

Radiology Diversity & Inclusion Program

International Holocaust Remembrance Day



There are a number of Holocaust Memorial Days though not all are commemorated on the same day.

In 2005, January 27th was designated by the United Nations as International Holocaust Remembrance Day. It marked the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi concentration camps and the end of the Holocaust. On January 27, 1945 Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest Nazi concentration and death camp was liberated.

From 1941 to 1945 Nazi Germany and its collaborators committed the systematic murder of over six million Jews. The Holocaust, also known as the Shoah, was Nazi Germany's "Final Solution" for eliminating all Jewish people within Nazi Germany's grasp. By the end of this heinous act, roughly two-thirds of Europe's Jewish population had been murdered.

Each year on January 27th, the world remembers one of the most horrific events in modern history. This tragic event is known as the Holocaust.

The holocaust occurred during WWII when Nazi Germany killed millions of innocent victims. The day is also known as Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Nazi Germany is one of the vilest regimes that ever existed. They persecuted and killed millions of people in just under four years. One group in particular that suffered were those of the Jewish faith. It is believed that six million Jews were killed during the Holocaust. The Nazis' persecution of the Jews became a genocide.

Genocide occurs when those of a particular ethnic group is deliberately killed.



The Nazis killed more than just Jews. Hundreds of thousands of other groups of people died under the evil regime.

- 7 million Soviet civilians
- 3 million Soviet prisoners of war
- 1.8 million Polish civilians
- 312,000 Serb civilians
- Up to 250,000 people with disabilities
- Up to 250,000 Gypsies
- Around 1,900 Jehovah Witnesses
- Possibly thousands of homosexuals

The Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme

Rejecting any denial of the Holocaust as a historical event, either in full or in part, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/RES/60/7) by consensus condemning "without reserve" all manifestations of religious intolerance, incitement, harassment or violence against persons or communities based on ethnic origin or religious belief, whenever they occur. The resolution declared that the United Nations would designate 27 January, the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp, as an annual **International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust**, and urged Member States to develop educational programmes to instill the memory of the tragedy in future generations to prevent genocide from occurring again. It requested the United Nations Secretary-General to establish an outreach programme on the "Holocaust and the United Nations", as well as institute measures to mobilize civil society for Holocaust remembrance and education, in order to help prevent future acts of genocide.

In 2007, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 61/255 which also **condemns any denial of the Holocaust and urges all Member States unreservedly to reject any denial of the Holocaust.**

The Holocaust was a turning point in history, which prompted the world to say "never again". The significance of resolution A/RES/60/7 is that it calls for a remembrance of past crimes with an eye towards preventing them in the future.