

# Thank you

Thank you for ordering our Campaign Pack for Holocaust Memorial Day 2011. Whatever way you are planning to mark HMD 2011 - whether it's a small commemoration in your community, an all student event in your school or an awareness raising initiative in your place of work we are here to help you. The focus for HMD 2011 is **Untold Stories** and you will find ideas and advice on using this theme in your events within this pack and on our website.

Each year, hundreds of events take place across the UK on or around 27 January to mark Holocaust Memorial Day. Events are organised by a wide range of people – from School Teachers to Librarians, to Local Authorities and Arts Groups. There really is no rule as to who can organise a HMD activity, or a specific model of a standard HMD event. It is only essential that a HMD activity is appropriate and beneficial to the audience of that particular event.

Community and School events are vital to the success of HMD in the UK. It is through these that we highlight the need to remember the past so that we can act in the present to build a better future for us all. By working in and with communities you can bring individuals and groups together to remember those whose lives have been destroyed or altered beyond recognition. In remembering we can gain a better understanding of the importance of standing up against hatred, discrimination and persecution in the present day. You'll find more advice for planning your event, along with other free resources on our website [www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk)

After your HMD 2011 event you can add photos of your activities to our website to act as an inspiration to others - [www.hmd.org.uk/events/share-images](http://www.hmd.org.uk/events/share-images)

In this pack you will find:



A set of posters, suitable for display. You'll find more artwork on our website.

All images courtesy of HMD event organisers and HMDT archives.



This booklet provides background on what is commemorated on HMD. This is suitable to give away at your events – you can order these for free in quantities of 50 by contacting the HMDT team.



DVD – suitable for showing at your event. HMDT are happy for you to copy this film. Please ensure you watch this before showing this at your event. Ask yourself if this is suitable for your audience.



This booklet provides information for event organisers. Further advice, including publicity advice for your event can be found on [www.hmd.org.uk/events](http://www.hmd.org.uk/events)

However you mark HMD 2011, we want to thank you for your input and commitment to creating a safer, better future.

With best wishes,

**All the team at HMDT**



# HMD 2011 Untold Stories

On 27 January 2011 – Holocaust Memorial Day – we’re going to ask everyone in the UK to think about their role in a story. The stories we are asking you to consider are not fiction. They are the stories of those whose lives were destroyed or changed beyond recognition by the regimes of hatred that the world witnessed during Nazi persecution and in subsequent genocides in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia and Darfur. There are some stories which we know – we know about Oskar Schindler, the businessman who saved 1200 Jews in Nazi Europe as his remarkable story was told in the 1994 film *Schindler’s List*. For every story that we know in this way, there are millions more that we do not. The millions of people murdered in genocides are not a statistic. They were individuals. Somebody’s friend. A mother. A father. A child. A colleague. A neighbour. Now – HMD 2011 – it is time for their **Untold Stories** to become part of our lives.

We all tell hundreds of stories every day. We tell the story of our values and beliefs in the way we act and behave toward others. On HMD 2011 we should all ask ourselves if we hear the **Untold Stories** of those around us.

We can ask if we hear the stories of the marginalised. We can listen to all of the stories within our communities. By listening to these stories, making them part of our lives, we can bring about a change for the benefit of all.

By listening and telling stories we have not heard before – whether they are from our communities or those of people or towns destroyed during the Holocaust, Nazi persecution or in other genocides we can understand the need to live in a society which values difference and does not discriminate against anyone based on their race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability or gender. These stories can help us to celebrate the society we live in today.

The **Untold Stories** we explore on 27 January 2011 show us that we all have the power to play a part in the lives and words that are remembered. It is our role to ensure that the stories from the past and those around us today do not get lost.

You can read the full theme paper for HMD 2011 on our website [www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk)



**Holocaust Memorial Day**

## **HMD – 27 January**

Holocaust Memorial Day (HMD) is a day for everyone. On 27 January each year, we pause to remember the millions of people who have been murdered or whose lives have been changed beyond recognition during the Holocaust, under Nazi persecution and in the subsequent genocides in Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda and Darfur. We honour the survivors of those regimes of hatred and we use HMD as an opportunity to reflect on the ways in which we live our lives today. HMD offers us all the chance to learn the lessons of the past to create a safer, better future.

HMD has been commemorated in the UK since 2001, and in 2005 the United Nations declared 27 January as an international day for remembrance and contemporary action. There are many ways in which you can commemorate HMD from attending an event in your community to reading a survivor story or watching the HMD film. By joining together with millions of people all over the world on HMD, we will build communities which are free from the dangers of discrimination and persecution and in doing so, ensure that the horrendous crimes of the past are neither forgotten nor repeated.

## What does HMD mean for me?

Genocide doesn't just happen. It begins when the differences between us stop being celebrated and respected. Genocide is an act of extreme exclusion, when a State-sponsored regime of hatred is allowed to proceed unchecked. Our communities in the UK are not facing the dangers of Pol Pot's Cambodia, or that of Nazi Occupied Europe but the evils of prejudice, discrimination and exclusion are present around us today. By looking at how the building blocks of genocide are laid, you are given a choice – you can choose to stand by and do nothing or you can make the choice to speak out against anyone who bullies, stereotypes, persecutes or attacks those who are different to them. In making this choice and making the values of inclusion and respect part of everyday life and behaviour, you honour those whose lives were destroyed during the Holocaust, under Nazi persecution and in subsequent genocides.

## How does genocide happen?

<b>Stage 8 Denial</b>	The perpetrators or later generations deny the existence of any crime.
<b>Stage 7 Extermination</b>	The hate group murders their identified victims in a deliberate and systematic campaign of violence. Millions of lives have been destroyed or changed beyond recognition through genocide.
<b>Stage 6 Preparation</b>	Victims are identified based on their differences. At the beginning of the Cambodian genocide, the Khmer Rouge separated out those who lived in cities and did not work in the fields. Jews in Nazi-Europe were forced to live in ghettos.
<b>Stage 5 Polarisation</b>	Propaganda begins to be spread by hate groups. The Nazis used the newspaper <i>Der Stürmer</i> to spread and incite messages of hate about Jewish people.
<b>Stage 4 Organisation</b>	Genocides are always planned. Regimes of hatred often train those who are to carry out the destruction of a people.
<b>Stage 3 Dehumanisation</b>	Those who are perceived as 'different' are treated with no form of human right or personal dignity. During the Rwandan genocide, Tutsis were referred to as 'cockroaches'; the Nazis referred to Jews as 'vermin'.
<b>Stage 2 Symbolisation</b>	This is a visual manifestation of hatred. Jews in Nazi occupied Europe were forced to wear yellow stars to show that they were 'different'.
<b>Stage 1 Classification</b>	The differences between people are not respected. There's a division of 'us' and 'them'. This can be carried out through the use of stereotypes, or excluding people who are perceived to be different.

Based on Gregory H. Stanton's '8 stages of genocide'. [www.genocidewatch.org](http://www.genocidewatch.org)

## What Do I Do Now?

You can find out about the hundreds of activities which take place each year across the UK on our website

[www.hmd.org.uk/events/find](http://www.hmd.org.uk/events/find) and HMDT can provide you with the advice and free resources to hold your own event. Teachers of all curriculum areas and age groups will find our free educational materials vital in the planning of HMD commemoration – these can all be downloaded at <http://education.hmd.org.uk>

If you are unable to attend or organise an event for HMD, you will find ways to participate in HMD on our website. You could watch our short films or read a survivor testimony. Each year on HMD we ask you to show your support for HMD by lighting our virtual candle on [www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk). By doing this, you are making a commitment to remember the victims of the Holocaust, Nazi persecution and subsequent genocides, to honour the survivors, and you are pledging to play your part in creating a safer, better future.

HMD does not ask us simply to remember on a specific day each year. It's about what we do once we have learnt the lessons of the past. When you commemorate HMD – in whatever way that is – the challenge to each of us is to let those lessons inform our behaviour, our language and the way in which we treat those who are different to us. HMD asks us to make a difference to the way in which we live our lives now and in the future.



Auschwitz-Birkenau © Wiener Library

The Nazis murdered approximately 6 million Jews in a systematic state-sponsored campaign which attempted to wipe out European Jewry. By May 1945 close to two out of every three Jews in Europe had been murdered.

The Nazis used historical anti-semitism which had existed since ancient times to justify the removal of human rights from Jewish people. The Nazis began to restrict the lives of Jews immediately, introducing laws which forbade Jews from running businesses, children attending school, banning Jews from marrying non-Jews and other measures which excluded Jews from civic life. Whether practicing or not, all Jews had to wear yellow stars to identify them. By 1940, Jews all over Nazi-occupied Europe were forced to live in Ghettos where families were crammed together in single rooms and food was scarce. Many died through starvation, cold and overcrowding.

Deportations to specially constructed concentration, extermination and prison camps began. Hundreds of people were crowded together in cattle trucks and sent to camps for work, imprisonment or mass murder. Life in the camps was incredibly hard, and if not murdered on arrival, the life expectancy of a prisoner was 1 – 3 months.

Hundreds of camps were established in Europe with the aim of systematically destroying millions of men, women and children. Throughout late 1944 and 1945, these camps were liberated by Allied troops. The liberation of the camps exposed the full extent of the Nazi's "Final Solution" to the rest of the world.

Many survivors of the Holocaust live in the UK today, they have rebuilt their lives, brought up families, and today they share their stories with us in order that we learn what happens when discrimination, anti-semitism and prejudice is left unchecked.

To find out more about the Holocaust visit:

[www.hmd.org.uk/genocides/the-holocaust](http://www.hmd.org.uk/genocides/the-holocaust)

## Victims of Nazi Persecution

The Nazis hated anyone who did not fit their narrow idea of who or what was 'normal'. Millions of lives were destroyed or changed beyond recognition due to the things that made them different.

### The Porrajmos

The Nazis murdered Roma and Sinti (Gypsy) men, women and children in their campaign to "combat the gypsy nuisance" of Europe. Targeted for eradication, the Roma and Sinti had their

citizenship rights removed and they too were forced to live in ghettos and were deported to the camps in Europe where they were imprisoned, forced to endure heavy manual labour or were sent to the gas chambers.

Those deemed *untermenschen* – sub-human, unworthy of life, included those who did not agree with Nazi views so Jehovah's Witnesses, Political opponents such as Communists and Socialists, Trade Unionists and Freemasons were persecuted and incarcerated. Those who did not conform to the Aryan ideal were also targeted. Black Germans, Gay men and Lesbians, and mentally or physically disabled people were identified within this group and their lives were destroyed or irrevocably damaged.

Millions of lives were lost or changed beyond recognition during the Nazi regime of hatred. Families, communities, cultures and towns were completely wiped out. On HMD it is our duty to ensure that the memory of these people is never ignored or forgotten.

To find out more about the Holocaust and victims of Nazi persecution, visit: <http://www.hmd.org.uk/genocides/the-holocaust/>

## Genocide in Cambodia 1975-1979

S-21 prison in Phnom Penh, where Cambodian prisoners were tortured by the Khmer Rouge © Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide

The fate of Cambodia shocked the world when the radical communist Khmer Rouge, under their leader Pol Pot, seized power in 1975 after years of guerrilla warfare. The Khmer Rouge ruthlessly imposed an extremist programme to reconstruct Cambodia (now under its Khmer name *Kampuchea*) on the communist model of Mao's China – creating 'year zero'. The population was made to work as labourers in one huge federation of collective farms. The inhabitants of towns and cities were forced to leave. The ill, disabled, old and very young were driven out, regardless of their physical condition. No-one was spared the exodus. People who refused to leave were killed, so were those who did not leave fast enough and those who would not obey orders.

All political and civil rights were abolished. Children were taken from their parents and placed in separate forced labour camps. Factories, schools, universities and hospitals were shut down. Lawyers, doctors, teachers, engineers, scientists and professional people in any field were murdered, together with their extended families. Religion was banned as were radio sets and music. It was possible for people to be shot simply for knowing a foreign language, wearing glasses, laughing, or crying. One Khmer slogan ran 'To spare you is no profit; to

destroy you is no loss.' Approximately 2 million men, women and children were murdered in the Cambodian genocide and on HMD we must ensure that those lives were not wasted by standing up to hatred, discrimination and prejudice when we see it happening.

To find out more about the genocide in Cambodia visit:  
[www.hmd.org.uk/genocides/Cambodia](http://www.hmd.org.uk/genocides/Cambodia)



Genocide in Bosnia 1992-1995

Srebrenica Survivors © Photo Arts

In 1980, the population of Bosnia consisted of Serbs, Bosniaks (Sunni Muslim) and Croats. In the turmoil following the disintegration of Yugoslavia, Bosnia declared independence in 1992. This was resisted by the Bosnian Serb population who saw their future as part of 'Greater Serbia'. Bosnia became the victim of the Serbs' determined wish for political domination, which it was prepared to achieve by isolating ethnic groups and, if necessary, exterminating them.

In July 1995 Serb troops and paramilitaries descended on Srebrenica. Women and children were forced onto trucks and buses, men and boys remained. The deportation of Srebrenica's population took four days.

The first killing of unarmed Muslim men began on 13 July 1995 in warehouses. At least 8000 were murdered. Others were trapped in warehouses, football fields, school playgrounds and farms and shot, in their thousands. Their bodies were buried in mass graves. Some have been recovered and reburied, but identification has proved extremely difficult.

In the Bosnian municipality of Prijedor, non-Serbs were forced to wear white armbands. Serbian newspapers, radio and television stations began to publish and broadcast propaganda against the non-Serbs in the city.

After the takeover of power by Serb forces, non-Serb women were taken to Trnopolje Camp where systematic rape took place on a regular basis and camp officers would beat prisoners indiscriminately. It is estimated that around 7,000 people passed through the camp. Around 3,500 people, mainly men, were held in inhumane conditions in the Omarska Camp. The prisoners were given one meal per day and violence from the camp officers was widespread. Living conditions were atrocious, with suffocation caused by overcrowding being a constant threat to the prisoners. On HMD, we must honour the victims and the survivors of the genocide in Bosnia by creating a culture which respects and celebrates the differences between us.

To find out more about genocide in Bosnia visit:

**[www.hmd.org.uk/genocides/bosnia](http://www.hmd.org.uk/genocides/bosnia)**

## Genocide in Rwanda 1994



Rwandan School, damaged during the genocide © HMDT

In 100 days in 1994 approximately 1 million Tutsis and some moderate Hutus, were murdered in the Rwandan genocide. On 6 April 1994 the plane carrying Rwanda's President was shot down. The Tutsis were accused of killing the president and Hutu civilians were told, by radio and word of mouth, that it was their duty to wipe out the Tutsis. On the radio, presenters used derogatory language to describe Tutsis, calling them 'cockroaches'. First moderate Hutus who weren't anti-Tutsi were killed, and this included those with Tutsi wives or husbands. Although on a large scale, this genocide was carried out entirely by hand, often using machetes and clubs. The men who'd been trained to massacre were members of civilian death squads – the *Interahamwe*. The State provided supporting organisation – politicians, officials, intellectuals and professional soldiers incited the killers to do their work. Local officials assisted in rounding up victims and making suitable places available for slaughter. Tutsi men, women, children and babies were killed in thousands in schools and churches. The victims, in their last moments alive, were faced by another appalling fact, their cold-blooded killers were people they knew – neighbours, colleagues, former friends, sometimes even relatives through marriage. On HMD, we can learn the lessons from the genocide in Rwanda to change the attitudes and language we use to others around us.



Darfuri Boys © Global Business Assist

Darfur is a region in the west of Sudan, bordering Chad in North-East Africa. Over 6 million people live there and over half of those are Black Africans. The rest are Arab. In more recent times, the Black Africans have been referred to as *abid* (meaning slave) by some Arabs, who see the Africans as inferior.

Since 2003, a civil war has raged in the region between the sedentary population of farmers, who mainly see themselves as Africans, and the nomadic population who regard themselves as Arab and who have been supported by the Sudanese Government.

This civil war has led to the deaths of between 200,000 and 400,000 civilians. Around 2.7 million people in Darfur are now displaced - they have been forced to flee their homes and now live in makeshift refugee camps. A further 2 million people rely on international assistance, bringing the total number of civilians affected by the conflict close to 5 million people.

The atrocities in Darfur continue. In 2009, the International Criminal Court issued a warrant for the arrest of Sudan's President on charges of Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes in Darfur. To date, he has not been arrested and was recently re-elected. On HMD, we can all reflect on what we can do to help end the genocide in Darfur.

To find out more about the genocide in Darfur visit

[www.hmd.org.uk/genocides/darfur](http://www.hmd.org.uk/genocides/darfur)



  
HOLOCAUST  
MEMORIAL DAY  
**27/01**

PO Box 61074, London, SE1P 5BX

**0845 838 1883**

Charity no: 1109348.

[www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk)



UNTOLD  
**stories**

HMD  
2011

  
HOLOCAUST  
MEMORIAL DAY



**Thank you** for ordering the HMD 2011 Campaign Pack and your commitment to commemorating Holocaust Memorial Day. We believe that if we learn the lessons of the dangers of persecution and exclusion that have taken place during the Holocaust and subsequent genocides, **we can create a safer, better future.**

On HMD 2011 – **27 January**  
– we are asking everyone across the  
UK to pause for a few moments  
**to remember the victims**  
of Nazi persecution and those who were  
murdered under exclusionary policies in  
Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda and Darfur.  
Together we can **honour the**  
**survivors** of those genocides. This  
year, we'll be asking everyone to consider  
**Untold Stories**. There are  
millions of stories that we are never going  
to know – the stories of individuals,

communities and towns – HMD 2011 asks  
us to reflect on these **Untold Stories**  
and how we can **translate the**  
**words and lessons of the**  
**past** into contemporary action. It  
questions whether we know about the  
stories in our own communities today.  
**Untold Stories** will help us to create a  
safer, better future. You can read the full  
theme paper on our website  
[www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk)



**We're here to help** and provide free resources – from posters to presentations and of course our popular film which you will find within this pack. Our website **[www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk)** contains hundreds of resources you can use – survivor stories, podcasts, images, reading group activities, suggested readings and poems to use at your events. We also provide **free resources** for Primary, Secondary and Post-16 teachers on our HMD 2011 education website **<http://education.hmd.org.uk>**

Our website is updated regularly; **sign up for our newsletter** to receive information about new resources as they become available. We are here to provide advice as you organise your event, and we urge you to **let us know** what you are planning for HMD 2011. You can speak to any member of the HMDT Team to ask for guidance and assistance in planning your events. This booklet is designed to answer any questions you may have about organising your HMD activities, **please contact us** if you need further information.

HMD 2011 is a vital year, building on the success of HMD 2010 when hundreds of thousands of people pledged to become part of a **Legacy of Hope**. **Now it's time** to put this commitment into action.

**We're delighted that you wish to be a part of Untold Stories.**

# Who?

**HMD is a day for everyone.** It's an opportunity for all the diverse strands of your community to come together. It's also an opportunity for groups or organisations to remember the past and commit to creating a better future. HMD can be commemorated individually or collectively. There's no such thing as a right or wrong HMD event. It's vital that your event reflects **the needs and interests of your community.**

HMD is not only for groups in your community. If you work in education, **HMD is an opportunity to teach students** – from primary to post-16 - the lessons of the past, and challenge them to make what they learn part of their future.



Arrival of women and children at Auschwitz-Birkenau in May 1944 ©Wiener Library

A wide range of organisations have held events in the past – from LGBT Groups in Scotland, to Faith Groups in Northern Ireland to youth organisations in Wales to Councils in London and Galleries in Lincolnshire.

## **No event is too small or too big.**

Some events are for invited guests in a Council Chamber, others are large public events in shopping centres. Others are small class based assemblies and lessons or whole school activities in schools and colleges. You can use HMD 2011 as a key date in your equalities calendar and to join thousands of other people in the UK in building a safer, better future.

HMDT works with a huge **network of organisers.** We provide free advice and resources to Libraries, Councils, Prisons, Primary Schools, LGBT groups, Secondary Schools, Ladies' Circle Branches, Race Equality Councils, Traveller Education Services, Cinemas, Student Unions, Refugee Groups, FE Colleges, Museums, Disability Groups, Places of Worship, Faith and inter faith Groups, Community Centres, Police Forces, Choirs, Job Centres, Brownie, Cub, Guide and Scout Branches, Football Clubs and Home Educators. We welcome all commemorations and you can **contact the HMDT team** for advice and ideas for your event.

# Tips for your event

When planning your activities, decide who your event is for and keep this in mind throughout. What suits an audience of civic guests may not be appropriate for Primary students.

Use the HMD 2011 theme **Untold Stories** – this will give a focus for the event and ensures that you are part of a unified message throughout the UK.

As well as the film and posters within the pack use our free HMD resources – all of which are available from our website [www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk) – resources range from suggested readings to survivor stories, bibliographies, poems and education resources.

Remember that **HMD is an opportunity to reflect** on genocides in **Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda** and the ongoing atrocities in **Darfur** as well as the **Holocaust**.

**Be inclusive** – HMD looks at the experiences of all the groups targeted by the Nazis and your event should recognise this. Groups targeted included Jews, Roma and Sinti (Gypsies), Gay men and Lesbians, disabled children and adults, Black Germans, Jehovah's Witnesses and Trade Unionists as well as those affected by subsequent genocides. You'll find more information on our website.

**Keep it relevant** – HMD is not just for teaching about the past – it's about learning **from** the past and working in the present. Look at contemporary issues of exclusion and discrimination and explore how to challenge these in your community.

**Book early** – If you would like a Holocaust or other genocide survivor to speak at your event, you should secure them as soon as possible.

Contact the HMDT Team for advice on who can help organise this for you.

# What is a HMD event?

There is no formula that makes a successful HMD event, as you need to react to the needs and interests of your audience. We can, however, learn from previous HMD activities and you'll find images from HMD events on our website to act as a catalyst for your own ideas. Here are some **examples of engaging and inspiring events**:

**A series of awareness-raising events** - in the period leading up to HMD hold awareness raising events such as a series of film showings which explore different experiences of the Holocaust, persecution and genocide.

**Whole school events** – Teachers take their entire school off-timetable for one day, to participate in lessons and activities which explore HMD. HMD is not just for the History classroom – some of the most effective methods of learning have been through Food Technology, Citizenship, Art, Drama, Religious Studies or Science lessons.



Young people at New Vic Borderlines marking HMD 2010

© Andy Billington

**Community commemorations** – civic events which bring together different community and student groups which remember the victims of the Holocaust and subsequent genocides and pledge to create strong, cohesive communities.

**Celebration of survival** – events could include a day long festival which invites refugees (past and present), asylum seekers and members of the wider community to come together to learn more about each other.

**Survivor testimony** – hear first-hand the stories of those targeted by the Nazis and find out their hopes for the future.

**Panel discussions** – invite people affected by hatred and exclusion to discuss their experiences and challenge the audience to take these messages forward.

**Music performances** – using music banned by the Nazis such as works by Jewish composers including Mahler and Mendelssohn; music written in response to the Holocaust or music by composers murdered or affected by the Holocaust or subsequent genocides.

**Literature evenings** – book groups can use suggested activities on the HMD website to discuss books related to the themes of Holocaust Memorial Day or read poetry by genocide survivors.

Other commemorations held have included:

Wreath-laying - Religious services - Drama performances - Art exhibitions - Poster displays - Candle lightings - Anti-discrimination walks - Quiet reflection - Themed football matches - Story-telling sessions - Podcast creation - Peer training sessions - Art and writing competitions.

There is no right or wrong way to commemorate HMD. **Talk to the HMDT Team** for advice on your plans for commemorating HMD.

# Practical Advice

Here are some pointers to keep in mind when planning your event.

You should book survivor speakers as early as possible to avoid disappointment. If there is not a survivor available for your event – why not **consider using one of our pod-casts** or asking a student or community member to read one of the survivor testimonies from **[www.hmd.org.uk/resources/survivor-stories](http://www.hmd.org.uk/resources/survivor-stories)**

Use the **free resources from HMDT** – these include films, education materials, display materials and more.

Allow **a time for reflection** during your event. You could use this time for a piece of music, or to light a candle.

HMD takes place on 27 January – bear in mind **the weather** when planning your event, and ensure you have adequate shelter for your audience and participants. If attendees need to wrap up warm – tell them.

**Brief your participants.** Ensure they know the aims and key messages of your event.



Holocaust survivor, Harry Spiro, HMD 2010 © HMDT

Never use images or footage that are intended to shock or could offend your audience. Please visit the HMD website for more information

[www.hmd.org.uk/resources/image-library](http://www.hmd.org.uk/resources/image-library)

HMD aims to **inspire contemporary action.**

How will you be ensuring your attendees use the lessons of **Untold Stories?** Will they be committing to lighting the virtual candle on the HMD site? (This will be available during January 2011) Will they pledge to tell their family and friends about what they have heard or seen at your event?

Give your audience something by which they can remember the event – HMDT produce **free handout material** that you can give to attendees. Order these by contacting the HMDT team.

**Publicise your event.** Use the publicity advice on [www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk) to liaise with your local media to tell people about your event. Invite Journalists to attend.

Tell HMDT what you are planning through our events listings on [www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk) – we can tell journalists, media partners and interested individuals about your events. Even if yours is a closed event, **let us know** how you will be marking HMD 2011.



Performance in Brighton for HMD 2006 © Latest Magazines

## Thank You.

HMD 2011 reminds us how important it is to share our experiences and stories with others – we can all play a part in how the past is remembered. Through these stories, we can build safer and stronger communities - ones which **respect and celebrate diversity**. We're here to help you consider **Untold Stories** but it is your commitment and drive which will create a safer and better future. **Thank you.**

We are **here to help**, support and advise you on creating successful events to mark HMD 2011. Any of our team can assist you with your enquiries.

**Thank you** for your time, your interest and your commitment to HMD.

**From all the team at HMDT**

[enquiries@hmd.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@hmd.org.uk)    [www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk)    0845 838 1883





[www.hmd.org.uk](http://www.hmd.org.uk)

PO Box 61074, London, SE1P 5BX 0845 838 1883

Charity no: 1109348