



THEME VISION

Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented.

Elie Wiesel

Acceptance speech – The Nobel Peace Prize 1986

Legacy of HMD 2015 for HMD 2016

Our previous theme for HMD 2015 was reflective, looking back over the 70 years since the liberation of Auschwitz, and the 20 years since the Genocide in Srebrenica. To build on the legacy of HMD 2015, our theme this year will be forward-looking with a clear call to action in the present: focusing on the contemporary relevance of the Holocaust and subsequent genocides, and considering our individual responsibilities not to be bystanders to hate crime and prejudice, nor to international threats of genocide. We must ensure that the Holocaust, Nazi Persecution and subsequent genocides are not forgotten, trivialised or denied.

Survivors, victims and refugees will remain at the centre of HMD; for many survivors, influencing behaviour today and relationships with others in our communities are crucial reasons for their commitment to speaking about their experiences.

For some, the focus needs to be on individual acts of kindness that signify we will not turn a blind eye when those around us face prejudice or victimisation:

We need to take into account the lives of other people who live around us. We need to look after each other.

Kemal Pervanić

For others, the focus is on more recent genocides:

Unfortunately, genocide is happening again. People haven't learnt. That won't stop me pleading for tolerance.

Otto Deutsch



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The central vision of Holocaust Memorial Day is to learn from the past in order to create a safer, better future. HMD 2016 will enable people to learn about the ways in which bystanders created cultures in which genocides were able to take place, and about the rescuers and resisters who challenged this. HMD 2016 will encourage people today to consider the ways in which they can choose not to be bystanders.

Introduction to the theme for HMD 2016: Don't stand by

The Holocaust and subsequent genocides took place because the local populations allowed insidious persecution to take root. Whilst some actively supported or facilitated state policies of persecution, the vast majority stood by silently – at best, afraid to speak out; at worst, indifferent. Bystanders enabled the Holocaust, Nazi Persecution and subsequent genocides. They tolerated cultures where increasingly punitive and oppressive discrimination and hostile policies could separate populations and ultimately lead to ethnic cleansing, destruction and attempted annihilation of communities.

Those who did not 'stand by' whilst persecution took place were not only bravely acting as resisters and rescuers of individuals, they were also taking action against prevailing views and beliefs that saw some people's lives as worth less than others'.

People who did not 'stand by' in the Holocaust and in subsequent genocides were able to assist in many ways. Some brave people saved lives, giving a home or shelter to individuals and families who tried to escape. Others organised rescue efforts, arranged safe passages or accompanied children to safety.

Elie Wiesel has written powerfully about the impact of bystanders:

I swore never to be silent whenever and wherever human beings endure suffering and humiliation. We must always take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented.

Bystanders

The world is a dangerous place not because of those who do evil, but because of those who look on and do nothing.

Attributed to Albert Einstein

The term 'bystanders' covers a wide range of behaviours. Examples include people who: stood by and watched as Jews were forced to clean pavements during the



Holocaust; benefitted from selling stolen Jewish property during the Holocaust; accepted oppressive and discriminatory policies without question; enjoyed radio programmes which included commentary calling Tutsis 'cockroaches'; allowed neighbours to be deported to Omarska and other concentration camps.

Life stories:

[Hasan Hasanović](#) (Bosnia) – in Srebrenica, Dutch soldiers, stationed to secure the safe haven, stood by as the Bosnian Serb army committed genocide

Rescuers

Rescuers saved lives in so many ways: hiding people, facilitating escape, restoring health, or giving new homes. They did so with immense bravery, putting not only themselves at risk of deportation or death, but also risking the lives of their family members too. Non-Jews who saved Jewish lives in the Holocaust have, where sufficient information is known, been honoured as *Righteous Among the Nations*.

There are also people who performed acts of rescue whilst not themselves being in danger. Such people often made sacrifices, (eg in terms of family life or financially), and rescued refugees in many ways, for example, by giving them a home.

Life stories:

[Vera Schaufeld](#), one of the children rescued by [Sir Nicholas Winton](#)

[Susanne Kenton](#), one of the children rescued by the *Kindertransport*, and given a home by Sydney and Golda Bourne

[Carl Wilkens](#), the only US citizen to stay in Rwanda during the 1994 Genocide

Resistance and challenge

Resisters challenged the prejudice that was insidiously being cultivated around them and fought against the regimes of persecution.

Resistance took many forms. Examples include forging documents, giving money, keeping property safe throughout the war and offering bonds. There are many examples of people fighting against the prevailing ideology. Some, often at great personal risk, documented and archived what was happening, to bear witness and record testimony and experiences. Others have challenged prevailing narratives through journalism or other writings.



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Some resisters were those being persecuted – for example those who participated in and supported the Warsaw Ghetto uprising. There were partisans and members of resistance groups who engaged in physical acts of resistance to destroy infrastructure that facilitated deportations or weaponry.

Life stories:

[The Sonderkommando](#), who were forced to work in the gas chambers and their resistance to the Holocaust

[Rudolf Vrba](#), who escaped from Auschwitz-Birkenau to try to warn Hungarian Jews about the Holocaust

Did Britain stand by?

The recent Report of the Prime Minister's Holocaust Commission outlined the British Government response to Nazi Persecution and the Holocaust in a nuanced and considered way.

As the report stated, our usual view of the British response to the Holocaust is positive – British acceptance of *Kindertransport* refugees, individual rescuers such as Sir Nicholas Winton, the liberation of Bergen-Belsen, and the fact that thousands of survivors of the Holocaust were able to rebuild their lives in the UK.

However this disguises some less appealing aspects of this history – the appeasement of Nazi Germany in the mid-1930s, British flirtations with fascism, the UK's refusal to accept significant levels of Jewish immigration, either in Britain or Palestine, and the seeming failure to make any special effort to disrupt the extermination, such as by bombing the death camps – despite what was known at the time about the atrocities.

Ultimately Britain and France were the only countries prepared to stand up to Nazi Germany in 1939, but assisting the Jews of Europe was never a particular or explicit motivation for doing so. In fact, the British Government ordered that Jewish suffering should not be highlighted in the media and in propaganda, for fear of stoking antisemitism and domestic fascism.

The levels of collaboration seen in the Channel Islands, the only place where British people faced the reality of Nazi occupation, are not reassuring, although there were many who resisted or provided assistance.



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Are we standing by today?

Despite the warning from history which is the Holocaust, since 1945 genocide has taken place again and again.

Former US President Bill Clinton has stated that one of the biggest regrets of his presidency is the failure of the international community to intervene to prevent the Genocide of around a million Tutsis (and moderate Hutus) in Rwanda in 1994.

Last year a court in the Netherlands ruled that the Dutch Government should compensate the families of the victims of the Srebrenica Genocide, because Dutch UN troops failed to stop the Bosnian Serb Army from taking Muslim men and boys away to be slaughtered. The entire Dutch Government resigned in 2002 after a report criticised this failure.

The Sudanese Government has been supporting Genocide in Darfur for over a decade. The International Criminal Court has indicted Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir for the crime of genocide, yet his persecution of black African people in Sudan continues.

There are no easy answers to the question of how we should prevent genocide. Intervention carries its own risks. It's not for the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust to advocate or challenge particular foreign policy approaches. But Holocaust Memorial Day should present us all with the opportunity to learn more about the steps that lead to genocide.

We should be aware of ongoing conflicts in the world which risk descending into genocide, or in which genocide is being, or may already have been, committed; with Syria and Iraq at the forefront of our minds.

Holocaust Memorial Day should challenge us to consider whether we; individually, nationally, and internationally; through our governments and through NGOs; are doing enough to prevent and combat genocide. We always need to challenge ourselves to ensure we aren't simply standing by.

Don't stand by

Antisemitism, racism and hate crime have not gone away. And every one of us can make a difference in our own communities. We can all challenge prejudice and discrimination if we hear and see it in our schools, workplaces or civic spaces. We can support campaigns run by other organisations that combat hate crime; for example, CST's work to protect the Jewish community from antisemitic attacks,



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Stonewall's and Diversity Role Models' campaigns against homophobia, Mencap's work to combat hate crime against people with learning difficulties, Tell Mama's work to provide support to victims of anti-Muslim attacks, and One Billion Rising's campaign against violence against women.

Genocide is still ongoing in Darfur. There is more we can do to learn about, and raise awareness of, the steps that lead to genocide.

Survivors speak out because they want us to learn from their experiences, and do what we can to combat prejudice, encourage mutual respect and give hope for the future.

Holocaust Memorial Day is itself an example of not standing by. Established as an international day of remembrance by the governments of 46 countries, it enables us all to lead the way in resolving not to be bystanders. In the UK, with over 3,600 local activities taking place to mark HMD, hundreds of thousands of people are able to come together with neighbours and consider their responsibilities to learn from the past in order to create a better future. We can all take action today for HMD 2016: **Don't stand by.**

The life stories for HMD 2016

[Vera Schaufeld](#), one of the children rescued by [Sir Nicholas Winton](#)

[Susanne Kenton](#), one of the children rescued by the *Kindertransport*, and given a home by [Sydney and Golda Bourne](#)

[The Sonderkommando](#), who were forced to work in the gas chambers and their resistance to the Holocaust

[Rudolf Vrba](#), who escaped from Auschwitz-Birkenau to try to warn Hungarian Jews about the Holocaust

[Zahava Kohn](#), a Holocaust survivor who was imprisoned in Westerbork and Bergen-Belsen

[Raphael Lemkin](#), who escaped the Holocaust and established the concept of genocide in international law

[Johann 'Rukeli' Trollmann](#), a popular German Sinto boxer, who was discriminated against, marginalised, sterilised, and finally deported to a concentration camp, where he was murdered



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[Anna Maria 'Settela' Steinbach](#), a Romani girl photographed being deported to Auschwitz, known as 'the girl with the headscarf'

[Helene Melanie Lebel](#), one of approximately 250,000 people murdered by the Nazis because they were physically or mentally disabled.

[Carl Wilkens](#), the only US citizen to stay in Rwanda during the 1994 Genocide

[Nisad 'Šiško' Jakupović](#), who was imprisoned in the notorious Omarska Concentration Camp in Bosnia along with three of his brothers.

[Abdulsalam Abdullah](#), who experienced violence and imprisonment at the hands of the Sudanese government in their attacks against the black population in the Darfur region of Sudan

Further questions

Can my activity ask people not to stand by when hate crime is being committed today?

- Yes, this year's theme encourages us all to consider whether we are doing enough to combat antisemitism, racism and hate crime. Every one of us can make a difference in our own communities. We can all challenge prejudice and discrimination if we hear or witness it in our schools, workplaces or civic spaces. We can support campaigns run by other organisations that combat hate crime; for example, CST's work to protect the Jewish community from antisemitic attacks, Stonewall's campaigns against homophobia, Mencap's work to combat hate crime against people with learning difficulties, Tell Mama's work to provide support to victims of anti-Muslim attacks, and One Billion Rising's campaign against violence against women.

Can my activity refer to the Genocide in Darfur?

- Yes, the Genocide in Darfur is one of the genocides since the Holocaust which is commemorated on Holocaust Memorial Day

Can my activity encourage people to campaign against genocide taking place today?

- Yes. We ask that all Holocaust Memorial Day activities commemorate the Holocaust, all forms of Nazi Persecution, and the subsequent genocides in



Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia and Darfur. This year's theme encourages us to consider whether we are doing enough to stand up to genocide.

Why doesn't HMDT campaign for particular policies to combat genocide?

- HMDT's job is to encourage commemoration of the Holocaust and subsequent genocides. Commemoration raises awareness of genocide and should encourage us all to think carefully about our individual, national, and international responsibilities to help combat genocide. However, we do not have the policy expertise, nor is it our role to advise on foreign policy. Other, campaigning organisations are best placed to do this.

What is the UK Government doing to stand up to Genocide in Darfur?

- The UK Government has been a strong supporter of attempts by the International Criminal Court to get the Sudanese President Omar Al Bashir to face justice for his role in the genocide. The UK Government continues to exert pressure through the UN Security Council and directly on other governments to enforce the travel ban on Bashir. Recently pressure was successful in preventing Bashir from travelling to Indonesia. The UK Government has actively worked in Sudan and internationally to press for conflict resolution, humanitarian access and the prevention of sexual violence in conflict in Sudan. The UK is a major contributor to international development aid intended to help Darfuri refugees displaced by the genocide and conflict.

Can my HMD activity raise awareness of ISIL's persecution of religious minorities in Syria and Iraq?

- It does appear that ISIS is attempting to carry out genocide against religious minority groups in Iraq. US President Obama has stated that American military intervention is focused on preventing an act of genocide in Iraq. This is a situation we are concerned about and engaged with. As the situation is developing, it is difficult to definitively assess whether genocide is occurring, and too early for international criminal tribunals to make assessments and indictments. It is too early for us to officially commemorate these atrocities on HMD. However, this year's theme encourages us to be aware of ongoing conflicts in the world which risk descending into genocide, or in which genocide is being, or may already have been, committed; with Syria and Iraq at the forefront of our minds.



Can my HMD activity raise awareness of the Syrian regime's persecution of civilians in Syria?

- Yes, but international criminal courts have not yet had the opportunity to judge whether the Syrian regime has committed the crime of genocide, so it is too early for us to officially commemorate these atrocities on HMD. However, this year's theme encourages us to be aware of ongoing conflicts in the world which risk descending into genocide, or in which genocide is being, or may already have been, committed; with Syria at the forefront of our minds.

Can my HMD activity make reference to the Israel/ Palestine conflict?

- No, it is wholly inappropriate to draw parallels between the Holocaust and the current situation in Israel and the Palestinian territories. Whilst there has been significant suffering on both sides of the conflict in the Middle East, genocide has not been committed.

Why, when you are usually flexible about people deciding to include reference to other atrocities in their activities, do you make clear it is not appropriate to use HMD to draw parallels with the conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians?

- It is extremely offensive to make any comparison between Israel and the Nazis, and this causes particular distress to most Jewish people. HMD should bring communities together, and not cause distress to the community whose tragedy is commemorated.

Can my HMD activity make reference to other conflicts taking place in the world?

- Holocaust Memorial Day commemorates the Holocaust and reflects on genocide which has taken place since then. It's important that HMD activities preserve this central focus on genocide. If you are unsure about whether a conflict or atrocity is appropriate to refer to, please contact us to ask.

Can my HMD activity make reference to the current refugee crisis?

- It is important that commemoration of the Holocaust, Nazi persecution and subsequent genocides is at the centre of your HMD activity. Many of those affected by the Holocaust, Nazi persecution and genocides in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia and Darfur have rebuilt their lives in the UK after seeking sanctuary here, and remain grateful to those who didn't stand by and welcomed them to the UK. HMD is an opportunity to remind ourselves that the people seeking to come to the UK today are human beings, many of whom



are fleeing from genocide, conflict and/ or persecution. Whilst it isn't the job of HMDT to advocate for particular migration policies, it is important to ensure we always respect the humanity of refugees and acknowledge that millions of people around the world have been forced to flee their homes because of genocide, conflict and/ or persecution.

On HMD we 'learn lessons from the past to create a safer, better future'. What are the lessons from the past?

- Different people have taken many different lessons from the Holocaust and subsequent genocides. HMDT doesn't like to specify what the lessons of the past are, and which lessons people should choose to learn from. Some of the key lessons might include – the need to avoid ever using dehumanising language about other people, the responsibility of everybody in society to stay vigilant against prejudice and discrimination, and the awareness that governments in different times and places are capable of choosing to deliberately murder their citizens simply because of who they are. There are many more lessons that can be taken – and we all have a responsibility to think about what these are and apply them to our lives, communities and society today.

Further resources

These are not exhaustive lists. Please look at our website for further links.

Existing HMDT life stories relevant to this theme

People who were hidden

- [Appolinaire Kageruka](#)
- [Eric Murangwa](#)
- [Janine Webber](#)
- [Simon Winston](#)

People who hid others

- [Gino Bartali](#)
- [Jef van Bebber](#)



- [Miep Gies](#)
- [Nods family](#)
- [Vali Racz](#)

People who testified / spoke out

- [Iby Knill](#)
- [Chum Mey](#)
- [Pierre Seel](#)
- [Brian Steidle](#)

People who resisted

- [Gino Bartali](#)
- [Gad Beck](#)
- [Anita Lasker-Wallfisch](#)
- [White Rose](#)

People who comforted and protected

- [Janusz Korczak](#)

People who escaped

- [Bettine le Beau](#)
- [Blanche Benedick](#)
- [Liesel Carter](#)
- [Eve Kugler](#)
- [Margaret](#)
- [Joan Salter](#)

Kindertransportees

- [Martha Blend](#)
- [Wolf Blomfield](#)
- [Milena Grenfell-Baines](#)
- [Ann Kirk](#)
- [Bob Kirk](#)
- [Berndt Koschland](#)

People who helped others escape



- [Feng Shan Ho](#)
- [Frank Foley](#)
- [Paul Grüninger](#)
- [Irena Senderowa](#)
- [Ali Sheqer Pashkaj](#)
- [SS St Louis](#)

People who have experienced contemporary hate crime / discrimination

- [Ali](#)
- [Vicky Botton](#)
- [Michel Haddi](#)
- [The Hate Game](#) – films from HMD 2009

The Holocaust and Nazi Persecution

- [United States Holocaust Memorial Museum](#)
The USHMM is one of the largest and most respected Holocaust memorial museums in the world.
 - USHMM's [Some were neighbours](#) online exhibition examines issues of complicity and collaboration during the Holocaust
- [Yad Vashem](#)
Based in Jerusalem, Yad Vashem is the Jewish people's living memorial to the Holocaust and the world centre for documentation, research, education and commemoration of the Holocaust.
 - Yad Vashem's [Holocaust Resource Centre's section on bystanders](#)
- [Anne Frank Trust](#)
The Anne Frank Trust works with young people in Britain today to help build a society based on acceptance, mutual respect, compassion and responsibility. It does this through touring exhibitions about Anne Frank and educational work in schools. Opened in October 2010, The Anne Frank Library is the newest lending and reference specialising in books and resources about Anne Frank, the Holocaust and the wider topics of prejudice and discrimination, social responsibility, conflict and behaviour, and all the moral issues surrounding these topics.



- [Centre for Holocaust Education, Institute of Education](#)
The IOE's Centre for Holocaust Education is leading world-class research on Holocaust education, delivering free professional development for teachers across England, and providing high-quality and effective teaching and learning resources.
- [Holocaust Educational Trust](#)
HET works to promote knowledge of the Holocaust and its relevance for today and provides an outreach programme including educator-led workshops and survivor speakers. The *Lessons from Auschwitz* course for teachers and post-16 students incorporate a visit to the former Nazi camp and pre and post-visit seminars.
- The LJCC run the [The Holocaust Explained](#) website, to help students with their school work, both in school and at home and is designed to support the school curriculum. The site has images (pictures, maps, videos, diagrams) to help explain concepts and events. There is text to describe the historical events and 'reflective learning activities' to enhance students' understanding of the issues and concepts. Suitable for KS3 / KS4 / KS5
- [The Holocaust Survivors' Friendship Association](#)
The HSFA is a Leeds-based charity set up in 1996. Their primary aim is to preserve the memory of the Holocaust and use its lessons to work towards a more tolerant society in which difference and diversity are celebrated. HSFA members regularly visit schools to give living witness accounts of their personal experiences as refugees, hidden children and survivors of Nazi concentration camps.
- [Imperial War Museum London \(The Holocaust Exhibition\)](#)
The Holocaust Exhibition at the Imperial War Museum receives around 700 visitors daily, and features archival material and testimony to describe the Nazi persecution of the Jews and other groups. Surrounding galleries tell the wider story of conflict since 1914.
- [International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance \(IHRA\)](#)
IHRA is an intergovernmental body whose purpose is to place political and social leaders' support behind the need for Holocaust education, remembrance and research both nationally and internationally. IHRA was formerly called the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research, or ITF.
- [National Holocaust Centre](#)
The National Holocaust Centre was Britain's first dedicated Holocaust Memorial and Education centre and supports anyone needing resource and ideas for commemoration. Resources designed for commemoration are



available. The National Holocaust Centre is also open for individual and group visits.

- [USC Shoah Foundation Institute](#)
Established in 1994 by Steven Spielberg to collect and preserve the testimonies of survivors and other witnesses of the Holocaust, the USC Shoah Foundation Institute maintains one of the largest video digital libraries in the world. The Institute is part of the College of Letters, Arts & Sciences at the University of Southern California; its mission is to overcome prejudice, intolerance, and bigotry — and the suffering they cause — through the educational use of the Institute's visual history testimonies.
- [Wiener Library](#)
The Wiener Library for the Study of the Holocaust and Genocide is the world's oldest Holocaust memorial institution, tracing its history back to 1933. It collects material related to the Holocaust, its causes and legacies.

Genocide since the Holocaust

- [Aegis Trust](#)
The Aegis Trust campaigns to prevent genocide worldwide. Aegis's activities include: research, policy, education, remembrance, awareness of genocide issues in the media and humanitarian support for victims of genocide.
- [Genocide Watch](#)
Genocide Watch exists to predict, prevent, stop, and punish genocide and other forms of mass murder. It seeks to raise awareness and influence public policy concerning potential and actual genocide. Its purpose is to build an international movement to prevent and stop genocide.
- [Hope Survivors Foundation](#)
Hope Survivors Foundation is an UK-based organisation, founded by survivors of the Rwandan genocide, with their supporters and friends. Formerly operating as IBUKA (UK), Hope Survivors Foundation is continuing with the same mission and objectives as before – to support survivors of the genocide in Rwanda and to raise awareness of the genocide and contribute to a world free from genocide and crimes against humanity.
- [Minority Rights Group](#)
MRG is the leading international human rights organization working to secure rights for ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and indigenous people around the world.



- [Survivors Fund \(SURF\)](#)
SURF was established in 1997 to assist survivors of the Rwandan genocide, and works through survivor-led partner organisations in Rwanda to address the complex needs of survivors. SURF's vision is a world where the rights and dignity of survivors are respected, its mission is to rebuild a sense of self and trust in humanity amongst survivors. Survivors Fund has free resources on the Rwanda genocide available to download on its website.
- [Waging Peace](#)
Waging Peace works to inform governments and citizens about the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities. It investigates and exposes systematic and grave violations of human rights, making recommendations to decision-makers, the media and the public.
- [Wiener Library](#)
The Wiener Library for the Study of the Holocaust and Genocide is the world's oldest Holocaust memorial institution, tracing its history back to 1933. It collects material related to the Holocaust, its causes and legacies.

Contemporary hate crime

- [Anne Frank Trust](#)
The Anne Frank Trust works with young people in Britain today to help build a society based on acceptance, mutual respect, compassion and responsibility. It does this through touring exhibitions about Anne Frank and educational work in schools.
- [CST](#)
CST is Community Security Trust, a charity that protects British Jews from antisemitism and related threats. CST provides security advice and training for Jewish communal organisations, schools and synagogues. CST secures over 600 Jewish communal buildings and approximately 1,000 communal events every year.
- [Diversity Role Models](#)
Diversity Role Models actively seeks to prevent homophobic and transphobic bullying in UK schools. They stop bullying before it happens by educating young people about difference, challenging stereotypes and addressing the misuse of language.
- [Equality and Human Rights Commission](#)
The Equality and Human Rights Commission champions equality and human rights for all. The Equality and Human Rights Commission was established on



1 October 2007 and carries on the work of the Commission for Racial Equality, the Disability Rights Commission and the Equal Opportunities Commission which have now been abolished.

- [Hate Crime Network](#)
The Hate Crime Network is a consortium of organisations which focus on the needs of victims affected by hate crime. It brings these organisations together in a structured and supportive network, to share information and facilitate stronger partnership working, acting as a united voice to improve services to victims.
- [HOPE not hate](#)
HOPE not hate exists to provide a positive antidote to the politics of hate. It combines research with community organising & grassroots actions to defeat hate groups at elections and to build community resilience against extremism.
- [Mencap](#)
Mencap works with people with a learning disability to change laws, challenge prejudice and support them to live their lives as they choose.
- [One Billion Rising](#)
One Billion Rising is the biggest mass action to end violence against women in human history. The campaign, launched on Valentine's Day 2012, began as a call to action based on the staggering statistic that one in three women on the planet will be beaten or raped during her lifetime. With the world population at seven billion, this adds up to more than one billion women and girls.
- [Parliamentary Committee Against Antisemitism Foundation](#)
The Foundation supports the All-Party Parliamentary Group Against Antisemitism. It aims to make antisemitism a societal concern and, in doing so, help create a more tolerant and unprejudiced society. This will be carried out through raising awareness, education, dialogue, inter-faith co-operation, research and monitoring of antisemitism in the UK.
- [The Refugee Council](#)
The Refugee Council is the largest organisation in the UK working with asylum seekers and refugees. The Refugee Council not only gives help and support, but also works with asylum seekers and refugees to ensure their needs and concerns are addressed.
- [Show Racism the Red Card](#)
Show Racism the Red Card is an anti-racism charity, which was established in January 1996. The aim of the organisation is to produce anti-racist

educational resources, which harness the high profile of professional footballers to combat racism.

- [Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust](#)
Established in 1998, the Stephen Lawrence Charitable Trust invests in young people whose aspirations and life chances are constrained by economic, cultural and social hardship, broadens access to the architectural, planning and associated professions and promotes equality, diversity and social cohesion.
- [Stonewall](#)
Stonewall works to achieve equality and justice for lesbians, gay men and bisexual people.
 - Stonewall's [No Bystanders](#) campaign asks people to pledge to stand up to bullying and teasing language
- [Tell Mama](#)
Measuring Anti-Muslim Attacks (MAMA) is a secure and reliable service that allows people from across England to report any form of Anti-Muslim abuse.

Recommended books and films

A Sunday at the pool in Kigali, Gil Courtemanche

The Years of Extermination, Saul Friedlander

Perpetrators, Victims, Bystanders: The Jewish Catastrophe 1933-1945, Raul Hilberg

Shoah, Claude Lanzmann

If this is a Man, Primo Levi

Hitler's Furies, Wendy Lower

Night, Elie Wiesel