

Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research

Country Report - Austria

1. General Developments

1.1. The “first victim-paradigm”

For many years Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research in Austria was hampered by the so called “victims theory”. According to this theory the so called „Anschluss“, which occurred after Nazi German troops had invaded Austria on 12 March 1938, would have basically exonerated Austria from any substantial responsibility relating to the crimes of Nazi Germany, including the Holocaust. This paradigm dominated the official Austrian position until the 1980ies. This theory was encouraged by the so-called “Moscow Declaration” of the Allies fighting Nazi Germany, made on 30 October 1943. The Allies declared Austria first victim of Hitler’s aggression obviously also with a view to weaken Germany and to instigate Anti-Nazi resistance in Austria. At the same time, however, they reminded Austria of its responsibility for having participated in the war at the side of Hitler Germany. They pointed out to Austria that in the final settlement account the treatment Austria will receive would necessarily be influenced by its own contribution to its liberation.

The official Austrian attitude after the war, therefore, somewhat overemphasized the quantity and importance of the Austrian resistance against National Socialism and shed too little light on the participation of large parts of the Austrian population in welcoming the German troops as well as on the activities of the National Socialists operating inside Austria already before the “Anschluss”. The fact that prominent National Socialist perpetrators were Austrians and that big parts of the Austrian population benefited from the “aryanization” of the property of Austrian Jews has been widely disregarded.

For a long time, leading Austrian politicians primarily referred to Austria as a victim of Nazi aggression. This Austrian post war approach reflected the view that the responsibility for Nazi crimes and thus any obligation to render compensation was to be assumed by Germany; a state, that had been victim under the terms of the Moscow Declaration, was not to be held responsible in this respect. This view strongly influenced Austria’s post war position towards restitution and indemnification for the victims of National Socialist persecution. It also discouraged, for a long time, any mainstreaming the support for genuine Austrian activities in the field of Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research. This pattern of thought remained relatively isolated until the second half of the 1980s.

1.2. Education in contemporary history and Holocaust education

For many years after World War II, education in contemporary history practically skipped the 1930s and the wartime period. It was not before the 1970s that for the first time education on National Socialism and the Holocaust was formally introduced in the curricula of Austrian schools. In cooperation with historians Holocaust survivors were invited into schools, informing about their personal history and their experiences during persecution.

A substantial change of the official Austrian position towards its Nazi and wartime past was prepared in particular by extensive historical research. Since the 1960s especially the Documentation Archive of Austrian Resistance (DOEW) and the academic research institutions of Contemporary History led the research work. However, the eventual paradigm shift was triggered by the debate on the wartime past of Kurt Waldheim, former Secretary General of the United Nations, during his campaign for presidential elections in Austria in 1986. The debate led to intensive research and commemoration activities, particularly on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the “Anschluss” in 1988. This commemoration marked a new beginning in the development of an Austrian culture of Holocaust remembrance.

1.3. Shift of paradigm regarding Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research

At the beginning of the 1990ies, then Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky officially recognized a co-responsibility of Austrians for Nazi crimes. It was the first time that an Austrian head of government undertook such a step. The victim's paradigm increasingly lost its relevance though it still persists in parts of the Austrian population. The creation of the National Fund of the Republic of Austria for victims of National Socialism in 1995 on the occasion of the Republic of Austria's 50th anniversary constituted a first visible acknowledgment of a collective responsibility by the official Austria.

The establishment of the Austrian Historical Commission in 1998, which consisted of 160 experts, marked a further decisive development. This Commission carried out thorough research on the looting of property during National Socialism as well as restitution and indemnification and the deficiencies in this regard, after 1945. The results of this research were published in 50 books and summarized in the commission's final report 2003. (www.historikerkommission.gv.at).

The Historical Commission delivered the basic information necessary for various initiatives starting with the Reconciliation Fund followed by the Washington Agreement, the General Settlement Fund administered by the National Fund, the Future Fund and the Scholarship Fund as well as commemorative payments carried out by the National Fund. These initiatives dramatically changed the landscape of Austria's facing its wartime past and honouring its responsibility.

1.4. Preventive activities

Although substantial activities were undertaken in this regard, further efforts are necessary in the field of preventive activities against developments corresponding to the historic developments that paved the way to the Holocaust. This includes efforts to combat Anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia and other forms of extremism prone to violence. It also includes further measures in the field of preventing migration-related discrimination based on race, ethnic origin, religion or culture. Efforts are under way to strengthen projects and institutions such as the "Menschenrechtsbeirat" (Human Rights Advisory Council) attached to the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

Austria actively participates in international co-operation aiming at strengthening human rights within the relevant structures of the United Nations, the European Union, the Council of Europe as well as the OSCE. Austria is also active in promoting the dialogue of civilizations, the strengthening of the rule of law and the development of international networks, including women networks.

Furthermore, Austria co-operates with national and international NGO's in the field of combating racism and discrimination. A co-operation programme between the Austrian police and the Anti-Defamation League proved to be extremely valuable and successful.

Since the 1970ies the DOEW monitors and analyses right-wing extremism and neo-Nazi activities in Austria. It publishes the results of its research (in books as well as on its website www.doew.at) and thereby supports the anti-Nazi and anti-racist activities of the Austrian civil society. Furthermore, it shares its findings with the state authorities and therefore assists the criminal prosecution of Neo-Nazi activities and, foremost, Holocaust denial.

Austrian criminal legislation against Nazi and Neo-Nazi activities including Holocaust denial has been relatively effective from 1945 up until today. Holocaust denial as a form of denying or minimizing National Socialist genocide and crimes against humanity is specifically prohibited by the 1992 amendment to the so-called "Verbotsgesetz" (Prohibition Act 1947). The cases of David Irving (arrested 2005 and sentenced to a three years prison term for his attitudes amounting to Holocaust denial) and Gerd Honsik (prominent Neo-Nazi, extradited from Spain to Austria for further prosecution in 2007) are two recent examples for the implementation of the "Verbotsgesetz". The efficiency of early legislation after the war was hampered by the high minimum penalty, which resulted in the reluctance of public prosecutors to prosecute persons for less significant contraventions. The somewhat vague nature of the original wording of the Prohibition Act added to this result.

After the end of allied occupation and the abolishment of the "Volksgerichtshöfe" (people's tribunals) in 1955, the prosecution of war criminals and Nazi perpetrators was weakened by the fact that Austrian Criminal Law lacked specific provisions for the prosecution of Nazi War Crimes. Therefore, general criminal law including

inadequate statutes of limitation had to be applied in prosecuting Nazi War Criminals. Simon Wiesenthal has repeatedly highlighted this fact. In recent years the Federal Ministry of Justice has increased efforts to locate the remaining Austrian war criminals still alive.

2. Activities

The following account shall give an overview of Austrian efforts within the scope of ITF-activities.

2.1. Holocaust Education

During the last two decades, a marked intensification of efforts to improve Holocaust Education took place, mainly sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Education.

Approximate basic data: 1,187.937 students, 121.756 teachers, 53.415 classes in 5877 schools.

School Curricula: The Federal Ministry of Education specifies the core-curricula of the different types of schools. Every curriculum for the teaching of history and for civic education includes chapters on National Socialism and the Holocaust (grades 8 and 11 = approx. **200.000 pupils**).

Teacher training: Teachers are trained at universities and specialized academic institutions in courses of 3 to 5 years (BA and MA-diploma). The autonomy of Austrian universities provides a special challenge for the Ministry of Education, Art and Culture in their efforts to promote and facilitate the integration of Holocaust education into the regular teacher training.

This is why special emphasis is placed on in-service-training, development of educational material and support services. Albeit further training is not mandatory, several hundreds of teachers annually attend seminars related to the Holocaust. The Ministry of Education founded the organization **_erinnern.at_** (2000) in order to enhance the education of teachers and to provide them with relevant teaching material.

Main activities:

- 2 annual teacher seminars in Yad Vashem,
- teachers' networks in the federal provinces that organize regional seminars and initiatives that deal with the regional aspects of Holocaust remembrance,
- programme "survivors in classrooms",
- annual conferences as an interface between academics and educators,
- comprehensive website with modules for e-learning,

- a DVD called “The Legacy” created by _erinnern.at_ provides a valuable learning tool for Austrian schoolteachers, based on survivors’ testimonies. It was developed in cooperation with the Survivors of the Shoa Visual History Foundation at the University of California.

In addition, the Federal Ministry of Education offers broader support of service centres for teachers (e.g. Zentrum Polis, centres for teaching methodology at Universities).

Textbooks are reviewed by the Federal Ministry of Education. In the past years a tendency towards telling the human stories of victims and towards critically dealing with Austrian perpetrators and bystanders can be recognized. However, there is still need for further revision of publications/textbooks.

Memorial Sites and the Jewish Museums play an important role in education. A considerable number of students visit these sites annually. The memorial site of Mauthausen counts almost 100.000 students, 60 % from Austria and 40 % from abroad. The Federal Ministry of Education and the Federal Ministry of Interior, which is in charge of memorial sites, cooperate closely to enhance the quality of the pedagogical programs.

2.1.1. Combating Anti-Semitism, Racism, Extremism and violence

Researchers from the DOEW, concerned with monitoring Anti-Semitism, racism and rightist extremism, lecture in schools and workshops in co-operation with the Federal Ministry of Education. Students, teachers and tutors are informed about the different forms of extremist, anti-Semitic and racist propaganda and about their origins. Together they try to find solutions on how to effectively counter these phenomena.

A few recent examples for such events:

- November 2007: workshop on “Youth and far right Extremism” in the visitor’s centre of the Mauthausen KZ-Memorial (organized by young unionists, catholic youth and the youth service in the Upper Austrian provincial government);
- 3-5 March 2008: Workshop on “Politics Regarding the Past: Austria after 1945” (organized by Bruno Kreisky Archives in co-operation with the Teacher Training Academy in Vienna).
- 16 March 2008: teacher’s workshop on “Hooligans, Youth and Far-right Extremism” (DOEW)
- 28 April 2008: workshop on the subject “1938-2008: Far-right Extremist Networks” (Teachers Academy Burgenland).
- 2009: Office for Democratic Institution and Human Rights (ODIHR/OSCE), Anne Frank House and _erinnern.at_ established cooperation for development of teaching material on Antisemitism and Racism for Austrian schools.

2.1.2. Institutions supporting education

The public debate on Austria's history and the commemoration of the Holocaust encourages numerous local, regional and individual projects and initiatives where schools are involved.

It is important to state that private or corporate funding is not common in Austria. Therefore realisation of the majority of projects relies on public funding (local or provincial authorities, the state and institutions as the National Fund or the Future Fund).

Examples of the relevant institutions carrying out substantive activities in the field of research, publications, exhibitions and learning sites:

- Austrian Memorial sites at concentration camps and other sites commemorating the Holocaust such as Mauthausen concentration camp and "Nebenlager" like Ebensee, Hartheim castle (euthanasia) with active ongoing education programmes, exhibitions and projects
- DOEW
- Jewish Museums in Vienna (with its exposition site Judenplatz) and in Hohenems
- Central European Center for Research and Documentation (Centropa).

2.2. Holocaust remembrance

The events organized by public and non-governmental institutions in the field of remembrance have multiplied and intensified during the last two decades. Although events like the remembrance of the liberation of the Mauthausen concentration camp have a long history, today's situation improved by far as opposed to the situation before the late 1980ies. Further efforts, however, are necessary in order to develop a sustainable culture of remembrance for present and future generations.

2.2.1. Major projects within Austria:

The subsidizing of many commemoration and educational projects by the **National Fund** has become a motivating factor for similar projects in Austria: A project which was dedicated to the documentation of the fate of Jewish people who had lived in the same Viennese street – "Servitengasse" – inspired other projects. People began to ask what had happened to *their* neighbours, similar projects were created.

The redesigning of the **Austrian permanent exhibition in Auschwitz as well as the exhibition in Mauthausen** are two very important current projects. They are at the planning stage and will soon be realized.

The activities of all the institutions and initiatives mentioned above contributed to the change in the public consciousness in Austria. The contribution of these institutions

to commemoration designed to reach a higher state of political awareness, will also be a major task for the future.

2.2.2. Commemoration by honouring Holocaust victims

Mauthausen

Since 1946 a yearly commemoration event has been held at the former concentration camp of Mauthausen on the 5th of May, the day of the camps liberation. Every year up to 10.000 people attend this event. A march of different victims' organizations is not only joined by survivors but lately more and more by the victims' second and third generation. Furthermore, political representatives and diplomats attend the ceremony, which is held on the "Appelplatz".

For many years, not only in Mauthausen but in approx. 40 side camps and other memorial sites, commemoration events are being organized mainly by local initiatives and private interest groups.

2.2.3. Mauthausen Concentration Camp as a Memorial Site

It is the aim of the Mauthausen Memorial Site to serve both as a documentation centre and as a site for mourning Nazi victims. More than in the past the memorial site, today, must also serve as a *place of learning* for present and future generations

2.2.4. Day of Remembrance

In 1997, the European Year against Racism and Xenophobia, a further step was taken by the Austrian Parliament to honour the victims of National Socialism. The Austrian Parliament implemented an annual Day of Remembrance. The date agreed upon was the 5th of May, the day on which the concentration camp of Mauthausen was liberated.

Since 1997 this date has been honoured in schools to raise awareness of the fate of victims murdered and persecuted by the Nazis. To commemorate this special day, every year a commemoration session is held at the Austrian Parliament. This year's commemoration was dedicated to the children. Since 2005 the organisation "Letter to the Stars", sponsored publicly and privately, organizes encounters between survivors from around the world and Austrian schoolchildren.

For the 70th anniversary of the "Anschluss" in March 2008, the Catholic Youth organisations joined by the Jewish Student Movement and many other youth organisations held the "Night of Silence". Candles were lit in memory of the more than 100.000 Austrian victims at the "Heldenplatz", the site where the „Anschluss“ has been greeted by huge crowds 70 years ago.

2.2.5. Institutions supporting commemoration:

Since the end of the 1980s, the public debate on Austria's history and memory has encouraged numerous local, regional and individual projects and initiatives to honour and commemorate the victims of National Socialism on a local and regional level and to participate in official commemoration days. The commemoration ceremonies, organised by official Austria, are concentrated on the Day of Remembrance for the

victims of National Socialism, the 5th of May. In memorial sites at concentration camps, the liberation day has been celebrated each year with the participation of former prisoners. During the last decade, the anniversary of the November pogroms also became a relevant date for initiatives of commemoration by NGOs, churches, etc. The activities of numerous institutions and initiatives have contributed to the subsequent change in the public consciousness in Austria, which has taken place in recent years. Maintaining and enhancing this contribution to commemoration, designed to reach a higher state of political awareness, will also be a major task for the future.

2.3 Holocaust related Research:

Projects recording Austrian Victims:

<i>Who is to be recorded</i>	<i>implementation</i>	<i>status</i>
The Austrian Victims of the Holocaust	DOEW	<i>finalised</i>
Victims of political persecution in Austria 11 March 1938-8 Mai 1945	DOEW and Karl von Vogelsang-Institute	<i>ongoing</i>
Victims of Nazi Terror in Austria 1933-1938	DOEW and Karl von Vogelsang-Institute	<i>finalised</i>
Victims among Austrian Roma and Sinti	Univ.-Doz. Dr. Florian Freund, Dr. Gerhard Baumgartner	<i>finalised</i>
Inmates of Mauthausen and „Nebenlager“	Archives of the Mauthausen Memorial	<i>ongoing</i>
Austrian Inmates in the Ravensbrück KZ 1939-1945	Institute for Conflict Research	<i>ongoing</i>
Victims of Nazi-euthanasia at Hartheim castle 1940-1944	Documentation centre Hartheim	<i>ongoing</i>
Jehovah' witnesses persecuted by Nazis	Austria's Historic Archive of Yehova's witnesses	<i>finalised</i>
Lawyers in Nazi-Jurisdiction	DOEW and International Research and Documentation Centre on War Crimes Trials at the Phillips-University in Marburg	<i>finalised</i>

3. Major Institutions and Organizations active in Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research

On the national a considerable number of NGOs contribute to Holocaust education. The most important are:

- **National Fund for Victims of National Socialism**

The National Fund was created in 1995 on the occasion of the Republic of Austria's 50th anniversary as a first acknowledgment of a collective responsibility by the official Austria.

In the following years, the National Fund gave material help through the payment of a symbolic lump-sum of approx. US \$ 5.000,-- to each victim of National Socialism of Austrian origin. Since 1995, more than € 150 million have been paid out to 30.000 individuals living today in more than 60 countries.

In accordance with its underlying legislation, the National Fund also subsidizes projects, which not only benefit the victims of National Socialism, but also promote academic research on National Socialism and the fate of its victims as a reminder of National Socialist injustice or to preserve the memory of the victims. Since 1998, the National Fund manages the moneys from the International Fund for Victims of National Socialism ("looted gold") transferred to it. Projects can also be supported from these funds. Since 1996, a total of 700 projects have been subsidized by the National Fund. They can be divided in five main groups:

- projects providing physical and psychiatric care to Holocaust survivors;
- projects supporting the activities of Jewish communities;
- projects of commemoration, such as the erection of memorials;
- educational projects, such as the publication by a secondary school in Vienna of the biographies of 104 Jewish pupils, who had been expelled from this school;
- projects conducting scholarly research into the Nazi period in Austria, such as support for an electronic database being compiled by Yad Vashem and the Documentation Center of Austrian Resistance – "Registration of the Jewish Austrian Victims of the Holocaust" – of those who were murdered.

- **Documentation Archive of Austrian Resistance (DOEW)**

Former members of the Austrian Resistance, victims of NS-persecution and committed scholars from the sciences and humanities founded the DOEW in 1963. From the very beginning the Archive had a non-partisan and pluralist orientation: the Communist, Socialist, and Catholic-Conservative associations for the victims of National Socialism, the Catholic Church, the Jewish community and representatives of the Roma and Sinti and politicians sat on its executive board.

The focal points of the archive's broad range of research topics can be summarized as follows:

- resistance and persecution,
- exile,
- Nazi crimes, in particular the Holocaust, concentration camps, and criminal medical policies,
- the justice system in the Nazi era and the prosecution of Nazi criminals in the post-war era,
- right-wing extremism since 1945, (neo-Nazi) Holocaust denial,
- welfare service for victims of Nazism, restitution and compensation since 1945.

The activity of the Archive encompasses the following areas:

- Collecting and archiving relevant source material and its scientific evaluation as well as publications;
- Managing archive and library; advising or supervising students, pupils, journalists, and other visitors;
- Managing the highly valuable Oral History-collection (2800 tapes from more than 1000 interviews) and the extensive databases created in recent years (Austrian victims of the Holocaust, political victims of Nazism, those persecuted by the Gestapo and the Nazi justice system, Austrian anti-Fascists in the Spanish Civil War, etc.);
- Informing the younger generation and adults about the crimes of National Socialism by compiling teaching material for schools, organizing groups to visit the DOEW and its permanent exhibition, providing victims of Nazism with opportunities to talk in schools, offering courses at university, etc.

- **Fund for the Future (Zukunftsfonds)**

The Austrian Fund for the Future was created by using funds remaining from the former Reconciliation Fund that had administered the distribution of funds to forced and slave labourers in Austria. It supports inter alia commemorative, education or research projects as well as cultural projects and events on Holocaust related subjects.

- **Scholarship Fund**

Together with the Austrian Fund for the Future, a Scholarship Fund was founded. This scholarship fund supports grants for different groups of applicants that are descendants of forced labourers or come from countries that have suffered from National Socialist oppression. Presently the focus is placed on graduates and post docs doing research in Austria.

- **Austrian Holocaust Memorial Service**

Since 1991 the Austrian Holocaust Memorial Service (Gedenkdienst) offers an alternative to Austria's compulsory national military service. Its participants serve at

major Holocaust institutions. The Gedenkdienst program, which was modelled after the German Action for Reconciliation (Aktion Sühnezeichen), represents a unique international network providing assistance to Holocaust-related archives and museums. Since 1992 some 150 Gedenkdienst interns, mostly in their 20ies, served by working to study and preserve Holocaust history in lieu of military service back home.

- Verein Gedenkdienst

The "Verein Gedenkdienst" organizes alternative civilian service for young men and, as a recent development, also for young women. Since it was founded 1992 in the aftermath of the Waldheim-debate mentioned above hundreds of young men were given the opportunity to work for a year in Holocaust memorial sites such as the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Theresienstadt, Yad Vashem, Auschwitz, Anne-Frank House or welfare institutions connected to the Holocaust. A website as well as a periodical and regular meetings help to maintain contact and to promote the initiative.

- Auslandsdienst

The Auslandsdienst is an independent, though largely government-funded foundation. Its objective is to recognize Austria's part in the collective responsibility for the Holocaust and the responsibility of each and every one of us for ensuring the "Never Again".

- "Never forget" - Association promoting Holocaust Memorials

The objective of this association is the construction, administration and maintenance of Holocaust Memorials. For this purpose the association dispatches service personnel, in particular Austrians carrying out their civilian national service. Their training is held at Holocaust memorial sites in Germany and Poland.

4. Communication, Websites, Publications

Numerous websites give an overview on activities in the field of Holocaust Education and Remembrance in Austria. The number of Austrian publications has largely increased, however, most of these publications are in German.

5. Challenges for the Future

Austria has come a long way towards mainstreaming the readiness of the Austrian population at large, including young generations, to face the Holocaust as part of their historical identity. Austrian public and private efforts, however, still have a long

way to go in order to raise general awareness and to accept the responsibilities that go along with this readiness by fostering

- remembrance,
- respect for and honouring of the victims and their descendants,
- awareness of and preventive sensitivity for any attitudes, tendencies and developments that lead to the Holocaust (“Never Again”).

▪ **Education**

The composition of school classes today is marked by two main tendencies: students belonging to the fourth generation after the Holocaust and an increasing number of students having a migration background. This brings about new challenges as to how the Holocaust should be taught and may become relevant for the student’s present and future. In order to respond to these challenges with a view to improve the capacity of Austrian society to meet its responsibilities resulting from the past, the following measures should be taken or should, where already existing, be enhanced:

- integration of Holocaust education into regular teacher’s training
- further development of teaching methods and teaching materials and their adaptation to the shifting student’s profile
- in-service-training as attractive, manifold, comprehensive and widespread as possible.

▪ **Improved co-ordination in the field of education, remembrance, research and outreach**

Numerous events, many of them initiatives on a smaller scale, often privately organized and/or funded, are not recorded or advertised.

Efforts should be made to make use of an existing institution, e.g. the National Fund, in order to coordinate, register and give access to the public events, projects and initiatives in the field of Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research.

The coordination should also include all relevant, actual and future questions in relation to National Socialism in Austria and its connection with the present, such as scientific analysis of the vast data resources assembled by the National Fund and by the General Settlement Fund over the last 13 years. Life Stories of over 30.000 victims who have survived have been registered, covering all groups of persecutees (such as victims of racist, religious, political persecution, persecution for sexual orientation, etc. ...).

The coordination of the yearly Commemoration day for victims of National Socialism on the 5th of May should be improved and broadened by stronger focusing on schools and a broader public.

Austria's greatest challenge, 70 years after the Holocaust, will be to better reach out to the public at large. A centralized coordination with other countries could lead to a more active participation of the civil society in this endeavour. In this sense, ITF can be very instrumental.

6. List of important Websites

<http://www.auslandsdienst.at>
<http://www.de.nationalfonds.org>
<http://www.doew.at>
<http://www.erinnern.at>
<http://www.gedenkdienst.at>
<http://www.mauthausen-memorial.at>
<http://www.niemalsvergessen.at>
<http://www.univie.ac.at/>
<http://www.univie.ac.at/zeitgeschichte>
<http://www.zukunftsfonds-austria.at>

7. Selection of Publications

Angerer Christian/Schuber Karl: Aber wir haben nur Worte, Worte, Worte. Der Nachhall von Mauthausen in der Literatur, Salzburg – Wien – München 2007.

Bailer-Galanda Brigitte: Wiedergutmachung kein Thema. Österreich und die Opfer des Nationalsozialismus, Wien 1993.

Bailer-Galanda Brigitte/Eva Blimlinger: Vermögensentzug – Restitution – Entschädigung. Österreich 1938/45-2005, Wien 2005.

Bailer-Galanda Brigitte/Wolfgang Benz/Wolfgang Neugebauer (Hrsg.): Die Auschwitzleugner. „Revisionistische“ Geschichtsschreibung und historische Wahrheit, Berlin 1996.

Bolbecher Siglinde/Konstantin Kaiser: Lexikon der österreichischen Exilliteratur, Wien-München 2000.

Botz Gerhard: Nationalsozialismus in Wien: Machtübernahme, Herrschaftssicherung, Radikalisierung 1938/39, Wien 2008.

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): „Anschluss“ 1938. Eine Dokumentation, Wien 1988.

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): CD-Rom: Die österreichischen Opfer des Holocaust. *The Austrian Victims of the Holocaust*, Wien 2001.

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): Katalog zur permanenten Ausstellung, Wien 2006.

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): Catalog to the permanent exhibition, Vienna 2006.

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): Erzählte Geschichte. Berichte von Widerstandskämpfern und Verfolgten, Bd. 1 Arbeiterbewegung (Wien-München 1985), Bd. 2 Katholiken, Konservative, Legitimisten (Wien 1992), Bd. 3 Jüdische Schicksale (Wien ²1993), Bd. 4 Die Kärntner Slowenen. Spurensuche (Wien 1990).

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): Widerstand und Verfolgung in den österreichischen Bundesländern 1934-1945. Eine Dokumentationsreihe, Wien ²1984 (Wien), ²1983 (Burgenland), 1982 (Oberösterreich), 1984 (Tirol), 1987 (Niederösterreich), 1991 (Salzburg).

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): Handbuch des österreichischen Rechtsextremismus, 2. Aufl., Wien 1996.

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): Jahrbuch 2007, Schwerpunkt Namentliche Erfassung von NS-Opfern, Wien 2007.

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): Jahrbuch 2008, Schwerpunkt Antisemitismus, Wien 2008.

Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): Österreicher im Exil. Eine Dokumentationsreihe, Wien 1984 (Frankreich), 1986 (Spanien), 1987 (Belgien), 1992 (Großbritannien), 1995 (USA), 1999 (Sowjetunion), 2002 (Mexiko).

erinnern.at (Hrsg.): Das Vermächtnis – DVD: Verfolgung, Vertreibung und Widerstand im Nationalsozialismus DVD 1: Videos DVD 2: Lehr- und Lernmaterial, Wien 2008.

Hecht Dieter J./Lappin Eleonore/Raggam-Blesch Michaela/Rettl Lisa/Uhl Hedemarie (Hrsg.): 1938. Auftakt zur Shoah in Österreich. Orte – Bilder – Erinnerungen, Wien 2008.

Institut Theresienstädter Initiative/Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes (Hrsg.): Theresienstädter Gedenkbuch. Österreichische Jüdinnen und Juden in Theresienstadt 1942-1945, Prag 2005.

Jablonec Clemens/Bailer-Galanda Brigitte/Blimlinger Eva (Hrsg.): Schlussbericht der Historikerkommission der Republik Österreich. Vermögensentzug während der NS-Zeit sowie Rückstellungen und Entschädigungen seit 1945 in Österreich. Zusammenfassungen und Einschätzungen, Wien-München 2003.

Jüdischen Museum der Stadt Wien (Hrsg.): Die Macht der Bilder. Antisemitische Vorurteile und Mythen, Wien 1995.

Malle Avgustin (Hrsg.): Die Vertreibung der Kärntner Slowenen / Pregon koroških Slovencev, Klagenfurt/Celovec 2002.

Manoschek Walter (Hrsg.): Opfer der NS-Militärjustiz. Urteilspraxis, Strafvollzug, Entschädigungspolitik in Österreich, Wien 2003.

Maršalek Hans: Die Geschichte des Konzentrationslagers Mauthausen. Dokumentation, Wien³1995.

Mayerhofer Fritz/ Schuster Walter: Nationalsozialismus in Linz, 2 Bde, Linz 2001.

Milchram Gerhard (Hrsg.) im Auftrag des Jüdischen Museums der Stadt Wien: Judenplatz. Ort der Erinnerung, Wien 2000.

Moser Jonny: Demographie der jüdischen Bevölkerung Österreichs 1938-1945, Wien 1999.

Neugebauer Wolfgang: Der österreichische Widerstand 1938-1945, Wien 2008.

Pawlowsky Verena/Wendelin Harald (Hrsg.): Die Republik und das NS-Erbe. Raub und Rückgabe – Österreich von 1938 bis heute, Wien 2005.

Perz Bertrand: Die KZ-Gedenkstätte Mauthausen 1945 bis zur Gegenwart, Innsbruck 2006.

Rabinovici Doron: Instanzen der Ohnmacht. Wien 1938-1945. Der Weg zum Judenrat, Frankfurt/M. 2000.

Schreiber Horst: Nationalsozialismus und Faschismus in Tirol und Südtirol. Opfer – Täter – Gegner (ein Jugendbuch), Innsbruck 2008.

Tálos Emmerich/Neugebauer Wolfgang/Hanisch Ernst/Sieder Reinhard (Hrsg.): NS-Herrschaft in Österreich. Ein Handbuch, Wien 2000.