



DEBATE PACK

Number CDP-0022, 18 January 2017

General debate on holocaust memorial day 2017

Summary

This debate pack has been compiled ahead of the general debate on Holocaust memorial day to be held in the Commons Chamber on Thursday 19 January 2017. The subject was determined by the Backbench Business Committee.

More detailed information and advice can be provided by our subject specialist:
Paul Bowers, x3441.

The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

Hazel Armstrong

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1. Press Articles

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Independent

15 January 2017

[**Anti-Semitic historian David Irving claims he is inspiring new generation of teenage Holocaust-deniers**](#)

Ben Kentish

Daily Mail online

12 December 2016

[**Rent A Jew: German group invites people to meet Jews so they can talk about their lives and 'not see us through the Holocaust lens'**](#)

Jennifer Newton

Independent online

2 December 2016

[**Jeremy Corbyn visits concentration camp and Holocaust memorial museum**](#)

Jon Stone

Evening star (Ipswich)

1 December 2016

[**MP steps in to prevent speech from Holocaust denier in town**](#)

Ipswich MP Ben Gummer hopes to stop a controversial Holocaust denier giving a speech in town.

2. Press notices

Government to adopt the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's (IHRA) working definition of anti-Semitism.

DCLG

12 December 2016

The government is taking fresh steps in the fight against hatred of Jews by formally adopting the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's (IHRA) working definition of anti-Semitism.

In a speech today Prime Minister Theresa May explained how tackling anti-Semitism is an essential step in removing the barriers that hold people back. Adopting the international definition will ensure that culprits will not be able to get away with being anti-Semitic because the term is ill-defined, or because different organisations or bodies have different interpretations of it.

Britain will be one of the first countries to adopt the definition, agreed by the IHRA, an intergovernmental body made up of 31 member countries, in May this year. It states:

Anti-Semitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of anti-Semitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, toward Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.

The UK government, supported by post-Holocaust envoy Sir Eric Pickles, has been at the forefront of establishing the agreed international definition and will continue to promote its adoption across the world.

Prime Minister Theresa May said:

Israel guarantees the rights of people of all religions, races and sexualities, and it wants to enable everyone to flourish. Our aim in Britain is the same: to create a better, fairer society, helping everyone to reach as far as their talents will allow.

It is unacceptable that there is anti-Semitism in this country. It is even worse that incidents are reportedly on the rise. As a government we are making a real difference and adopting this measure is a ground-breaking step.

It means there will be one definition of anti-Semitism – in essence, language or behaviour that displays hatred towards Jews because they are Jews – and anyone guilty of that will be called out on it.

Communities Secretary Sajid Javid said:

Anti-Semitism must be understood for what it is – an attack on the identity of people who live, contribute and are valued in our society. There can be no excuses for anti-Semitism or any other form of racism or prejudice.

Crimes must always be reported, and the law enforced, but we also want to create an environment that prevents hate crime from happening in the first place.

The government has [published its response to the Home Affairs Select Committee inquiry into anti-Semitism](#); and an update on the progress made in addressing the recommendations made by the All-Party Parliamentary Group Against anti-Semitism Inquiry into the rise in the number of anti-Semitic incidents following the Gaza conflict, published in 2015.

The responses will demonstrate the significant progress made against a number of the recommendations including work being undertaken by the Crown Prosecution Service and the police to publicise arrests and prosecutions relating to anti-Semitism.

Background

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) is an intergovernmental body, comprising 31 member nations whose purpose is to place political and social leaders' support behind the need for Holocaust education, remembrance and research both nationally and internationally. The new definition of anti-Semitism was adopted during their plenary meetings in Bucharest in May 2016.

Police forces already use a version of the IHRA definition, which is described as a useful tool which assists officers identify what could constitute anti-Semitism.

The government's efforts to combat anti-Semitism have been recognised by the Home Affairs Select Committee and the APPG against anti-Semitism and has been internationally recognised as best practice. The government's success and relationship with the Jewish community has been built on the solid work of the cross-government working group on tackling anti-Semitism, which help make sure that we are alive to any issues and concerns of the Jewish community and can respond quickly.

The government has provided more than £13.4 million to ensure the security of Jewish faith schools, synagogues and communal buildings following concerns raised by the Jewish community.

The Hate Crime Action Plan published in July 2016 includes action to tackle hate crime and incidents online, on public transport and in schools. The Plan includes support for True Vision an on-line reporting facility; the Anne Frank Trust, which works with young people to help them challenge prejudice and hatred; Streetwise, which tackles so-called 'casual' anti-Semitism and anti-Muslim hatred in school playgrounds.

10 world-class teams compete to design new National Holocaust Memorial

DCLG

18 November 2016

The government is today (November 18, 2016) announcing the 10 world-class teams that have been selected from almost 100 entries to create designs for the striking new National Memorial to the Holocaust being built next to Parliament.

They will be judged by a high-profile independent jury of figures in British culture, architecture and religion, including Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government Sajid Javid, Mayor of London Sadiq Khan, the Chief Rabbi Ephraim Mirvis, and broadcaster Natasha Kaplinsky.

The shortlisted design teams include some of the most internationally renowned architects and artists working together, as well as exciting new talents.

Adjaye Associates (UK) with designer Ron Arad Associates

Allied Works (US) with artist Robert Montgomery

Caruso St John (UK) with artist Rachel Whiteread

Diamond Schmitt Architects (CA) with landscape architect Martha Schwartz Partners

Foster + Partners (UK) with artist Michal Rovner
heneghan peng architects (IE) with multidisciplinary designers Bruce Mau Design

John McAslan + Partners (UK) with emerging US practice MASS Design Group

Lahdelma & Mahlamäki Architects (FI) with UK based David Morley Architects

Studio Libeskind (US) with emerging UK practice Haptic Architects

Zaha Hadid Architects (UK) with artist Anish Kapoor

After a period of public consultation, seeking views from all communities across the UK, the winning team will be selected by an independent jury chaired by Sir Peter Bazalgette.

Jury members include:

Sir Peter Bazalgette (Jury Chair), Chair, United Kingdom Holocaust Memorial Foundation and Chair, ITV Board

Chief Rabbi Ephraim Mirvis, Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom

Rt Hon Sajid Javid MP, Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government

Rt Hon Sadiq Khan, Mayor of London

Ben Helfgott MBE, Holocaust Survivor, Honorary President, '45 Aid Society and President, Holocaust Memorial Day Trust

Sally Osman, Director of Royal Communications

Lloyd Grossman CBE, Chair of Royal Parks

Alice M Greenwald, Director, National September 11 Memorial and Museum

Lord Daniel Finkelstein OBE, Journalist

Baroness Kidron OBE, Film director and crossbench peer

Dame Julia Peyton-Jones, Former Director of the Serpentine Galleries

Paul Williams OBE, Director, Stanton Williams Architects

Charlotte Cohen, Prime Minister's Holocaust Youth Commissioner

Natasha Kaplinsky, Broadcaster, Natasha recently recorded the testimony of over 100 Holocaust survivors and camp liberators.

Competition organiser Malcolm Reading will advise the jury.

The international design competition, announced by Prime Minister Theresa May in September, attracted almost 100 entries from 26 countries. The 10 shortlisted teams are now invited to submit striking designs for a striking new National Memorial in Victoria Tower Gardens, including a possible below ground Learning Centre, which will be taken forward subject to technical, financial, planning and other constraints.

Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government Sajid Javid said:

I am delighted that such an impressive line-up of the world's best architects, artists and designers are getting involved and helping create our new national memorial to the Holocaust.

It will stand as a permanent reminder of where prejudice and hatred can lead and it will show our commitment to the fight against anti-Semitism, in all its forms.

The Mayor of London Sadiq Khan said:

My first public engagement as Mayor was at the Yom HaShoah commemorations in London where I had the incredible honour of meeting and hearing from Jewish survivors and refugees who went through unimaginable horrors in the Holocaust. This experience reminds me once again why we must never forget these atrocities. I'm proud to support plans to create a National Memorial of the Holocaust in the heart of London.

I look forward to joining the jury to choose a landmark to pay a fitting tribute to the six million Jewish lives lost in what was one of the darkest hours for humanity.

Chair of the UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation Sir Peter Bazalgette said:

These teams are challenged with creating a vision for the memorial which sensitively reflects the loss of life and humanity during the Holocaust. But it must also speak to everyone, with an unwavering commitment against all hatred and intolerance. The design will inspire people of all ages and backgrounds to commemorate and learn.

Chief Rabbi Ephraim Mirvis said:

The new national memorial to the Holocaust will be an enduring symbol of the UK's absolute commitment to Holocaust education and to

challenge hatred wherever we find it. The quality of the shortlisted design teams leaves me in no doubt that the eventual winner will rise to the tremendous responsibility of appropriately capturing these commitments.

An exhibition of the finalists' concept designs will be held in central London and locations around the UK from January 2017. They will also be available to view online ensuring that people from all backgrounds and all parts of the country have the opportunity to offer their comments. The jury will decide on the winning design team, which will be announced later in the spring.

This stage in the competition marks the next step in creating a new national landmark in the heart of the UK's democracy, demonstrating a commitment to honouring the victims and survivors of the Holocaust, providing a place for quiet reflection as well as a focal point for national commemorations.

The proposed Learning Centre will give visitors an immediate opportunity to learn more, contextualising the Memorial, grounding it in historical fact as events fade from living memory and inspiring future generations to respect and embrace difference in the fight against hatred and prejudice.

It will also contain recordings of testimony from British Holocaust Survivors and Camp liberators, including unheard stories recently recorded as part of the government's initiative to ensure survivors who have never spoken out before have the opportunity to record their memories for posterity. The Centre will signpost visitors to the many further Holocaust educational resources that are available across the United Kingdom.

The competition is organised by the London-based international design competition consultancy, Malcolm Reading Consultants.

You can [follow the project on the competition website](#).

International design competition opens for new UK Holocaust memorial beside Parliament

14 September 2016

DCLG

The UK government is today (14 September 2016) inviting designers, architects and artists from all over the world to enter an [international design competition](#) for a striking new national memorial commemorating the Holocaust.

This new national landmark, to be situated in the heart of our democracy, next to Parliament in Victoria Tower Gardens, London, will demonstrate the UK's commitment to honouring the victims and survivors of the Holocaust, providing a place for quiet reflection as well as large-scale national commemorations.

Visit the [UK Holocaust Memorial International Design Competition](#) website and submit your expression of interest by 2pm on 17 October 2016.

Following the recommendation of the cross-party [UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation](#), competition entrants are also being invited to incorporate designs for a possible accompanying below-ground learning centre. This world-class centre would give visitors an immediate opportunity to learn more, contextualising the memorial, grounding it in historical fact as events fade from living memory, and inspiring future generations to respect and embrace difference in the fight against hatred and prejudice.

The learning centre would also contain recordings of testimony from British Holocaust survivors and camp liberators, including unheard stories recently recorded as part of the government's drive to ensure survivors who have never spoken out before have their memories captured for posterity. The centre would signpost visitors to the many further Holocaust educational resources that are available across the United Kingdom.

As a result, the international design competition launching today, organised by leading design competition specialists Malcolm Reading Consultants, is asking world-class design teams to submit initial expressions of interest in the project, with shortlisted teams then submitting 2-part designs, the first fulfilling the minimum commitment of a striking new national memorial, and the second including the below-ground learning centre which will be taken forward subject to technical, financial, planning or other constraints. An independent jury will be appointed to judge the competition. An exhibition of the finalists' concept designs will be held in central London in January 2017 and will also be available to view online, giving the general public an opportunity to view the entries and give their feedback. The winning design team will be announced in summer 2017.

Speaking at Prime Minister's Questions today, Prime Minister Theresa May said:

We need to ensure that we never forget the horrors of the Holocaust and the lessons that must be learnt from it.

It is right that we have agreed this national memorial, next to Parliament in Victoria Tower Gardens. This will ensure that there will be opportunities for young people and others to learn the lessons of the Holocaust and the appalling atrocities that took place.

Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Sajid Javid said:

I am honoured to be supporting the important work of the UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation. This memorial will pay tribute to all those that suffered and will act as a reminder of where prejudice and hatred can lead. We will only ever banish intolerance by changing minds and by spreading understanding.

Chair of the UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation Sir Peter Bazalgette said:

This timely announcement means that so many British Holocaust survivors will witness the physical embodiment of this nation's commitment to remembrance. They can be safe in the knowledge that we will continue to stand up against prejudice and hatred.

Our vision is to create a landmark of national significance, highlighting the importance and relevance of the Holocaust to the United Kingdom's history. The winning design must convey the magnitude of what happened in a meaningful way, inspire reflection and compassion, whilst encouraging future generations to respect and embrace difference.

The Chief Rabbi, Ephraim Mirvis said:

This international design competition is a unique opportunity to enshrine the memory of the Shoah in British history for generations to come. It will shape how our children, and our children's children find out about what happened during the Shoah and understand the importance of joining together to ensure it never happens again.

The challenge is to create a sacred space for reflection, but also a place for learning in which people can take real meaning from history. I have no doubt that this competition will attract the quality of designs that this important memorial so richly deserves.

Competition organiser, Malcolm Reading of Malcolm Reading Consultants, said:

There could hardly be a more precious or resonant setting for the memorial. The competition is a global search for talent, for an inspired design team, who can bring the highest architectural skills to this emblematic site – within breathing distance of the Westminster UNESCO World Heritage Site and at the heart of democracy in the UK.

The successful shortlisted teams will need to excel in design, interpretation and landscape, and above all, combine a profound understanding of the project's values with exceptional place making.

A new national memorial to the Holocaust, a Learning Centre and a number of wider education and commemoration projects including recording the testimony of Holocaust survivors, were originally [recommended to the government by the cross-party Holocaust Commission](#) in January 2015, following extensive public consultation including one of the UK's largest ever gatherings of Holocaust survivors. The government accepted the recommendations in full and has committed £50 million as its contribution to the total project costs of the national memorial, learning centre and additional wider educational work. It established the cross-party [UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation](#) to advise on the delivery of these recommendations.

Secretary of State for Justice speech to the Inter-parliamentary Coalition for Combating Anti-Semitism Conference in Berlin. (Rt

Hon Michael Gove)

MoJ

15 March 2016

Can I begin by thanking the Federal German Government, Chancellor Merkel, and my good friend, the British Labour MP John Mann, for the opportunity to speak here today.

It has been a little over five years since leading politicians came together for the second Inter-parliamentary conference on Combating Anti-Semitism, in Canada.

As we meet for the third such conference, our work is needed more than ever.

Because anti-Semitism is not just the oldest hatred, it is also a virus which mutates.

In the Middle Ages, anti-Semitism was focused on the religious identity of Jewish people and found its expression in forced conversion, ghettoisation and expulsion.

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it was the physical identity of the Jewish people that came under sustained attack. Pogroms and racial laws culminated in the unique horror of the Holocaust - history's greatest crime.

The memory of that crime, and the appeal to all of us: 'Never again', generated a new determination to protect human rights and stood behind the creation of the state of Israel - a modern miracle.

But now - after horrors that should have meant this hatred was banished forever from human hearts - anti-Semitism is resurgent.

In the last year Jewish citizens of European nations have been targeted by fanatics simply because of their identity.

They were slaughtered because they shopped in a kosher supermarket, or volunteered to protect a synagogue.

One victim, Yoav Hattab, was the last of four hostages to die in the siege at a Jewish supermarket in eastern Paris, in January 2015.

Yoav, the student son of the Chief Rabbi of Tunis, was just twenty-one years old when he was shot dead by a killer who claimed allegiance to so-called Islamic State.

Witnesses said that this brave young man died trying to confront the gunman with a weapon he had discarded.

There is a reason that I mention Yoav in particular. Tragically, this was not the first time his family had been targeted.

In 1985, Yoav's aunt was one of three worshippers shot dead in a synagogue on the Tunisian island of Djerba. She was just fourteen years old.

The gunman, a local police officer, opened fire with a submachine gun on people as they prayed.

Thirty years separate those deaths, and still Jews live in fear.

In France, recorded anti-Semitic attacks soared by 84 per cent in the first quarter of 2015, according to Interior Ministry figures.

In Britain, the number of anti-Semitic incidents recorded in 2015 was 924. This was the third-highest total ever, according to the Community Security Trust, a leading charity that protects British Jews from anti-Semitism and related threats.

Today, anti-Semitism targets the collective identity of the Jewish people. Jewish citizens of European nations are targeted if they dare to assert the dignity of their difference.

Synagogues and schools need security guards. Children wearing the kippah, or students meeting as the 'University Jewish Society', face intimidation. And, of course, the most important expression of collective Jewish identity, the state of Israel, is faced with a campaign of prejudice against its very existence.

The BDS movement - urging the use of boycott, disinvestment and sanctions against Israel - claims to draw inspiration from the struggle against apartheid.

But the comparison is offensive. Israel is a democracy in which all citizens are equal: whether Jewish, Arab, Christian, Muslim, of Ethiopian heritage, Bedouin and Druze - all have the same votes and rights, which is why Arab Muslim politicians sit in the Knesset and a distinguished Arab lawyer sits on Israel's Supreme Court.

More than that - the BDS campaign indulges prejudice rather than fighting it. It calls for the shunning of Jewish academics, the boycott of Jewish goods, the de-legitimisation of Jewish commerce. We have seen these all before. And we know where it takes us.

Modern anti-Semitism finds a home in far too many hearts. There are those on the radical left whose purported sympathy for Arab suffering never results in campaigning against Middle East autocrats, but always in opposition to Israel.

There are those on the extreme right whose dark prejudices have never been extinguished and who now use opposition to globalisation to revive old anti-Semitic tropes.

And there are Islamist extremists who want to undermine what they see as the Zionist-crusader state and rail against Jewish influence everywhere.

We need to stand against them all - and any who might be persuaded by their arguments - in solidarity with the Jewish people - and in solidarity with their right to national self-determination.

There is a duty on all of us in public life to speak out.

And to watch out for those with whom we might align ourselves

There is a particular duty on those of us charged with upholding justice to pursue justice in this cause.

That means asking how those who threaten Jewish lives, Jewish work and the Jewish people's rights to self-determination - whether in Tehran or Tower Hamlets - can be confronted and held to account.

It also means - as the British Government has done - outlawing prejudice paid for by public money.

We have made clear that local authorities and public bodies cannot adopt BDS policies aimed at Israel; they cannot use public resources to discriminate against Jewish people, Jewish goods and a Jewish state.

The legal changes we have made follow a campaign led by the pioneering organisation, Jewish Human Rights Watch, which I wish to salute today. Its founding father Manny Weiss - the child of Holocaust survivors - has been a valiant campaigner against prejudice and his work has been recognised by our Government.

The Prime Minister, David Cameron, is clear that this is a battle he is determined to win. 'We will fight anti-Semitism with everything we have got,' is his vow.

'Together, we will make sure Britain remains a country that Jewish people are proud to call home - today, tomorrow and for every generation to come.'

And I know that commitment to openness and tolerance - that belief in human equality and dignity - is shared by everyone here today.

3. Parliamentary material

3.1 Written statement

HCWS345

HC Deb 12 December 2016 c31WS

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2016-12-12/debates/16121220000010/RaceAndFaithPolicy>

Today, I am pleased to inform the House that the UK Government is the first European Union country to formally adopt the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of anti-Semitism. The Government believes that the definition, although legally non-binding, is an important tool for criminal justice agencies, and other public bodies to understand how anti-Semitism manifests itself in the 21st century, as it gives examples of the kind of behaviours which depending on the circumstances could constitute anti-Semitism. It will be for public bodies and agencies to implement the definition and embed it within operational guidance as relevant.

In addition, the Government has published its response to the Home Affairs Select Committee's report on anti-Semitism, and provided a progress update to the All-Party Parliamentary Group against Anti-Semitism Inquiry into the rise in the number of anti-Semitic incidents following the Gaza conflict in 2014.

Our response to both reports demonstrates the significant progress we have made in combating anti-Semitism which has been acknowledged by the Home Affairs Select Committee and the All-Party Parliamentary Group against Anti-Semitism. Our approach has also been cited as best practice across Europe and the Americas.

However, we cannot be complacent. Anti-Semitism continues to be a problem in this country and it is right that, as a Government, we are able to demonstrate the seriousness with which we take it, as we do for other forms of hate crime. Anti-Semitism must be understood for what it is – an attack on the identity of people who live, contribute and are valued in our society. Our relationship with the Jewish community has been built on the solid work of the cross-Government working group on tackling anti-Semitism, which ensures that we are alive to any issues and concerns of the Jewish community and can respond quickly.

The adoption of the definition and our positive response to both reports underlines how the Government have done much to establish Britain as a safer place for Jewish people.

3.2 Parliamentary questions

Antisemitism

03 November 2016, Written questions and answers, PQ 50110

Asked by: Shannon, Jim

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what information her Department holds on the number of attacks reported against Jewish people in each of the last five years.

Answered by: Sarah Newton **Department:** Home Office

The Home Office does not hold information on the number of attacks against Jewish people in the last five years. The Home Office has collected and published data for 2011/12 to 2015/16 on hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales for the five centrally monitored strands (race, religion, sexual orientation, disability and gender identity) but these data cannot be broken down by religion of the victim.

From April 2016, the Home Office began collecting data from the police on the targeted religion of religious hate crime offences in order to help forces build community trust, target their resources and enable the public to better hold them to account. This information will be provided voluntarily in 2016/17, but we intend to make it mandatory from the following year. We expect to publish the first data from this collection in the 2016/17 Hate Crime statistics publication in 2017.

For information, the Community Security Trust publishes figures on anti-Semitic incidents, and the latest figures are available here:

<https://cst.org.uk/publications/cst-publications/antisemitic-incident-reports>

This Government is committed to tackling hate crime. The UK has one of the strongest legislative frameworks in the world to tackle hate crime. We are working across Government with police, (including National Community Tensions Team), the Crown Prosecution Service and community partners to send out a clear message that hate crime will not be tolerated and we will vigorously pursue and prosecute those who commit these crimes.

Centre for Holocaust Education
23 March 2016, Written questions and answers, PQ 32322

Asked by: Starmer, Kier

To ask the Secretary of State for Education, if she will make it her policy to provide long-term funding for the UCL Centre for Holocaust Education.

Answering member: Gibb, Nick **Department:** Department for Education

Every young person should learn about the Holocaust and the lessons it teaches us today. In recognition of its significance, the Holocaust is the only historic event which is compulsory within the national curriculum.

Since 2008, the Department for Education has funded UCL Institute of Education's Centre for Holocaust Education which has seen more than 7,000 teachers benefit from their programme since 2011.

The Department has renewed the funding for 2016-17 and will continue to do all it can to promote, support and fund teaching of the Holocaust.

Holocaust Educational Trust

20 Jan 2016, Written questions and answers, PQ 23266

Asked by: Jarvis, Dan

To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what funding her Department plans to allocate to support the Holocaust Educational Trust's Lessons from Auschwitz Project.

Answering member: Gibb, Nick **Department:** Department for Education

Every young person should be taught about the Holocaust and the lessons it teaches us today. In recognition of its significance, the Holocaust is compulsory within the national curriculum.

For the past ten years the Department for Education has funded the Holocaust Educational Trust's Lessons from Auschwitz Project which has taken more than 28,000 students to visit the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp.

The Department will continue to promote, support and fund the teaching of the Holocaust.

3.3 Select Committees

Education Committee

[Holocaust education: Government Response to the Committee's Second Report of Session 2015–16](#)

HC 974 2015– 16

20 April 2016

Education Committee

[Holocaust education inquiry](#)

Teaching of Holocaust in schools examined (2015)

[Oral evidence](#) (one-off evidence session), 1 Dec 2015

[Written evidence published](#), 25 Nov 2015 – 6 Jan 2016

4. Further reading

[Holocaust Memorial Day Trust \(HMDT\)](#) is the charity that promotes and supports Holocaust Memorial Day (HMD)

Facebook page for the [Holocaust Memorial Day Trust \(HMDT\)](#)

[Holocaust Educational Trust](#)

[Parliamentary Committee Against Antisemitism Foundation \(PCAAF\)](#)

[International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance \(IHRA\)](#)

[Combating Antisemitism. A British Best Practice Guide](#) PDF format (2016)

Labour Party, [Report of the Shami Chakrabarti Inquiry](#), 30 June 2016.

Broadcast

BBC Antiques Roadshow, in partnership with the UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation, carried out oral history interviews based around objects with memories of the holocaust. This was announced in a press release, issued on gov.uk, in October 2016.

[Antiques Roadshow Special to explore artefacts from UKHMF Survivor interviews](#)

The programme was broadcast on 16 January 2017. Additional material is available on the [Antiques Roadshow pages](#) of the BBC website.

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