



## GUIDELINES FOR METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH D17, D21, D25

### 1) Starting point: recommendations

*As a result of a previous European-funded project, Documenta collected the following recommendations related to education on the Holocaust and other WWII genocides and crimes. These recommendations could be a good starting point for the consortium work with youth in the project “The role and the position of the victim in Croatian, Slovenian and Italian society”.*

In order to engage young people in understanding and dealing critically with sensitive topics such as the Holocaust and other WWII crimes and genocides, the consortium suggests to:

- Focus on **local history**. Discovering stories and the history of places that are known to young people - because they are part of their everyday life - can have a stronger impact on them and can stimulate interest and motivation to learn more about the topics.
- Encourage young people’s **critical thinking** by making accessible to them different sources of information and by using interdisciplinary methods (music, literature...) and digital materials.
- Include, when possible, meetings with Holocaust and other WWII genocide survivors, or work on **direct sources**, visual or literary.
- Incorporate the themes of revisionism, memory struggles, and the changing **culture of remembrance**, in order to create a connection among the past and the present
- Engage in field learning of authentic **historical places**.

## 2) Topics

*The consortium would suggest to engage with the topic of victims “at large”, giving young people freedom to research topics that they are interested in, or that are connected to the everyday work of our organizations*

Possible perspectives on the theme, as were mentioned in the kick off, might be:

- persecution of minorities during WWII, if possible, with a focus on lesser known stories (LGBTQ+ communities; Roma and Sinti; people with mental illnesses and disabilities - so called “undesirables”; children camps...);
- research on crimes connected to the post-war period, with a focus on their controversies today, political manipulation, and polarization of society (might be, Bleiburg for Croatia and Slovenia, Esodo & foibe for Italy...);
- micro-locations: research focusing on marginalized and forgotten places of memory; or places of memory that are divisive (might be fascist camps in the Northern Adriatic; Slana and Molat in Croatia...);
- Issues regarding number of victims - connected to political manipulation of data, sources, and numbers (Jasenovac for Croatia...)
- Monuments and different ways to commemorate victims, but also how to deal with “Un”wanted monuments in our societies (for example, legacies of fascist monumentality in Italy...)
- Trauma and generational trauma (maybe through interviews with second and third generations?)
- Research on war crime trial, and laws on compensations for the victims

## 3) Target groups

Depending on your practices, we would suggest one (or a mix) of the following:

- **Individual research** - in case you have young people working directly with you - as for example might be volunteers or interns - you could ask them to provide you with research on a chosen topic.

- **Group research** - if you are able to involve - for example - high school or university classrooms, or other forms of youth group participation, as might be groups in youth centers.

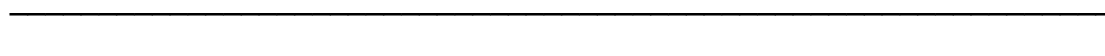
#### 4) Methods and best practices

Name and description of practice	Individual or group research?	Web site or link
<p><b>City walk</b> - young people can create a city walk for their town, based on a topic they are interested in.</p> <p>As <i>Documenta</i> we organize walks in Zagreb, to explore places connected with history of the Holocaust and other genocides, and resistance.</p>	<p>Could be individual or group</p>	<p><a href="#">Spomen – Šetnja Zagrebom i predstavljanje vodiča „Zagreb u ratu, otporu, stvaralaštvu i pamćenju“ – Documenta</a></p> <p><a href="#">Hrvatska_Zagreb_ENG.pdf (documenta.hr)</a></p>
<p><b>Podcast</b> - with the support of the partners, young people can create a short podcast series on a topic of their choice. It might have a simple structure, such as a recorded interview with an expert on the topic, for example.</p> <p>As <i>Documenta</i>, we made a similar result with focus on peace initiatives in the 1990s in Croatia.</p>	<p>Group</p>	<p><a href="#">Neispričana priča 1990-ih: antiratne inicijative u Hrvatskoj (youtube.com)</a></p>
<p><b>Publication</b> - a collection of texts created by the young researchers on a chosen topic - possible to have in the form of <b>photo essay</b></p>	<p>Individual</p>	<p><a href="#">BMO Publication (documenta.hr)</a></p>

<p>As <i>Documenta</i>, we recently created something similar, made by the participants of a summer school. The topic was marginalized and forgotten places of memory of WWII in South Eastern Europe.</p>		
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Other possible methods are:

- media analysis,
- oral history,
- interviews with victims and families of the victims;
- study visits to places connected to Holocaust and other WWII genocides, memorials, and museums



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