



# EUROPEAN HOLOCAUST RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

## Research profiles EHRI Fellowship Institutes



### **Institute of Contemporary History, Munich, Germany**

The Institute of Contemporary History ([www.ifz-muenchen.de](http://www.ifz-muenchen.de)), located in Munich, is a national research institution. Until the seventies the Institute's research dealt primarily with National Socialist dictatorship and its origins, the Weimar Republic, as well as the Allied period of occupation. Since then, new lines of study in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany and former East Germany have been found. The Institute's specialized library (<http://www.ifz-muenchen.de/bibliothek.html>) contains more than 210,000 titles. It is one of the most important specialized libraries for the history of National Socialism. It collects material on the history of the 20th century with a focus on Germany in its European and international contexts. The Institute's archives (<http://www.ifz-muenchen.de/archiv.html>) store unpublished works by politicians, scholars and journalists, as well as records of political parties and private associations. From the Nuremberg Trials and other post-war trials there are pieces of evidence, records of court sessions, indictments and sentences of war criminals, as well as an extensive collection of printed media consisting of government documents, newspapers, press releases and leaflets. Transcripts of the records of the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) (OMGUS) on microfiche can also be found in the Institute's archives.

The EHRI Fellows will be the guests of the Center for Holocaust Studies at the Institute of Contemporary History and will have the possibility to present and discuss their research project.

Munich also houses many other institutions (such as university institutes, state and municipal archives etc.; <http://www.archive-muenchen.de/>) conducive to Holocaust research, including the Bavarian State Library (<http://www.bsb-muenchen.de>), which in its collection work has a special emphasis on history in general (<http://www.bsb-muenchen.de/Geschichte.95.0.html>) and the history of German-speaking countries, Italy, France (<http://www.bsb-muenchen.de/Geschichte-Frankreichs-und-Italiens.2551.0.html>) and Eastern Europe (<http://www.bsb-muenchen.de/Osteuropa.93.0.html>) in particular.



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### **Jewish Museum in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic**

The Jewish Museum in Prague was founded in 1906 in reaction to the complete reconstruction of the former Jewish Quarter in Prague and the destruction of numerous synagogues and of Jewish cultural heritage. During the Nazi occupation, German officials allowed for Jewish objects, manuscripts and documents of cultural value confiscated all over the 'Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia' to be collected in the Prague museum. Experts of the Jewish Museum feverishly organised and described the huge amount of acquisitions that kept arriving as their original owners were deported and murdered. Because of this, the Prague Jewish museum became one of the most important Jewish heritage institutions in the world. The Jewish Museum was nationalised under the Communist regime and was returned to the Jewish community only in 1994. The JMP is involved in research on different aspects of Jewish history in the Bohemian Lands and publishes its own scholarly journal, *Judaica Bohemicae*.

The library contains 100,000 volumes, including a collection of 'antisemitica' and literature on the 'Final Solution' in the Bohemian Lands. The JMP houses extensive archival collections of documents on the Jewish communities and associations from the Bohemian Lands, personal papers and other files. The Photo Archive contains contemporary documentary photographs as well as historical images - approximately 65,000 negatives, slides and original photographs.

The Shoah History Department houses a separate archive dealing with Holocaust history which consists of two major collections, one documenting the history of the Terezín (Theresienstadt) ghetto, the other (called 'Documents of Persecution') dealing with the persecution of Bohemian and Moravian Jews outside of Terezín. The Department also keeps personal papers and documents. Since the early 1990s, the Shoah History Department has interviewed more than a thousand Holocaust survivors; the transcripts of the audio interviews are available to researchers. The Department also created a database of Jewish victims of WWII which serves as a base for the memorial in the Pinkas Synagogue in Prague.

Please also visit [Jewish Museum in Prague](#).



## EUROPEAN HOLOCAUST RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE



### **NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Amsterdam, The Netherlands**

NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies was founded soon after the liberation of the Netherlands in May, 1945. It is the main Dutch centre for the study and dissemination of knowledge of the history of the Netherlands during the Second World War. The institute administers collections related to the Second World War and conducts scholarly research. NIOD is located in the centre of Amsterdam.

#### Collections

Over 400 archives – almost three kilometres' worth of material – contain material of German bodies, resistance groups, Jewish organizations, concentration camps and Ministries in The Hague and London. The archives also store many Holocaust-related documents of organizations and individuals, including correspondence and diaries.

The library collection comprises 65.000 titles of books, brochures, newspapers and newspaper cuttings about the Second World War in the Netherlands. The photographic collection contains more than 100,000 images on all subjects relating to the Second World War.

You can digitally search through NIOD collections on the NIOD website: [www.niod.nl](http://www.niod.nl).

#### Research and Education

The scope of the research being conducted at NIOD covers the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries in Europe and Asia. An interdisciplinary approach to politics and culture is central. The merger of NIOD with the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies (CHGS), which took place in 2010, has broadened the field of research. Though focus will remain on the Second World War, more attention will also be paid to other genocides and episodes of mass violence and their aftermaths, regime changes, and long-term transitions.

The Institute coordinates the University of Amsterdam's MA course in Holocaust and Genocide Studies.

#### Amsterdam and surroundings

Amsterdam also houses many other institutions that are valuable for Holocaust research, such as the [Jewish Historical Museum](#), the [Library of the University of Amsterdam](#) and [Bibliotheca Rosenthaliana](#). Also nearby are the [Dutch National Archives](#) and the [National Library](#) in The Hague.