



# EUROPEAN HOLOCAUST RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

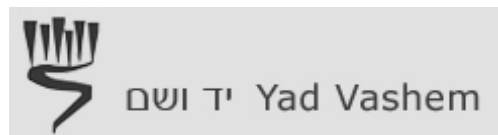
## Research profiles EHRI Fellowship Institutes



### **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) store unpublished works by politicians, scholars and journalists, as well as records of political parties and private associations.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.

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.



### **Yad Vashem – The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Jerusalem, Israel**

#### *About the International Institute for Holocaust Research*

Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, was established by the Israeli Parliament in 1953. Located on the Mount of Remembrance in Jerusalem, Yad Vashem is dedicated to Holocaust remembrance, documentation, research and education. Through the International School for Holocaust Studies, the Museum Complex, the



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International Institute for Holocaust Research and Publications Department, the Library and Archives, the Hall of Names, and its monuments and memorials, Yad Vashem seeks to meaningfully impart the legacy of the Shoah for generations to come.

In light of increased international interest in the Shoah, and the desire to encourage and support worldwide scholarly research on the Shoah and related topics, Yad Vashem established the International Institute for Holocaust Research in 1993. The Institute actively develops and coordinates international research; plans and engages in scholarly projects; organizes symposia, conferences, and seminars; fosters cooperative projects among research institutions; provides financial and academic support for scholars and students of the Shoah; offering PhD and postdoctoral fellowships; and publishes academic research, documentation, conference anthologies, diaries, memoirs, and albums about the Shoah.

Yad Vashem's Archives and Library, the largest central repository of Holocaust documentation in the world, is made readily available to visiting researchers. The Archives' 138 million pages of documentation, 400,000 photographs and over 102,000 survivor testimonies includes, documents from Jewish and non-Jewish institutions, Nazi documentation, copies of records from Eastern European archives, maps, photographs, films, diaries, letters, in addition to the Library's more than 126,000 titles and several thousand journals on the Holocaust. The Institute can provide visiting researchers with a work space, basic secretarial help (not research assistants), and access to computer with Internet, telephone, facsimile machine, photocopier, and advice in locating archival and other materials. Fellows are encouraged to take advantage of relevant source material housed in other institutions throughout the country such as: the Israel State Archives, the National Library, the Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, the Central Zionist Archives, and the Ghetto Fighters' Museum.

Please also visit [www.yadvashem.org](http://www.yadvashem.org).



### **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 Bohemica*.

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



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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](#).



### **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. NIOD's Research Program can be downloaded of the website: [NIOD Research Program 2007-2012](#).



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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.



### **The Shoah Memorial – Museum, Center for Contemporary Jewish Documentation, Paris, France**

*The Shoah Memorial is offering four fellowships.*

The Shoah Memorial was opened to the public in January 2005, gathering in one institution the Memorial du Martyr Juif Inconnu and the Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine. The new institution is intended as a bridge between the men and women who were contemporaries of the Shoah and those who did not experience this period of history, either directly or through the mediation of their parents. It is a resource center and also a 'museum of vigilance', designed to learn, understand and experience.

The Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine (CDJC), created as a clandestine archive center in 1943, kept the first and foremost collection of archives on the Shoah in Europe. The CDJC consists of 4 entities:

The archives department includes more than forty million pages of documents. The archives department maintains the collection gathered by the CDJC in the immediate aftermath of the war that deals mainly with the persecution of the Jews in France and in Europe during WWII. In the past ten years, the CDJC has gathered a large amount of documents related to the period 1930-1960 pertaining to the history of the Jewish communities before and after the war in Europe, the trials, the anti-Semitism, the immigration, the post-war years and the reconstruction. The private papers collections have a special place in the collections. Many agreements signed with other institutions keeping Holocaust related archives allows the CDJC to be a resource center in offering access to collections disseminated all over the world. The photo archives department contains more than 170,000 photographs, 4,000 postcards and 4,000 posters. The iconographic collection recovers all the Nazi period in Europe: the anti-Semitism in France and in Europe, camps of extermination, concentration, internment in Germany occupied countries, ghettos, Jewish resistance, rescue, and post-war trials.

The library contains more than 30,000 books. Offering a multidisciplinary documentation, ranging from literature to social sciences, from history to publications for the youth, from thesis to comics, it also shelters newspapers and periodicals, mainly in the French language, but also in English, German, Yiddish, Hebrew, Dutch and Italian, as well as press reviews.



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The Multimedia learning center holds all video and audio archive material available in the institution as well as thousands of witnesses testimonies mostly in French and in English, documentary and fiction films, and also the totality of Second World War images shown in France in this period.

All these holdings are free of access in the reading rooms of the documentation center. Parts of the catalogs are computerized.

Please read more on [Mémorial de la Shoah](#).