over 66 (individuals)
23	2	0	11	3	45	0	16

Educational Offers

In both facilities, one can take part in guided tours and other events. At the Jewish Museum, there is an educational department with a part-time employee; however, in both places, they mainly rely on staff working as freelancers.

Structural Condition

In one case (Museum of Frøslev), there is historic building stock.

Funding/Requirements

Both institutions receive state and municipal funds (the Jewish Museum is also dependent on

donations) and they have estimated their total budget. A financial need for the preservation of the facilities (one-time or yearly) was not specified.

The Jewish Museum needed funds for the translation of educational and information material into English.

EU Funding

Neither one of the two institutions has received any so far.

2.3.6 Estonia

Historical Situation

As a result of the secret additional protocol of the Hitler-Stalin Pact, Estonia was occupied in June 1940 by the Soviet Union. Therefore, the Germans who attacked the Soviet Union in the summer of 1941 and also occupied Estonia were viewed as "liberators". The Jewish population was blamed by German propaganda for the crimes of the Soviets. When mass shootings of Jews were conducted shortly afterwards by the task force (Einsatzgruppe) A, Estonian helpers also took part. Already in late 1941, Estonia was declared "free of Jews". In the Fall of 1944, Estonia was reconquered by the Red Army. Just as in 1940/41, numerous abductions and state terror occurred. Estonia has been independent again since 1991.

Memorial Landscape

During the Soviet occupation of the country, many monuments were erected in honour of the Red Army and its victory over Nazi Germany. After the declaration of independence, resistance began to stir against this biased presentation of history. In 2007, the Parliament decided to remove all monuments in honour of the Red Army, which partly led to violent clashes with the Russian minority in the country. A focus on the participation of Estonians in the murderous actions of Germans hardly exists; instead, veteran reunions of former SS volunteers continue to make headlines. The commemoration of the Jewish victims remains reserved to the small Jewish community and foreign organizations. Political education institutions that deal with National Socialism could not be researched. Therefore, institutions which maintain thematically relevant monuments were approached.

Participation

Two approached - no return

[Measures: Emails in English and German]

→Therefore there is no information on the following topics

- Development of Visitor Numbers
- Educational Offers
- Structural Condition
- Financing/Requirements
- EU Funding

2.3.7 France

Historical Situation

As of June 1940, the north of France was placed under German military administration. The south remained unoccupied for a time and was governed by the so-called Vichy government, which was dependent on Germany. A few months later, the first anti-Jewish laws were enacted. In particular, the numerous Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria were harassed by the German and

French authorities. Many fled to the south of the country and hid there or tried to flee to countries outside Europe.

March 1942 saw the first deportations of French Jews to the extermination camps in occupied Poland; about 75,000 people were abducted and murdered. Hundreds of thousands of French forced labourers and prisoners of war were forced to work in Germany, and thousands of Frenchmen were imprisoned in German concentration camps.

Memorial Landscape

In France, there are numerous memorials and museums dealing primarily with persecution and deportation from the perspective of the "Resistance". Some of the internment and transit camps such as camp Royallieu, Drancy, or the southern des Milles have either only recently become memorials or are still under construction. Since 1994, the Maison d'Izieu has memorialised the 44 Jewish children deported from there. The memorial in Caen, opened in 1988 and extended in 2002, is the most-visited memorial outside of Paris that commemorates the landing of the Allies in Normandy in 1944.

Participation

18 approached - seven responses (39%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

The French contribution to the overall picture is 5%.

[Measures: emails in German, English and French; contact by phone; re-sending of access data]

Development of Visitor Numbers

Out of the seven participating institutions, five recorded greatly-rising or rising, one consistent and one decreasing visitor numbers. On the whole, in the past year they had about 340,000 visitors, the majority of whom came from the respective surrounding regions and France in general. Regarding the age structure, the colleagues reported the following percentage distribution (calculated average; one participant did not provide information):

Under 16 (Groups)	Under 16 (individuals)	16-25 (Groups)	16-25 (Individuals)	26-65 (Groups)	26-65 (Individuals)	Over 66 (Groups)	Over 66 (Individuals)
18	3	19	12	4	25	6	13

Although the group of adults/individuals is the largest, they are slightly outweighed by the overall sum of younger visitors (52 to 48). Also in this case, seen from a national perspective, the memorials reach their guests cross-generationally.

Educational Offers

All facilities offer a variety of educational formats. Altogether, nearly 33,000 offers were booked last year. Two memorials, the former concentration camp Natzweiler-Struthof and the Maison d'Izieu, cover 32,000. All but two institutions have an educational department, usually with several employees; only in one place (in addition to three full-time employees) volunteers work. Despite reporting increasing visitor numbers for the most part, four institutions, when asked about the most pressing issues, voiced concern about the lack of interest of the French youth in history.

Structural Condition

Apart from one facility, all participants have historical buildings. Two mentioned a one-time sum needed for them, which altogether totals 1.3 million Euros; one reported an annual demand of 300,000 Euros.

Funding/Requirements

Three organizations have stated their financial situation in detail. Four have claimed to be fully funded by the government, without giving the exact figures.

EU Funding

Two facilities obtained it for research.

2.3.8 Germany

Historical Situation

In 1933, with Hitler's seizure of power, the state-run persecution of various groups began: the background for this was both the desire for absolute control through the elimination of the opposition, and a racist world view. Political dissidents, Jews, Gypsies, and others who as "enemies" or "foreign bodies" according to Nazi ideology did not belong to the German "national community" were by means of new laws, arbitrary violence, and clever propaganda excluded, disenfranchised, and robbed, imprisoned in concentration camps, or coerced into forced labour. The mass deportation of German Jews to the extermination camps in Eastern Europe began in the Autumn of 1941. Among the up to six million Jews who were murdered, about 165,000 were German. In addition to that, more than 25,000 German Sinti and Roma were murdered (in total approximately 220,000 to 500,000). Some 70,000 patients fell victim to the so-called "euthanasia" campaign.

Memorial Landscape

Through the division, very different memorial cultures emerged in the two states after 1945. In the GDR, the former concentration camps Buchenwald, Ravensbrück, and Sachsenhausen became "National Memorials" which emphasized the Communist resistance. In the FRG, it was not until the 60's that the commemoration of the various persecuted groups and the Holocaust was recognised as a responsibility for society as a whole. This period saw the foundation of the memorials in Dachau, Neuengamme, and Bergen-Belsen. Only since the 1980s has there been an increase in local initiatives that are actively engaged in setting up memorial sites on location. This trend continues to date. The result is a very diverse landscape of memory, not only in places of the victims but also in those of the perpetrators.

Participation

Approached 92 - 61 responses (= 66%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)
[Measures: emails; phone calls]

Development of Visitor Numbers

The vast majority of facilities have recorded increasing or greatly increasing numbers of visitors. 19 of them were founded only after 2000. It is therefore safe to say that - whether despite or because of the increasing distance from the historical events - there is a great unabated interest in these memorial sites.

Greatly increasing (Over 25%)	Increasing (Up to 25 %)	Consistent	Decreasing (Up to 25 %)	Greatly Decreasing (More than 25 %)	Not Specified
16	23	17	1*	1*	3

* In the two memorials, where visitor numbers have plummeted, no educational offers are made.

Last year, the different memorial sites that participated in this study had a total of over 3 million visitors. The visitors came mainly from Germany, but also from Europe and around the world. Regarding the age structure, our colleagues reported the following percentage distribution

Under 16 (Groups)	Under 16 (Individuals)	16-25 (Groups)	16-25 (Individuals)	26-65 (Groups)	26-65 (Individuals)	Over 66 (Groups)	Over 66 (Individuals)
17	2	25	6	13	21	7	9

The sums of the younger (under 25) and the older (above 26) visitors combined yield 50%. Thus the memorials, seen from a Germany-wide perspective, achieve reaching their guests cross-generationally.

Educational Offers

The German institutions boast a wide range of educational activities such as tours, workshops, or project days; there are commemorative events, special offers on human rights education, international meetings, and permanent school collaborations. How many educational programmes are carried out in a year depends less on the interest of the visitors and more on the capacity of the place and especially the staff: half of the institutions (30) are run without a permanent education department, and the workload is in many cases is shouldered by volunteers. A large section of the smaller institutions participating complained about not being able to meet the many requests due to lack of personnel.

Structural Condition

52 of the 61 participating memorials boast historical buildings, 17 of which have estimated the one-time requirements for the renovation/restoration. The amounts range from 600 Euros to 70 million Euros, up to a total of a little over 85 million Euros. 13 institutions have reported an annually payable requirement which altogether totals about 2.9 million Euros.

Financing/Requirements

54 facilities have outlined their financial situation in detail. 12 of them do not receive any funds from the federal authorities, the state, or the municipality, but are dependent on donations and membership fees. 10 of those federally sponsored have an overall budget in the multi-million range (1.3 to 7.3 million) at their disposal.

23 participants (mostly smaller institutions) describe their work situation as unacceptable; due to financial insecurity or lack of staff they can neither deal with requests nor revise existing exhibitions and educational programmes. Also the memorials of Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora describe themselves as "increasingly at the end of their working capacity". In this case, it is not the financial situation that creates the difficulty, but the influx of visitors, which neither the facility/facilities nor the staff are able to handle.

EU Funding

12 institutions have received EU funding (for repairs, for the development of an exhibition, or for the implementation of a youth exchange).

2.3.9 Greece

Historical situation

In 1941, Greece was divided between the German Reich and its allies Italy and Bulgaria. In the German-occupied zone, acts of violence against the Jewish population occurred immediately. Within just a few months in 1943, the approximately 46,000 Jews of Thessaloniki were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau and Treblinka and murdered. The Jews in the part of Greece occupied by Bulgaria were arrested by the Bulgarian authorities, handed over to the SS, and also killed. Italy refused the extradition of the Jews at first. However, after the surrender of the country in the fall

of 1943, the Jews in the part that was occupied by Italy also came into the sphere of German influence. The number of murdered Greek Jews amounts to about 59,000. A strong Greek resistance movement formed against the German occupation, and German retaliation for partisan activities wiped out entire villages.

After the occupation of Greece in April 1941, the German occupation authority forced approximately 20,000 Greeks in Crete, male and female, to work for the Germans, for the most part under harsh conditions in the mines in the north of the country. In the period that followed, another 100,000 Greeks were conscripted to work for the German Armed Forces (Wehrmacht). In addition to that, 12,000 forced labourers and 1,000 prisoners of war had to work in the German Reich for the Nazis.

Memorial Landscape

The memory of the time of the German occupation during World War II is still mainly a commemoration of the Greek resistance. Primarily only the Jewish community has been dedicated to the memory of the Holocaust victims (85 percent of Greek Jews were murdered). Only since 1997 has there been a central Holocaust memorial in Thessaloniki. There are Jewish museums in Athens and Thessaloniki.

Participation

Four approached - two responses (= 50%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

The Greek contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 1.5%.

[Measures: emails in German, English and Greek]

Development of Visitor Numbers

One of the two participating institutions commemorates the victims of retaliation because of partisan actions, the other the murdered Jews deported from Rhodes and Kos. In both cases, the number of visitors is either rapidly increasing or at least rising. Altogether, last year they had 45,000 visitors from Greece and Europe (facility 1: 70% Greeks / 30% Europeans, facility 2 (Greek island with a lot of tourism): 100% from Europe). Regarding the age structure, only one institution responded: it seems both the students in groups and the older individual visitors form the largest groups of visitors there.

Educational Offers

In both places, it is possible to take guided tours conducted by volunteers and members of the Jewish community. In neither facility is there an educational department.

Structural Condition

In both cases, historic building stock is available; in the one institution they would need 100,000 Euros once; the annual demand there is 25,000. In the other, the demand is 30,000 Euros.

Financing/Requirements

The memorial site commemorating the murdered Jews of Rhodes and Kos is financed exclusively by the Jewish community and other donations. 45% of the expenses of the Museum of Kalavrita are funded by local and state agencies and the rest must be raised otherwise, e.g. through admission fees, donations and proceeds from the museum shop. The difficult economic situation in Greece has naturally had an effect on these facilities.

EU Funding

So far, neither of the two institutions has received EU funding.

2.3.10 Hungary

Historical Situation

After World War I, Hungary lost two thirds of its territory to its neighbours. As an ally of the German Reich during the reign of Nikolaus von Horthy (also known as Miklós Horthy), the country succeeded in recovering large parts of these areas. Faced with the victories of the Red Army, Hungary started to negotiate with the Allies, and was then occupied by the Germans in the spring of 1944. Immediately, the SS began deporting the Hungarian Jews to the Auschwitz extermination camp. Of the approximately 825,000 Hungarian Jews, over half a million people were murdered.

Memorial Landscape

Just as in all other countries dependent on the Soviet Union, the memory of the time of World War II was used as a political tool during the Communist era. There was no official commemoration of the murdered Jews. Only the Budapest Jewish Museum, which had been dedicated in 1932, was reopened 1947. It was not until the last decade that this situation has changed and Holocaust monuments and memorials have emerged. In Budapest, there has been the controversial "House of Terror" since 2002, in which the history of both dictatorships is covered. Since 2004, there has also been a National Holocaust Museum.

Participation

Four approached - no response

[Measures: emails in German, English, and Hungarian]

→Therefore there is no information on the following topics

- Development of Visitor Numbers
- Educational Offers
- Structural Condition
- Financing/Requirements
- EU Funding

2.3.11 Italy

Historical Situation

In the dictatorial regime of Benito Mussolini in Italy, anti-Semitism hardly played any role until 1938. Only then were anti-Jewish laws passed. Although the country was an ally of Germany during WWII, it did not extradite its Jewish population and the Greek Jews who were temporarily in their sphere of influence, to the Germans. It was not until the Autumn of 1943 when the German Armed Forces (Wehrmacht) invaded from the north that also Italian Jews were deported to Auschwitz. The number of murdered Jews from Italy (without the areas occupied by Italy) amounts to between 5,600 and 10,900. There was a strong resistance, respectively a partisan movement, which the German occupiers smashed with brutal severity (hostages were shot). After 1943, about 100,000 Italians from Northern Italy were deported for forced labour in Germany. Furthermore, 600,000 Italians, initially prisoners, were given the status of "military internees" and, for the most part, they had to render severe forced labour in the German Reich.

Memorial Landscape

In the Italian memorial culture, the partisan struggle is especially emphasized. Resistance is the central aspect of almost all institutions of historical and political education. Especially in the north of the country, there are many museums and memorials, mostly in historical places.

Participation

16 approached - nine responses (= 56%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

The Italian contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 7%.

[Measures: emails in German, English, and Italian; translation of the entire questionnaire]

Development of Visitor Numbers

Seven of the nine participating institutions describe their visitor numbers as surging, respectively as rising, one as consistent, one as declining. In total, there were 224,000 visitors last year, mostly from Italy, but also from all over Europe. Regarding the age structure, the colleagues reported the following percentage distribution (calculated mean):

Under 16 (Groups)	Under 16 (Individuals)	16-25 (Groups)	16-25 (Individuals)	26-65 (Groups)	26-65 (Individuals)	Over 66 (Groups)	Over 66 (Individuals)
45	2	22	5	4	14	5	3

In this case, the younger visitors, mostly in groups, clearly dominate the visitor profile.

Educational Offers

The Italian institutions boast a wide range of educational activities such as tours, workshops, project days, commemorative events, special offers on human rights education, international meetings, and permanent school collaborations. In the past year, there were about 19,500 bookings of such events. Apart from two facilities, all participants have educational departments with several employees.

Structural Condition

Seven out of nine facilities boast historical building stock. Six entered a one-time sum necessary for the preservation, which altogether amounts to about 418,000 Euros. Only two participants mentioned an annual requirement: respectively 2,000 and 5,000 Euros are needed.

Financing/Requirements

All memorials participating in our survey receive funds from the state or the municipality. Six facilities estimated their overall budget at 1.73 million Euros all together. Most understand their situation as being very precarious since money from the public sector may be cut any time.

EU Funding

Four facilities have obtained EU funding for equipment and trips to Auschwitz.

2.3.12 Latvia

Historical Situation

As a result of the secret additional protocol of the Hitler-Stalin Pact, Latvia was occupied in June 1940 by the Soviet Union; tens of thousands of Latvians, among them many Jews, were dispossessed and deported immediately. When the German Reich attacked the Soviet Union a year later, about 70,000 Jews still lived in Latvia. With the active help of parts of the population of Latvia, the SS Task Force A (Einsatzgruppe A) shot about 30,000 Jews by the end of the year; in addition, two ghettos in Riga and Daugavpils were also established. The Jews from the Riga ghetto were murdered at the end of 1941 in the forest of Rumbula. The empty ghetto became the destination of deportation trains from the "German Reich" and the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia." Again in early 1942, mass shootings took place in the forest of Bikernieki in Riga. 95%

of Latvia's Jewish population was murdered in the Holocaust. In 1944, the Red Army reconquered the country and Latvia was again an autonomous republic of the Soviet Union. Since 1990/91 it has been independent.

Memorial Landscape

The majority of the numerous monuments built during the Soviet occupation of the country in honour of the Red Army and its victory over Hitler, were dismantled again after the declaration of independence. Today, looking back at the events of the 20th century, the Soviet occupation and the Latvian resistance against it are at the centre of importance. The time under German rule plays a much smaller role. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, collaborators, supporters and accomplices were even celebrated as freedom fighters against the Communists.

Since 1967, there has been a memorial on the site of the former concentration camp Salaspils; since 2001, there have also been monuments in the Forest of Bikernieki; and since 2002, in Rumbula. In the Choral Synagogue of Riga, all Holocaust victims who were murdered in Latvia are remembered. The German Riga Committee is very involved in these places and organises youth trips and international meetings.

Participation

Four approached - one response (= 25%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

Latvia's contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 1%.

The only participant in our survey is the Latvian Occupation Museum. Most likely the reason for this is to be found in the organizational structure of the other memorials, which are supported by the Jewish community in Riga: they have no special departments devoted to the care of these places.

[Measures: emails in German and English, and phone calls with members of the German Riga Committee]

Development of Visitor Numbers

The participant did not specify a trend concerning their visitor numbers. Last year, according to a visitor survey, they had 100,000 visitors 70% from Europe and 30% from the surrounding region, respectively from Latvia. The vast majority of visitors (65%) are individual visitors between 26 and 65 years of age.

Educational Offers

The facility boasts a comprehensive range of educational activities such as tours, workshops or project days, commemorative events, international meetings, and permanent school collaborations. There were around 10,000 bookings for such events in the past year. The education department is equipped with 3 employees and 3 freelancers. A completely new building with more space for educational activities is projected to be finished by 2014.

Structural Condition

The museum does not boast historical buildings, and requirements were not specified.

Financing/Requirements

The financing of the museum is based on 16% government funding. As to the rest, the facility is dependent on donations, third-party funds, and the revenues from the educational offers and the museum shop.

EU Funding

The museum has not received EU funding so far.

2.3.13 Lithuania

Historical Situation

As a result of the secret additional protocol of the Hitler-Stalin pact, Lithuania, which after the dismantling of Poland in 1939 had received back the area around Vilnius, was occupied in 1940 by the Soviet Union. State terror, expropriations, and abductions followed. As in Estonia and Latvia, the Germans, who in the following year attacked the Soviet Union, were welcomed as liberators and the Jews were held responsible for the Soviet crimes. Also among the Lithuanians, the German SS units, which immediately began with mass shootings of Jews, found many helpers who also participated in the Belarus killings. By the summer of 1944, almost 99% of the Jewish population of Lithuania had been murdered. The Lithuanian civilians suffered under the occupation as well; many were deported to the German Reich as forced labourers. In 1944, the Red Army reconquered the country and until 1990/91 Lithuania remained an autonomous republic within the Soviet Union.

Memorial Landscape

During the Soviet era, the heroes of the Red Army and the murdered Communists were commemorated by many monuments. In the IX. Fort in Kaunas, a central place of mass executions in Lithuania, a museum was established 1958 which was further extended in 1984. After independence, the Soviet monuments were dismantled to a great extent. By and large, the newly created institutions are committed to the time of the occupation and the Lithuanian resistance. It was only in the 1990's that the involvement of Lithuanians in the Holocaust became a public issue. The memory of the victims is left to the Jewish communities, which have set up memorial signs at many crime sites.

Participation

Approached five - one response (= 20%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

Lithuania's contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 1%.

The only participant in our survey is the state-owned Jewish museum "Vilna Gaon", to which belong the four outposts: "Centre for Tolerance"; an exhibition about the synagogues and testimonies of Jewish life in Lithuania; the monument site in Ponar; and the Jacques Lipchitz Memorial Museum in Druskininkai.

[Measures: emails in German and English; contacting the participants]

Development of Visitor Numbers

The participant records a growing number of visitors; last year they had an estimated 13,000 visitors, of which 27% were from Lithuania, 50% from Poland (whose interest/concern can probably be derived from the boundary changes of 1939), and 23% from other European countries. Regarding the age structure, our colleagues reported the following percentage distribution:

Under 16 (Groups)	Under 16 (Individuals)	16-25 (Groups)	16-25 (Individuals)	26-65 (Groups)	26-65 (Individuals)	Over 66 (Groups)	Over 66 (Individuals)
27	0	9	0	20	10	29	5

There are thus clearly more adults than young people who visit this museum.

Educational Offers

It is possible to take part in tours and commemorative events. Last year there were about 300 guided tours. There is no special education department; staff from other areas undertake the

necessary tasks. According to their own statement, the situation of the various memorial sites is very disturbing: for the mass execution site Ponary, responsibilities are still unclear; there as well as in the museum itself, repairs are urgently needed. In the meantime, the museum had to be closed due to disrepair.

Structural Condition

The museum does not boast historical buildings. Requirements were not specified; however, the urgent need for financial support for Ponary was highlighted.

Financing/Requirements

100% of the financing for the museum comes from the Ministry of Culture. The total budget, including all branches, amounts to 348,405 Euros.

EU Funding

The museum has not yet received any funding from the EU.

2.3.14 Luxembourg

Historical Situation

Neutral Luxembourg was occupied May 10th, 1940 by the German Wehrmacht. The Jewish population, many of whom were refugees, were to be deprived of their rights and deported as quickly as possible so that the country could be annexed “free of Jews” by the German Reich. In August 1942, Luxembourg became part of the German “Gaus Moselle.” By June 1943, about 1,200 Jews had been deported to occupied Poland and murdered. In 1944, mainly young Luxembourgers formed a resistance movement and joined the French or Belgian underground. The country had to be liberated by the Allies twice, the disputed area was severely demolished, and many were killed.

Memorial Landscape

Various monuments and several museums commemorate the war and liberation, the Luxembourgish resistance, and the deportation of the Jews.

Participation

Three approached - two responses (= 67%). (See appendix: list of participants)
 Luxembourg’s contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 1.5%.
 [Measures: emails in English and German]

Development of Visitor Numbers

Only one facility (the National Resistance Museum) provided information about trends in visitor numbers. Here the figures have been rising drastically for the past 10 years; according to a visitor poll, 3,000 visitors came last year, 75% from Luxembourg and 25% from all over Europe. Regarding the age structure, the colleagues from the National Museum of Resistance reported the following percentage distribution:

Under 16 (Groups)	Under 16 (Individuals)	16-25 (Groups)	16-25 (Individuals)	26-65 (Groups)	26-65 (Individuals)	Over 66 (Groups)	Over 66 (Individuals)
20	0	10	0	0	50	0	15

In this case, in addition to school groups, a number of adults, as individuals, visit this museum.

Educational Offers

Also with regard to educational services, only the National Resistance Museum provided information. They have an educational department and various offers that were booked last year about 40 times. For the implementation, they have one freelancer and one volunteer on staff.

Structural Condition

Villa Pauly boasts historical buildings. Requirements were specified by neither of the two institutions. There are no major projects in the pipeline.

Financing/Requirements

In one case, the financing is entirely dependent on the state (100%). The total budget amounts to 18,000 Euros. In the other case, the municipality provides 75% and the state 25% of the funds; the total budget is 150,000 Euros.

EU Funding

Neither of the two institutions has received EU funding so far.

2.3.15 Netherlands

Historical Situation

The Netherlands were occupied by the Germans in May 1940. Instantly, anti-Jewish laws were passed and the deportation of the Jewish population was initialized. The Westerbork camp was set up as a transit camp. From July 1942 to September 1944, convoys of more than 100,000 people were transported from there to the death camps of Auschwitz-Birkenau and Sobibor, the Theresienstadt ghetto, and the concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen. About 75% of the Jewish population in the Netherlands was murdered. More than 500,000 Dutch were forced to slave labour in the German Reich.

Memorial Landscape

In the Netherlands there are many large and small memorials and museums on the subject, many of which focus on the resistance. In 1947, the 22 meter high national memorial "op den Dam" was erected in Amsterdam for all Dutch victims of World War II. Since 1960, the Anne Frank House has continued to attract many visitors. The former Westerbork transit camp has been a memorial since 1983.

Participation

15 approached - five responses (= 33%). (See appendix: list of participants)

The Dutch contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 5%.

One facility completed the questionnaire, apparently accidentally, both in German and in English; sometimes the information in the two versions does not match completely. It was decided from case to case and according to plausibility, which of the provided data was used in the analysis and which not.

[Measures: emails in German, English and Dutch; phone calls]

Development of Visitor Numbers

Three institutions reported soaring visitor numbers, two rate the inflow as being consistent. Overall, these places had more than 250,000 visitors. Half of the participants stated that 100% of their visitors were from the Netherlands; one reported that 100% came from all over Europe, one indicated a distribution of 85% Dutch and 15% Europeans. Regarding the age structure, our colleagues reported the following percentage distribution (calculated mean):

Under 16 (Groups)	Under 16 (Individuals)	16-25 (Groups)	16-25 (Individuals)	26-65 (Groups)	26-65 (Individuals)	Over 66 (Groups)	Over 66 (Individuals)
12	4	9	12	2	30	1	30

There are clearly more adults than young people attending these institutions.

Educational Offers

Especially in the two participating former transit camps, Westerbork and Amersfoort, there are comprehensive educational programmes, but also the museum facilities - except for one - offer several types of events. Of the over 2,000 bookings of last year, 1,200 can be apportioned to the Westerbork memorial alone.

Only the two former camps boast an educational department with several employees, all of the others work with volunteers. All participants who commented on their educational work reported great interest from visitors, which because of a lack of space and personnel, cannot be met.

Structural Condition

Apart from one, all memorials have historical building stock. Westerbork needs a one-time supply of 5 million Euros; their annual need amounts to 300,000 Euros. Kamp Amersfoort reports an annual need of 10,000 Euros.

Financing/Requirements

One facility provided absolutely no information on the financing; another claimed to receive no government support. The others - the two former camps and the Resistance Museum in Amsterdam - obtain public funds from various sources. All in all, their total budgets amount to over 4 million Euros.

EU Funding

Only the Westerbork memorial received EU funding, which was used to create a memorial path.

2.3.16 Poland

Historical situation

With the invasion of Poland in September 1939, World War II began. Immediately after the invasion, persecution and terror also set in. The intellectual elite of the country, Jews and non-Jewish civilians fell victim to violence. A few months later, in many cities, ghettos were established in which catastrophic conditions prevailed. Through the attack on the Soviet Union, eastern Poland came under German rule and the murders were systematized. In the fall of 1941, the mass killings with poison gas started. In the death camps, on occupied Polish territory, Jews from all over Europe were murdered. By 1945, about three million Polish Jews and also many non-Jewish civilians had been killed.

Memorial Landscape

The commemoration of the murder of European Jews in the extermination camps built by the Germans on Polish soil did not play a major role for a long time. The memorials were not seen primarily as places of Jewish but of non-Jewish Polish civilians suffering. Only in the last decade, an examination of the anti-Semitism in their own population started, which once again resulted in several new memorials.

Participation

20 approached - eight responses (= 40%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

The Polish contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 6%.

[Measures: emails in German, English, and Polish; "advertising" via Darek Pawlos]

Development of Visitor Numbers

Of the eight participating institutions, five reported surging or increasing growth in visitor numbers, two describe the human traffic as consistent; and one as declining (Majdanek Memorial). Overall, these places had more than 240,000 visitors, mostly from Poland (one did not provide information). For the first time, in addition to the general term "visitors from all over Europe" a significant number of German visitors were also highlighted. Regarding the age structure, our colleagues reported the following percentage distribution (calculated average, 2 did not respond):

Under 16 (Groups)	Under 16 (Individuals)	16-25 (Groups)	16-25 (Individuals)	26-65 (Groups)	26-65 (Individuals)	Over 66 (Groups)	Over 66 (Individuals)
0	1	43	8	23	25	0	0

The proportion of young and older visitors is therefore approximately the same (52 to 48); it is striking, however, that none of the six institutions which submitted information on this subject has recorded any visitors over 65.

Educational Offers

The facilities are equipped with a comprehensive range of educational offers such as tours, workshops, project days, commemorative events, international meetings, and permanent school collaborations. None provides audio guides, which are otherwise widely used to aid foreign visitors. Nearly 3,000 bookings were recorded last year, 1,800 of which took place in the Museum "Schindler's Factory" founded in 2009. Half of the participating memorials have no educational department.

Structural Condition

Four institutions boast historical buildings. Only one of them has entered a one-time requirement: The Majdanek Memorial needs 4 million Euros and 314,000 Euros annually.

Financing/Requirements

Only the Majdanek Memorial receives government grants, which are also used to fund the memorial at Belzec. Three other facilities that provided information on this issue obtain support from their municipality. Concerning the amount of money, no particulars were given.

EU Funding

No facility has received EU funding so far.

2.3.17 Romania

Historical Situation

In the 1930s, Romania moved towards Hitler's Germany with regard to foreign affairs. As a result of the Hitler-Stalin Pact in 1940, the country nonetheless had to cede territory to the Soviet Union and Hungary. General Ion Antonescu and his right-wing "Iron Guard" took over the government, and one year later Romania collaborated in the German attack on the Soviet Union. On the domestic front, the persecution of the Jewish population began. About 20,000 Jews from the centre of Romania were murdered, and up to 155,000 Jews and 25,000 Roma from Bukovina and Bessarabia were deported to Transnistria, where tens of thousands died because of the appalling conditions. Also the approximately 120,000 Romanian Jews in Northern Transylvania, which since 1940 belonged to Hungary, were persecuted: they got into the sphere of influence of the

Germans and most of them were murdered in Auschwitz. In 1944, Antonescu was overthrown by the king, and the country came under Soviet rule.

Memorial Landscape

In the first decades after the war, the main focus of commemoration was on the liberation by the Red Army, or under Ceausescu, the Romanian opposition to Antonescu. The alliance with the German Reich and the country's own crimes against the Jewish population were placed under a taboo. After the end of the Ceaușescu regime in 1989, the view on history changed and parts of the Romanian population began to see the attack on the Soviet Union in 1941 as a heroic act in the struggle against Soviet domination. To this day, the memory of the Holocaust victims is predominantly of concern only to the remaining Jewish communities. Historical-political education facilities comparable to those in other countries could not be researched. In search of contact people, one person was found who was willing to provide information on the emergence of three monuments in places where there are mass graves. In addition, the North Transylvanian Holocaust Museum was contacted.

Participation

Approached four - four replies (= 100%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

The Romanian contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 3%.

[Measures: emails in German and English; phone calls]

Development of Visitor Numbers

All participating institutions/memorials have recorded an increase in visitor numbers. Altogether, 150 people (solely Romanians) attended the monuments at the three mass graves last year; 12,700 visited the Holocaust Museum, among them Romanians, Germans, Israelis, and citizens of other European countries. Regarding the age structure, only group bookings were specified: the distribution of the different age groups is fairly even.

Educational Offers

The Holocaust Museum boasts an educational department and offers various programmes; last year they amounted to 150 programmes. At the other three memorials, events of the Jewish community take place, and school groups visit these places regularly.

Structural Condition

The Holocaust Museum is located in an old synagogue. For the renovation, one-time funds of 200,000 Euros would be required, with an annual need of 30,000 Euros. The three monuments are located in Jewish cemeteries, thus the Jewish community of Iasi has financed the upkeep of the facility since 1945.

Financing/Requirements

All places are funded entirely by domestic or foreign Jewish organizations.

EU Funding

No facility has received EU funding so far.

2.3.18 Slovakia

Historical Situation

After the end of World War I, the Slovaks and the Czech lands of Bohemia, Moravia and Czech Silesia joined together and formed Czechoslovakia. This republic was gradually defeated by Nazi Germany. Slovakia became a satellite state of the German Empire under the leadership of the

nationalist Hlinka party. Jews, Czechs, Gypsies, and Communists were persecuted. 60,000 Slovak Jews were deported to extermination camps, and a total of about 75,000 Slovak Jews were murdered. Shortly before the invasion of the Red Army, there was a national uprising against the Hlinka party, which was crushed by the Germans with a lot of bloodshed. After the war, Slovakia once again became part of Czechoslovakia, which was communist from 1948.

Memorial Landscape

The National Uprising was at the centre of public memory for many years. The collaboration with Germany was attributed solely to the Hlinka party. In 1993, the Czech and the Slovak parts of the country separated. It is only since the 1990's, smaller plaques for the persecuted and murdered Jews have been installed.

Participation

Six approached - two responses (= 33%). (See Appendix: List of Participants)

The Slovak contribution to the overall picture corresponds to 1.5%.

[Measures: emails in German, English, and Slovakian]

Development of Visitor Numbers

The Memorial of the Slovak National Uprising records consistently high attendance (over 400,000 people last year). The Jewish Museum in Nitra Synagogue recorded declining attendance (2,500 people). The visitors are almost all from Slovakia; the majority are students (60 to 40).

Educational Offers

In both institutions, various educational formats are available for booking. The memorial of the Slovak National Uprising has an education department.

Structural Condition

Both organizations stated they have historical building stock, but did not specify any financial requirements for the preservation.

Financing/Requirements

The Memorial of the Slovak National Uprising is entirely government-funded (100%). The Jewish Museum is co-managed by the Slovak National Museum. Neither institution specified their budget.

EU Funding

No facility has yet received EU funding.

2.3.19 Slovenia

Historical Situation

After the defeat and the dismantling of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in April, 1941, Slovenia fell under Italian, German, and Hungarian control. The aim was to "Germanise" the area occupied by the Germans and to expropriate and displace the Slovenes. Against this, a guerrilla army formed, which the German occupiers opposed with cruel reprisals. In the course of the war, they also controlled the Italian and the Hungarian zone. Thus all the Jews throughout Slovenia fell victim to the German extermination machinery. After Germany's surrender in May 1945, Slovenia became part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Memorial Landscape

Initially, numerous monuments in honour of the communist partisans were erected. Some facilities also commemorated the expulsion of the Slovenes; in the former Hungarian zone, survivors established several Holocaust monuments. Since 1991, Slovenia has been independent. The memorial Partisan Hospital "Franja" in Cerklje ob Savi is now a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Participation

Two approached - no response

[Measures: Emails in English and German]

→ Therefore there is no information on the following topics

- Development of Visitor Numbers
- Educational Offers
- Structural Condition
- Financing/Requirements
- EU Funding

2.4 The Responses: Problem Analysis

Overall, participation in the online survey was worse than we had hoped. Although in comparison with other online surveys the return is significantly better (usually a return of between 15% and 30% is rated as a success), we were actually expecting a better result given the question and the very clearly defined target group.

In 5 out of 19 countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Slovenia, Hungary) unfortunately no data could be collected; but in countries with a good overall participation too, such as Germany (61 of 92), some important institutions did not cooperate, sometimes deliberately. As far as we know, the reasons for that are manifold and lie both in the 'practical' everyday work as well as in the 'contents' of the commemorative political discussion and theory.

"Practical" reasons:

- The telephone calls and email responses of the researched repeatedly revealed how enormous the workload is that the staff of the memorials have to deal with. Often the reason given for not answering our questionnaire was a lack of time; if only a few employees or volunteers are available, the handling of requests classified as non-essential is repeatedly postponed.
- Other memorials struggled with amalgamating the information we requested in the areas of education and administration because different people are in charge. In some cases we then sent a Word version of the questionnaire in order for the different contact people to be able to collect all data within the institution first on paper. This caused difficulties in transferring the figures to the database created for the evaluation: too many or not so inaccurate statements were not accepted by the system.
- Sometimes, the staff was unsure whether they were allowed to provide information about "financing;" thus, if at all, they either ticked "not specified" with regard to any of these questions or referred us to higher authorities (as in the case of Germany: Foundations of the Federal States).
- It was repeatedly pointed out that in recent years such online surveys had become more and more frequent. The "Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung" (Federal Agency for Civic Education), for example, conducted a survey of memorials in February 2012, which, however, referred only to visitor figures and educational programmes. Furthermore, apparently all facilities that receive public funds have to evaluate themselves at least once a year with a questionnaire – so a certain fatigue in the face of further requests of this kind is definitely understandable.
- Moreover, we could also observe that on several occasions, the intentions of the study had not become sufficiently clear through the pre-sent emails. Many had not grasped the meaning and purpose of this survey, as was found out in the follow-up phone calls. Also, some signed off saying that their institution did not have historic buildings or was a site of the perpetrators, not the victims. That the overall aim was to collect data at places where educational work about the Holocaust and Nazi crimes is done became clear only after expounding on the project framework once more.
- Language problems may also serve as an explanation: for some potential participants, to respond in a foreign language apparently meant an unusual extra

burden. However, only two memorials (an Italian and a Greek) responded to the offer (made in the local language whenever possible) to find a solution for those who cannot cope with English and German. The questionnaire was translated into Italian and sent again as a Word document to all institutions in Italy. As a result, 9 out of 16 responded.

- Another possible explanation may be technical problems: several times we found out later in phone calls that the emails had been filtered out as "spam" or for other reasons had not reached the addressee.

Content-related reasons:

At least some of the German memorials were known for deliberately not wanting to participate in the study. The project was regarded as "poorly communicated": they argued that especially the larger institutions should have been involved in the preliminary stages and informed about the political intentions. The abstention assumed of smaller memorials, because of a disclosure of their own, small visitors or booking numbers might have negative consequences, proved true the other way around: The smaller memorials participated in large numbers and displayed their precarious situation, while some of the big memorials seem to fear that their relatively good financial situation could possibly change if it became clear how many smaller institutions struggle to survive.

In addition, some colleagues were concerned that with the help of the study and the more extensive integration of the EU, the German federal state may be gradually released from its responsibility. We partially succeeded in dispelling these concerns with reference to the decades of work of the "Bundesverband" in the interest of the survivors of the Nazi terror. Some important German memorials, however, could not but be convinced.

Related to this fact some also stated their opinion that it was difficult to speak of a common European memory. There is obviously a concern that the greater involvement of the European Union and thereby also of the countries of the former "Eastern Bloc" may cause the general public to just see this period as a "century of dictatorship / totalitarian regime" and relativise the German Nazi crimes.

Furthermore, the sometimes rather low participation in some other EU countries may have had substantive reasons, besides practical ones: Also here, our project may not have been perceived as a first foray into a common cause, there was no national or European-wide exchange of the underlying idea. The cooperation with the previously mentioned regional multipliers was partly of rather little success.

Many institutions were deliberately founded as "National Memorials" or "National Museums" where they tell 'their' respective history. The request for the disclosure of their financial situation and their needs may have been misunderstood as a rather insensitive interference in "internal affairs".

The interests of the many different facilities may be too different to successfully conduct a demand query without more intensive preparation and without winning further, internationally active and well-connected supporters of the project in their respective countries.

3. Results and consequences

3.1 The Financial Situation of the Concentration Camp Memorials

Participants were asked to categorize the historical site of their memorial. In some cases, the information had to be corrected because they did not follow the usual historical terms (e.g. there is a clear definition of what a "death camp" is. That in other places people were killed too, has no impact on the designation).

According to their own voluntary disclosure, 65 of the participating institutions fall into the category "camp", multiple entries were possible because frequently facilities were used in a dual way, but the answers were filtered here:

2 Death Camps

49 Concentration Camps (including satellite camps/labour camps/transit camps)

9 Forced Labour Camps

5 Collection Camps

19 of them were initially used after 1945, as places of confinement also. 48 have historical building stock.

How much money is required once for its renovation/repair/preservation, 23 facilities stated:

Country	Name of memorial	Required once €
Austria	Historical Museum and Concentration Camp Memorial Ebensee	10.000
Austria	Satellite Camp Peggau Wagna-Leibnitz	20.000
Austria	Arge Schlier (Concentration Camp Redl-Zipf, Factory Schlier)	500.000
Czech Republic	Terezin Memorial	10.000.000
France	CERCIL – Study and Research Centre Detention Camp „In the Loiret“	1.000.000
Germany	“Volcano” Memorial	600
Germany	Eckerwald Memorial	1.000
Germany	Concentration Camp Memorial Kaltenkirchen in Springhirsch	10.000
Germany	Concentration Camp Memorial Husum-Schwesing	40.000
Germany	Augustaschacht Memorial	50.000
Germany	Ahrensboek Memorial	100.000
Germany	Memorial Concentration Satellite Camp Schlieben-Berga	100.000
Germany	Documentation Centre Concentration Camp Hersbruck	300.000
Germany	Nazi Documentation Centre Rhineland-Palatinate Memorial CC Osthofen	500.000
Germany	Wernigerode Memorial	550.000
Germany	Rehmsdorf Memorial	1.500.000
Germany	Documentation Centre Nazi Forced Labour Berlin-Schoeneweide	2.500.000
Germany	Concentration Camp Memorial Mittelbau-Dora	5.000.000
Italy	„Villa Oliveto“ – Documentation Centre	2.000
Italy	Police Transit Camp Fossol	20.000
Italy	Museum of Resistance for the Provinces Massa Carrara and La Spezia	250.000
Netherlands	Memorial Centre Camp Westerbork	5.000.000
Poland	Federal Museum Majdanek	4.000.000

In total, an amount of € 31,453,600 for these 23 facilities would be required, which last year received 620,940 visitors altogether, which were assisted by 221 full-time employees, freelancers or volunteers.

These memorial sites that participated in the study form a very good cross section of the spectrum of existing memorials overall. We therefore consider that it is permissible to extrapolate their expressed needs to the non-participating memorial sites. We will therefore now proceed accordingly.

By extrapolating to the total number of participants (65), a one-time requirement of about €89 million would result; when extrapolating these needs also to the memorial sites that did not participate in the survey, a one-time total requirement of about €164 million would result for all the 120 memorials located within this category.

18 memorials have reported a regular annual sum required for the maintenance:

Country		Annual Requirement €
Austria	Historical Museum and Concentration Camp Memorial Ebensee	5.000
Austria	Satellite Camp Peggau Wagna-Leibnitz	5.000
Austria	Arge Schlier (Concentration Camp Redl-Zipf, Factory Schlier)	10.000
Czech Republic	Terezin Memorial	500.000
France	CERCIL – Study and Research Centre	300.000
Germany	Eckerwald Memorial	500
Germany	Concentration Camp Memorial Kaltenkirchen in Springhirsch	1.000
Germany	Concentration Camp Memorial Husum-Schwesing	2.000
Germany	Rehmsdorf Memorial	2.000
Germany	Augustaschacht Memorial	3.000
Germany	Wernigerode Memorial	20.000
Germany	Concentration Camp Memorial Mittelbau-Dora	300.000
Germany	Buchenwald Memorial	1.500.000
Italy	„Villa Oliveto“ – Documentation Centre	2.000
Italy	Museum of Resistance of the Provinces Massa Carrara und La Spezia	5.000
Netherlands	National Memorial Camp Amersfoort	10.000
Netherlands	Memorial Centre Camp Westerbork	300.000
Poland	Federal Museum Majdanek	314.000

Altogether, a regular amount of €3,279,500 Euros would be required by the 18 participating institutions that in 2010 altogether had 1,113,490 million visitors, which were assisted by 280 full-time employees, freelancers or volunteers. By extrapolating to the total number of participants (65), this would result in an annual requirement of about €12 million; when extrapolating these needs to the memorials that did not participate in the survey, this would result in an annual total requirement of about €22 million for all the 120 memorials located within this category.

3.2 The Financial Situation of the Other Memorials

The participants were asked to assign their memorial a specific "place category", multiple answers were possible because of the frequent dual use of facilities, but were filtered here:

2 POW Camps
 13 Prisons/Execution Sites/Police Detention Camps
 10 Mass Shooting Locations/Massacres
 7 Killing Sites (Euthanasia)
 6 Seats of Offenders Organizations
 9 Synagogues/Jewish Residential Homes
 3 Hide Outs/Resistance
 13 Museums/Monuments

After 1945, 9 of them were used initially as places of confinement. 48 have historical building stock.

How much money is required once for the restoration/repair/restoration, 13 institutions stated:

Country	Name of Memorial	Required Once €
Austria	Persmanhof Memorial	20.000
Austria	Jewish Museum Hohenems	55.000
Czech Republic	Lidice Memorial	500.000
France	House Izieu - Memorial For the Murdered Jewish Children	300.000
Germany	Memorial Old Pathology Wehnen	100.000
Germany	Ehrenhain Zeithain Memorial	400.000
Germany	Remembrance, Education and Meeting Place Alt Rehse	4.000.000
Germany	Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds	70.000.000
Greece	The Municipal Museum of the Kalavrita Holocaust	100.000
Italy	Museum in Memory of the Deported	20.000
Italy	Police Transit Camp Bozen	60.000
Italy	Historical Museum of Liberation	66.000
Romania	North Transylvanian Holocaust Museum	200.000

In total, an amount of €75,821,000 would be required for the 13 sites that participated in the study. In 2010, they received 375,653 visitors altogether, who were assisted by 204 full-time employees, freelancers or volunteers. By extrapolating to the total number of participants (63) this would result in a one-time requirement of about €38 million; when extrapolating these needs to the memorial sites that did not participate in the survey, this would result in a one-time total requirement of about €84 million for all the 139 memorials located within this category.

A regular annual sum required for the preservation 11 memorials have submitted:

Country	Name of Memorial	Annual Need €
Austria	Jewish Museum Hohenems	10.000
Austria	Learning and Remembrance Site Castle Hartheim	43.000
Czech Republic	Lidice Memorial	150.000
Germany	Memorial Old Pathology Wehnen	2.000
Germany	Memorial and Museum Trutzhain	4.700
Germany	Ehrenhain Zeithain Memorial	10.000
Germany	Remembrance- Education- und Meeting Place Alt Rehse	50.000
Germany	Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds	1.000.000

Greece	The Municipal Museum of the Kalavrita Holocaust	25.000
Greece	Memorial for the Murdered Jews of Rhodes and Kos	30.000
Romania	North Transylvanian Holocaust Museum	30.000

A regular amount of €1,354,700 was the result for the 11 participating sites that in 2010 altogether received 348,800 visitors, who were assisted by 141 full-time employees, freelancers or volunteers. By extrapolating to the total number of participants (63), this would result in an annual requirement of about €8 million; when extrapolating these needs to the memorial sites that did not participate in the survey, this would result in an annual total requirement of about €17 million for all the 139 memorials located within this category.

3.3 Summary of Observations

Even if the final picture is largely influenced by memorial sites in Germany and the amount of data collected may not be sufficient by generally accepted scientific principles to draw far-reaching conclusions, the investigation was nevertheless undertaken.

In countries where even today the interest in the fate of the Jewish population is not significant, be it from shame or because of complicity with the Nazi regime, the Jewish communities often take full responsibility for remembering the victims without any help from the state. On the other hand, museums and other educational institutions that portray history as it relates to national identity are in many cases safeguarded by 100% funding.

Not everywhere do the actual sites of persecution and extermination automatically receive the greatest attention by the state - and, subsequently, by the visitors. A competitive spirit often prevails between the larger sites. Then there are a number of smaller memorial sites, especially in Germany, which for decades have been maintained by dedicated citizens who constantly fear for their very survival - and in many cases much-needed contributions are rather small in value and decreasing. In recent years new projects are mostly supported financially and structurally by the federal government or the local state at the outset.

3.4 Memorials Funded by the European Union Today

Up until now, the programme: "Europe for Citizens" has been responsible for the financial support of places of remembrance and learning (both on National Socialism and on the Communist dictatorship eras), and here, specifically for this project: "Action 4: Active European Remembrance".

Under this programme, "NGOs, associations for survivors, associations for the families of victims, memorials, museums, local and regional authorities, charitable clubs, think-tanks, research institutes, educational institutions, religious organizations and organizations in the field of voluntary work, etc. which are registered in one of the eligible countries" can apply for financial support once a year. Although the general description states that "projects for the preservation of the most important sites and memorials associated with mass deportations, former concentration camps and other large Nazi sites of mass destruction and suffering" will be supported, the German contact office for the programme describes as eligible only the following:

- Projects such as conferences, seminars or workshops
- Projects with a specific product or outcome (publications, websites, studies, exhibitions, restoration projects, etc.)
- Projects for specific events or presentations

Out of the 128 memorial sites participating in this study project, 23 have already at one time received financial support from the EU - for educational or research projects such as special

exhibitions – but not for the preservation of the building stock. The maximum funding period is 18 months and the amount varies between €10.000 and €100.000.

3.5 Opportunities for Action and Consequences

When the founding of the European Union is considered as a “peace project” that was a response to the Second World War with the tragedy of the Holocaust, it is easy to understand why the establishment of a permanent EU framework for the funding of European memorial sites is necessary. The required organization for such a funding framework would have to go way beyond the current possibilities of the programme “Europe for Citizens” and be discussed in detail in the relevant committees. This study is there to be used as an input to the basic discussion. Of the 259 memorial sites within the European Union that were identified and approached, 128 participated in our survey. This corresponds to a response rate of almost 50%, which is very high in comparison with similar studies. The content of the responses somewhat reflects the overall situation in field of memorial management in the EU – therefore projections made on this basis are both possible and reasonable, even though they can only lead to a rough estimate of the total needs.

It is quite evident that European memorials have some considerable needs – and not only in the locations from which we received actual figures.

Also, within the respective countries we cannot speak about parallel situations with regard to memorials - the differences from country to country are quite considerable, yet many historic places of remembrance need help and it makes sense to continue along the trodden path. In this regard as well, the present study plays an important role in initiating an urgently needed process of communication.

If European memorials are to remain places of "living memory" and convey an up-to-date and relevant message from the survivors to future generations, all of these sites need a systematic, long-term financial support. The aim would be to lead the way to an effective partnership between the European Union, Germany and other countries and civil groups. Therefore, it makes sense to continue on the already trodden path. Besides the opportunity to go on with this already initiated survey with greater personnel and financial resources, it appears that it is necessary to establish this project in the memorial sites of the 19 countries as an important topical subject. In conferences and exchange visits, in national and international joint ventures at these sites, a realistic way forward needs to be discussed with the aim, in the final analysis, of making a coordinated solicitation for support from the European Union.

It would be advisable to recheck the assessments made under 3.1. and 3.2 and if necessary to support the conclusions by collecting further information. However, further analysis can only be done with the active support of the European Union and those countries where the memorial sites are located.

4. Appendix

4.1 The “Legacy of the Survivors”

Preserve Remembrance – Conserve Authentic Places – Assume Responsibility

We, the undersigned, survivors of German concentration camps, women and men, represent international prisoner committees of the concentration camps and their sub-camps. We remember our murdered families and the millions of victims who were killed in these places of ashes. Their persecution and murder, for racial, political, religious, social, biological and economic reasons, and a criminal war took the world to the brink of disaster and left behind an appealing toll.

Following our liberation, we pledged to build a new world of peace and freedom: we became involved, in order to prevent any repetition of these incomparable crimes. Throughout our lives we have born witness; throughout our lives we have made every effort to inform young people about our experiences, about what we encountered, and about the causes.

Precisely for this reason, we are exceedingly pained and angered to recognise today: the world has learned too little from our history. Precisely for this reason remembrance and commemoration must remain the equal task of both citizens and states.

Today the former camps are stony witnesses: they are scenes of the crimes, international cemeteries, museums and places of learning. They are evidence against denial and the playing down of facts, and they must be preserved throughout time. They are places of scientific research and educational commitment. Looking after the educational interests of the visitors must be sufficiently ensured.

The incomparable crimes against humanity inflicted by the National Socialists - and above all in this context, the Holocaust - were carried out under German oversight. Germany has done much to come to terms with its history. We expect that the Federal Republic and its citizens will continue honouring their responsibility with special commitment in the future as well.

But Europe also has its task: instead of asserting our ideals for democracy, peace, tolerance, self-determination and human rights, history is too often used to sow discord between human beings, groups and peoples. We object to the comparative assignment of blame, to the creation of hierarchies in the experiences of suffering, of competition between victims and to the confusion of historical phases. For this reason we endorse the words of the former President of the European Parliament, Simone Veil, when she addressed the German Parliament in 2004 and appealed for the transmission of memory: “Europe should recognise and stand by its mutual past as a whole, with all the bright and dark sides; every member state should know about its mistakes and failures, and acknowledge they are at peace with their past, so that they can be at peace with their neighbours.”

Our ranks are thinning. In all areas of our associations, at national and international level, people are coming to our side to preserve remembrance: they are giving us faith in the future, they are carrying on our work. The dialog that has begun with us must be continued with them. They need the support of state and society for this work.

The last eyewitnesses appeal to Germany, to all European states and to the international community, to continue preserving and honouring the human gift of remembrance and

commemoration into the future. We ask young people to carry on our struggle, against Nazi ideology and for a just, peaceful and tolerant world, a world that has no place for anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia and right-wing extremism.

This is our legacy.

Berlin, 25 January, 2009

Noach Flug (Jerusalem)

International Auschwitz Committee

Sam Bloch (New York)

World Federation of Bergen-Belsen

Bertrand Herz (Paris)

International Buchenwald Committee

Max Mannheimer (Munich)

International Dachau Committee

Uri Chanoch (Jerusalem)

International Dachau Sub-Camps Committee

Jack Terry (New York)

International Flossenbürg Committee

Albert van Hoey (Brussels)

International Committee Mittelbau-Dora

Robert Pinçon (Tours)

International Neuengamme Committee

Annette Chalut (Paris)

International Ravensbrück Committee

Pierre Gouffault (Paris)

International Sachsenhausen Committee

4.2 The Cover Letters

1. Informational Letter:

Re: Your participation in the requirements study on the preservation of the European concentration camp memorials

Ladies and gentlemen:

We need your help for a pioneering project: it is about the long-term preservation of the European concentration camp memorials and other memorial sites for the victims of the Nazi regime as centres of remembrance and learning. The starting point for our purposes is the "**legacy of the survivors**" of 25 January 2009, which was adopted on the initiative of the Bureau of the International Auschwitz Committee in Berlin by representatives of the ten largest organizations of concentration camp survivors. In the resolution "**Preserve Remembrance - Conserve Authentic Places - Assume Responsibility**" Germany and Europe are strongly urged to preserve the authentic places of remembrance and to continue to promote civic education in these places.

On the "Holocaust Era Assets Conference" in Prague, which was held in the same year, the concern of the survivors was picked up and it shaped the "**Terezin Declaration**" and the "**Joint Declaration**" adopted there, which defined the support of the European memorials and their work as a pan-European task. This political declaration of purpose was adopted by 46 governments - and signed by four EU Commissioners - including by all EU Member States. The Czech government, which in the first half of 2009 also took the chair of the Council of the European Union indicated during the conference and afterwards its willingness to support the declaration and the cause of the survivors with regard to a **future European funding concept** for memory and learning sites.

This statement of intent needs to be followed by action now. In order to initiate this process and to create the necessary data base, a German-Czech joint venture has formed: **The German Association for Information & Advice for Victims of Nazi persecution** (Cologne) (**Bundesverband Information & Beratung fuer NS-Verfolgte e.V.**) will in the coming weeks along with the **European Shoah Legacy Institute** (Prague Terezin) perform a query of needs at memorials within the European Union, which is to document their actual situation and also list the expenses necessary to cover the future. This study, which is intended to reflect this important work both Europe-wide and also with regard to the locally acting memory and learning sites, will be handed over to the Czech Foreign Ministry in the Summer of 2012 as a basis for negotiations with the EU Commission. **Your memorial should also be represented in this study.** We therefore ask you to comply with our invitation, which will arrive in the next few days via email, and answer the questions about your (historical) location, your visitors, your educational programme, your financial situation, and your most urgent projects.

Sincerely, Michael Teupen. Chief Executive

2. Call for Participation:

Re: Invitation to participate in the requirements study on the preservation of the European concentration camp memorials

Ladies and Gentlemen:

A few days ago you received information about our project "**Preservation of the former concentration camps and other places of commemoration for the victims of the Nazi regime in the European Union**" and the announcement of the necessary demands query. Today we would like to invite you to participate in this Europe-wide data collection! **Within the next two weeks**, you need to click on the link given here - it is a specific link for your memorial and it leads to an encrypted website with our questionnaire: [XXX](#)

The information you provide will not be submitted to a third party, and we will publish it in the study only in cumulative form. Should we desire to examine the situation of your memorial site more closely and illustrate it with concrete numbers, we will ask you separately for your consent.

The questionnaire is comprised of **30 questions** that relate to the history of your location, your visitors, the educational programme, your financial situation and your needs.

You can stop answering at any time and continue at another time – the data you have already entered will be saved. The study is supposed to display the European memorials in all their diversity. So both the large internationally known memorials and the smaller initiatives with a strong regional focus are important.

Our common goal is to increase the EU's funding pot for memorials considerably and thus to support the necessary measures for the preservation of the authentic sites of Nazi crimes and the successful continuation of the educational work at the various memorial sites (with or without historical buildings).

We will be happy to send you the results of our study.

We sincerely thank you in advance for your participation! Dr. Ruth Oelze

4.3 The Questionnaire

[In the original as an online questionnaire; one question per page is visible; clicking/free text + "next" or "back" option; progress bar]

A. General Information on the Memorial

Please correct and complement the following general information if necessary:

Name of the Memorial: _____

Street and Number: _____

Zip Code and Place: _____ Country: _____

Contact Person for this Study: _____ Position: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

Provider/Parent Institution: _____

Branch Offices of the Memorial: _____

B. Details of the Historic Site

1. What kind of historical site is your memorial? Multiple entries are possible.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extermination Camp | <input type="checkbox"/> (Gestapo-) Prison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concentration Camp | <input type="checkbox"/> Execution Area |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forced Labour Camp | <input type="checkbox"/> Killing Centre/Euthanasia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collection Camp | <input type="checkbox"/> Seat of Perpetrator Organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> POW Camp | <input type="checkbox"/> Synagogue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hide-Out/Resistance | <input type="checkbox"/> No Historical Place but: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> |

Other: _____

2. Did this historical place also play any role after 1945, e.g. as a detention centre? Are you memorializing also other victims of other regimes – apart from the victims of National Socialism?

- Yes No

If yes, please note: the starting point of our project is the resolution of the survivors of the Nazi concentration camp. Please enter in the following questionnaire if possible, only numbers with regard to the Nazi past.

3. Enter, if known, the number of victims!

Detainees: _____ Fatalities: _____

Other numerical data (please specify): _____

- No victims [from here on to No 6]

4. From where did the victims come? Multiple entries are possible.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> From the region | <input type="checkbox"/> From all over the country, therefore from _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> From _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> From across Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified |

5. From where did the *majority* of the victims come?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> From the region | <input type="checkbox"/> From all over the country, therefore from _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> From _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> From across Europe <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified |

6. To which group of persecuted people did the *majority* belong? 3 entries possible at max.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jews | <input type="checkbox"/> Sinti and Roma | <input type="checkbox"/> POW | <input type="checkbox"/> Patients |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forced Labourers | <input type="checkbox"/> POC | <input type="checkbox"/> Homosexuals | <input type="checkbox"/> „Antisocial“ people |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religiously persecuted | <input type="checkbox"/> Non Jewish Civilians | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified |

7. When was the memorial established? _____ (Year)

8. At whose initiative the memorial was created / built? _____

C. Details of Visitor Services

1. How would you describe the development of the visitor numbers in the past 10 years?

- Increasing rapidly (growth of more than 25%) Increasing (growth up to 25%)
 Consistent Decreasing (decline up to 25%)
 Greatly decreasing (decline of more than 25%) Not specified
- The memorial has existed for _____ years; since then, visitor numbers have been
 continually rising consistently high rather on the decline

Since its inception, the memorial has commemorated the victims of various totalitarian regimes; a separation of information on visitors is therefore not possible

These figures were estimated are based on a recent visitor survey

2. How many visitors came in the last three years on average per year? Estimate if you do not have specific numbers.

- _____ visitors per year
 The memorial has existed for _____ years; last year we had _____ visitors
 Not specified

These figures were estimated are based on a recent visitor survey

3. Are the memorials open for visitors also in the winter months?

- Yes Yes, but with shorter opening times
 No, we are closed from _____ to _____ Not specified

4. Where are the visitors from? Estimate the distribution, if you have no recent data.

- ___ % from the region ___ % from all over the country
 ___ % from Germany ___ % from: _____
 ___ % from across Europe Not specified

These figures were estimated are based on a recent visitor survey

5. To which of the following groups do the visitors belong? Estimate the distribution if you do not have specific numbers.

- ___ % under age 16 as a group ___ % under age 16 as individual visitors
 ___ % age 16 – 25 as a group ___ % age 16 – 25 as individual visitors
 ___ % age 26 – 65 as a group ___ % age 26 – 65 as individual visitors
 ___ % over age 66 as a group ___ % over age 66 as individual visitors
 Not specified

These figures were estimated are based on a recent visitor survey

6. Which accompanying offers can be booked together with the visit at the memorial? Multiple entries are possible.

- Guided Tours Audio guides Workshops
 Project Days International Encounters Permanent School Cooperation
 Commemoration Events Offers for Human Rights Education
 Other: _____ No Accompanying Offers [go to question 11]

7. How many bookings for additional offers did you altogether record for a whole year? Please fill in the latest figures you know. _____ per year Not specified

8. Is there a permanent education department at your memorial? Yes No

If yes: the education department has _____ people as staff; _____ of these are employees _____ are volunteers.

If no: who is conducting the educational programme (e.g. freelancers, volunteers)?

_____ How many people are available for the implementation?

9. The educational programme is free partially free of charge subject to a charge

10. What are the actual working conditions of the education department? What are your biggest challenges? Can you comment on this?

11. [Only for those who answered question 6 with "no accompanying offers"]: Describe the activities that take place at your memorial. Is there a desire on your part and do you deem it necessary to create an educational programme?

D. Particulars on the financial situation

1. How is the memorial site currently funded? Please provide the information for up to 5 different funding sources for the fiscal year 2010 respectively 2011.

Funding source 1: _____ (_____ % of the total budget) since _____

Funding source 2: _____ (_____ % of the total budget) since _____

Funding source 3: _____ (_____ % of the total budget) since _____

Funding source 4: _____ (_____ % of the total budget) since _____

Funding source 5: _____ (_____ % of the total budget) since _____

The funding for the memorial is asset-backed until the year _____ .

Not specified

2. Are further memorials also financed by this budget?

Yes, (please specify) _____

Our memorial is a branch office of _____

3. The total budget of the memorial is: _____ Euros per year Not specified

Of which are personnel costs: _____ Euros per year Not specified

The running costs for the upkeep of the memorial are _____ Euros per year Not specified

4. Is there historical building stock? Yes No

If yes: the one-time requirement for the development / reconstruction / maintenance of the historical building stock currently is: _____ Euros Not specified

If yes: for the reconstruction / maintenance of the historical building stock the regular annual need is _____ Euros per year Not specified

5. Did the memorial in the past 10 years receive funding by the European Union?

Yes No

If yes: for which purpose was the support of the European Union granted?

For _____ in the year _____
with the amount of _____ Euros.

6. What kind of projects are you planning for the coming years? (Short outline):

7. Has the financing of the projects you just outlined already been secured? Yes No

8. Do you have any comments about your current work situation or the financial situation of your memorial? _____

Many thanks for your help!

4.4 List of Participants

Austria:

Cultural Association of Austrian Roma: Documentation and Information Centre
Learning and Remembrance Place Castle Hartheim
Persmanhof Memorial
Stalag XVIII C Market Pongau
Concentration Subcamp Schwechat-Heidfeld
Arge Schlier (Concentration Camp Redl-Zipf, Factory Schlier)
Peggau Wagna-Leibnitz Satellite Camp
Steyr-Münichholz Satellite Camp
Ternberg/Großraming/Dipoldsau Satellite Camp
Memorial Serbian Hall, Concentration Camp Raxwerk
Gusen Concentration Camp Memorial
St. Lambrecht Satellite Camp
Contemporary History Museum and Concentration Camp Memorial Ebensee
Memorial Stone Former Satellite Camp Voecklabruck
Cultural Association of Austrian Roma: Gypsy Camp Lackenbach
Gunskirchen Satellite Camp
Concentration Camp Cemetery and Memorial St. Aegydt at Neuwalde
Lenzing-Pettighofen Satellite Camp
Jewish Museum Hohenems

Czech Republic:

Jewish Memorial Tschernowitz
Museum of Roma Culture
Lidice Memorial
Terezin Memorial
Memorial to the Victims of the Gypsy Camp Hodonin

Denmark:

Museum of the Frøslev Camp
Dansk Jødisk Museum / Danish Jewish Museum

France:

Resistance and Deportation Museum of the Isère Region
Musée de la Résistance en Drôme et de la Déportation
House of Izieu - Memorial for the Murdered Jewish Children
Resistance and Deportation Museum Besançon
Camp Royallieu – Memorial of Internment and Deportation
CERCIL – Study and Research Centre on the Internment Camps in the Loiret
Memorial and Museum Natzweiler-Struthof

Germany:

Memorial “Unter den Eichen”, Subcamp SS Special Camp Hinzert
Museum Workshop for the Blind Otto Weidt

"Münchner Platz" Dresden Memorial
 Plötzensee Memorial
 Anne Frank Centre
 Memorial to the Murdered European Jews
 Documentation Obersalzberg
 Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds Nuremberg
 Remembrance, Education and Meeting Place Alt Rehse
 Memorial and Educational Site House of the Wannsee Conference
 Memorial for of National Socialism in Duesseldorf
 Learning and Memorial Site Victims of Nazi Psychiatry Lueneburg
 Memorial Old Pathology Wehnen
 Bernburg Memorial
 Hadamar Memorial
 Pirna-Sonnenstein Memorial
 Grafeneck Memorial
 Documentation Centre Topography of Terror
 Memorial Gestapo Cellar in the Castle Osnabrueck
 Memorial "Red Ox" Halle (Saale)
 Memorial "Steinwache"
 Ehrenhain Zeithain Memorial
 Trutzhain Memorial and Museum
 Documentation Centre Nazi Forced Labour Berlin-Schoeneweide
 Augustaschacht Memorial
 Memorial Gestapo Camp Neue Bremm
 Memorial Forced Labour Leipzig
 "Courage to Remember – Courage to Assume Responsibility" Exhibition about the Concentration Camp Bisingen and the Oil Shale Factory in Bisingen
 Stadtallendorf Documentation and Information Centre
 Documentation Site Concentration Camp Hersbruck
 Documentation Centre "Oberer Kuhberg" Ulm
 Memorial and Documentation Site Concentration Camp Druette
 Ahrensboek Memorial
 Buchenwald Memorial
 Eckerwald Memorial
 Memorial Concentration Satellite Camp Schlieben-Berga
 Lichtenburg Prettin Memorial
 Langenstein-Zwieberge Memorial
 Laura Memorial
 Rehmsdorf Memorial
 "Volcano" Memorial
 County Museum Wewelsburg. Wewelsburg 1933-1945 Memorial Site
 Concentration Camp Memorial Dachau
 Concentration Camp Memorial Helmstedt-Beendorf
 Concentration Camp Memorial Husum-Schwesing
 Concentration Camp Memorial Kaltenkirchen in Springhirsch
 Concentration Camp Memorial Mittelbau-Dora
 Concentration Camp Memorial Vaihingen Enz
 Wernigerode Memorial

Nazi Documentation Centre Rhineland Palatinate - Concentration Camp Memorial Osthofen
Friends' Association Documentation and Meeting Place Barth
Esterwegen Memorial
Memorial SS Special Camp Concentration Camp Hinzert
Concentration Camp Memorial Ladelund
Concentration Camp Memorial Hailfingen/Tailfingen
Concentration Camp Memorial Moringen
Nazi Documentation Centre of the City of Krefeld (Villa Merlaender)
Active Museum South Westphalia
August-Gottschalk-House, Memorial und Museum on the Modern History of the East Frisian Jews
Meeting Place Old Synagogue Wuppertal
Former Country Synagogue Roth

Greece:

The Municipal Museum of the Kalavrita Holocaust
Memorial for the Murdered Jews of Rhodes and Kos

Italy:

Foundation Museum and Documentation Centre for Deportation and Resistance
Police Transit Camp Bolzano
Museum in Memory of the Deported for Political and Racist Reasons
Historical Museum of the Resistance
Historical Museum of the Liberation
Memorial Risiera di San Sabba
Museum of Resistance of the Provinces Massa Carrara and La Spezia
Police Transit Camp Fossol
"Villa Oliveto" – Documentation Centre about the Concentration Camps in Italy

Latvia:

Occupation Museum

Lithuania:

Vilna Gaon Jewish State Museum

Luxembourg:

Villa Pauly – Documentation Centre
Musée National de la Resistance / National Resistance Museum

Netherlands:

Memorial Room October 44
Museum of Resistance Amsterdam
Foundation Oranje-Hotel
Memorial Centre Camp Westerbork
National Memorial Camp Amersfoort

Poland:

Radegast Station – Holocaust Memorial Ghetto Litzmannstadt
Gestapo Prison Pomorska Street
Museum of Branch Martyr "Under the Clock" in Lublin
Prison Museum "Pawiak"
Museum Schindler's Factory
Cemetery Stalag III C

Museum Memorial in Belzec

Federal Museum Majdanek

Romania:

Iasi - Mass Grave Monument

Podu Iloaiei - Mass Grave Monument

Targu Frumos Mass Grave Monument

Northern Transylvanian Holocaust Museum

Slovakia:

Memorial of the Slovak National Uprising

The Nitra Synagogue – Jewish Museum

4.5 References

Benz, Wolfgang und Distel, Barbara: Der Ort des Terrors. Geschichte der nationalsozialistischen Konzentrationslager. Band 9. München 2009

Ehresmann, Andreas: Interessengemeinschaft niedersächsische Gedenkstätten und Initiativen zur Erinnerung an NS-Verbrechen, in: Gedenkstättenrundbrief Nr. 165, 4/12

Pampel, Bert: Was lernen Schülerinnen und Schüler durch Gedenkstättenbesuche? In: Gedenkstättenrundbrief Nr. 162, 8/11

Pflock, Andreas: Auf vergessenen Spuren. Ein Wegweiser zur Gedenkstätten in den Niederlanden, Belgien und Luxemburg. Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung 2006

Thimm, Barbara u.a.: Verunsichernde Orte. Selbstverständnis und Weiterbildung in der Gedenkstättenpädagogik. Frankfurt am Main 2010

Welzer, Harald: Für eine Modernisierung der Erinnerungs- und Gedenkkultur. Gedenkstättenrundbrief Nr. 162, 8/11

„Gedenkstätten machen schlechte Arbeit“. Interview mit Harald Welzer, KStA 15.5.12

Winstone, Martin: The Holocaust Sites of Europe. London/New York 2010

www.memorialmuseum.org

www.gedenkstaetten-uebersicht.de

www.yadvashem.org

www.dhm.de

<http://www.kontaktstelle-efbb.de>

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/citizenship/programme/action4_de.php

4.6 Thanks

Many thanks for providing information, appraisal and for supporting the project to

Asaf Auerbach
Ewa Bałol
Christa Bauer
Jiri Cistecky
Matthias M. Ester
Susanne Goldstein
Marion Heider
Christof Heubner
Martin Hořák
Elisabeth Kahl
Tereza Knapová
Prof. Dr. Felix Kolmer
Dr. Thomas Lutz
Prof. Dr. Günter Morsch
Dr. Jan Munk
Winfried Nachtwei
Dariusz Pawłóś
Andreas Pflock
Günter Saathoff
Dr. Jörg Skriebeleit
Dr. Jaroslav Šonka
Beate Stollberg
Michael Teupen
Dr. Axel Theobald
Jelena Wachowski
Dr. Felicia Waldman
Anna Wojcik
Victoria Zimmermann von Siefert

Special thanks for their translations to

Elma Gaasbek
Ewa Hajduk-Pietroń
Hélène Jany
Petia Kalev
Adam Kerpel-Fronius
Eleni Pavlidou
Eva Reinhardt
Giulia Tonelli