

USC Shoah Foundation
The Institute for Visual History and Education

INDEXING GUIDELINES
for Audiovisual Testimonies

INTRODUCTION	8
Bio Indexing	8
Video Indexing	9
BIO INDEXING.....	10
Viewing Interview Documentation	10
Opening the Bio Indexing Application	10
Assigning an Experience Group	10
Entry Info.....	14
Interviewee Info.....	15
Interviewee Name(s), Gender, Date of Birth	15
Dates.....	16
Gender.....	17
Genocide/Mass Violence Survivor (Yes/No/Unknown).....	17
Names and Aliases.....	18
First, Middle, and Last Names (Person Information)	18
Aliases.....	19
Release Name.....	20
Other Aliases	21
City of Birth.....	22
Country of Birth.....	23
Religious Identity.....	25
Flight	25
Ghettos, Camps, Prisons	26
Massacres	26
Hiding/Identity Concealment.....	27
Resistance	27
Forced Marches	28
Liberation	28
Other Attributes	28
Special Events/Situations.....	28
Family/People in this Testimony.....	28
Names	29
Gender.....	30
Dates.....	30
Relationship to Interviewee.....	30
Cause of Death	31

Survivor (Yes/No/Unknown)	32
Place of Birth (non-interviewees)	32
Place of Death (non-interviewees).....	33
Common Abbreviations.....	34
Addendum: Name Changes	35
Exiting the Biographical Profile Application	37
VIDEO INDEXING	37
Start	37
Thesaurus	39
Type Hierarchy	39
Indexing Term Hierarchy.....	41
Alphabet Search	43
Quick Search	44
Anatomy of an Indexing Term	45
Label.....	45
Definition	45
Synonyms.....	45
Scope.....	46
Indexing Content	47
Proposing New Terms.....	47
Primary and Secondary Experiences.....	48
Indexing People.....	49
Family/People in this Testimony	49
Famous and Infamous People.....	49
People's Roles	50
Social Groups.....	51
Indexing Geographic Locations	52
Specific Places	52
Unclear Places	53
Annexed and Occupied Countries or Regions	53
Country-Time Terms	55
Single Years	55
Time Periods	56
Indexing Place and Time Terms Together.....	56
Still Images	57
Interviewee Stills	57

Verifying Images.....	57
Photographs, Documents, and Artifacts.....	58
“Walking Tours”	60
People Introduced on Camera	60
Prisoner Tattoos	61
Injuries.....	61
Locator Terms	62
Family	63
Schooling.....	65
Religion	66
Politics	68
Military	69
Armed Forces.....	69
Soldiers.....	71
Prisoners of War.....	72
Military Service	72
Awareness.....	73
Attitudes.....	74
Contemplations	75
Emotions	77
Motivations.....	80
Physical Sensations.....	80
Movement	81
Voluntary Movement	81
Migration.....	81
Flight.....	83
Forced Movement.....	85
Deportation	85
Transfer	87
Forced Marches and Death Marches.....	88
Discrimination	89
Control.....	90
Restrictive Housing	91
Incarceration	92
Camps	92
Prisons.....	94

Massacres.....	95
Mass Executions	95
Executions	97
Killings	97
Awareness of Massacres.....	98
Forced Labor.....	98
Coping Strategies	99
Identity Concealment.....	100
Hiding	101
Evasion	103
Refuge	104
Identity Concealment vs. Hiding vs. Refuge.....	104
Resistance.....	105
Resistance Groups.....	106
Resistance Fighters.....	106
Resistance Group Activities	107
Uprisings	108
Aid Giving	108
Liberation	110
Liberator Testimonies.....	111
Refugee Camps and Displaced Persons Camps	112
Post-Conflict Experiences	112
Group Testimonies.....	113
Bio Indexing Group Testimonies	113
Video Indexing Group Testimonies.....	114
Group Testimony Stills	114
Segment Notes	114
Exiting the Video Indexing Application.....	115
Holocaust and World War II.....	115
Nazi/Axis Police and Security Forces	115
Nationalist Organizations and Paramilitaries	117
Camp, Ghetto, and Prison Personnel.....	120
Captives	123
Forced Labor Battalions	124
<i>Ostarbeiter</i>	126
Restrictive Housing.....	127

Ghettos.....	127
Judenhäuser	129
Enforced Residence	130
Transnistria/Romanian Colonies.....	130
Yellow Star Houses	131
Deportation Centers.....	132
Deportation and Transfer: Means of Transport.....	133
Holocaust Diversity	134
Soviet Experiences	134
General Soviet Experiences	135
Special Settlements and Related Experiences.....	135
Soviet Concentration Camps	137
Other Soviet Punitive Measures.....	138
Soviet Jewish Experiences.....	139
1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.....	141
Rwandan Geography	141
Rwandan Social Groups	142
Rwandan Military, Police, and Youth Militias	144
Rwandan Administrators	147
Rwandan Famous and Infamous People.....	148
Rwandan Politics	149
Pre-Genocide Discrimination and Violence in Rwanda.....	150
1994 Genocidal Violence	152
Guatemalan Genocide.....	153
Guatemalan Geography	153
Guatemalan Military, Police, and Paramilitaries	153
Military	154
Police	154
Paramilitaries	156
Guatemalan Specifics	157
Pre-Genocide Discrimination	157
Political Opposition and Resistance Groups.....	157
Human Rights Organizations	157
Genocide-Related Terms.....	157
Specific Massacres.....	158
Famous and Infamous People	158

General History and Culture.....	158
Stills.....	159
Armenian Genocide.....	159
Armenian Genocide-Related Geography.....	159
Ottoman and Other Relevant Time Periods	160
Armenian Life and Relevant Social Groups	161
Armenian Genocide-Related Organizations and Famous People	161
Armenian Genocide-Related Armed Groups.....	162
Armenian Genocide-Related Deportation Terms	162
Armenian Genocide-Specific Terms and Historical Events	164
Cambodian Genocide	164
Nanjing Massacres	164
Release Name Guidelines: USC Shoah Foundation testimonies	165
Release Name Guidelines: Hovannisian Oral History Collection	165

INTRODUCTION

In 1994, Steven Spielberg established USC Shoah Foundation – The Institute for Visual History and Education – to videotape and preserve testimonies of Holocaust survivors and other witnesses. Today, the Institute is engaged in the on-going task of collecting the testimonies of people who have survived or witnessed other genocides while pursuing its current mission “to overcome prejudice, intolerance, and bigotry—and the suffering they cause—through the educational use of the Institute’s visual history testimonies.”

The Institute’s original collection consists of nearly 52,000 audiovisual testimonies with Holocaust witnesses gathered in 56 countries and 32 languages between 1994 and 2000. As of 2008, the Institute began working with partner organizations to either acquire and/or record new audiovisual testimonies with survivors and witnesses of other genocides and/or crimes against humanity. In addition, the Institute began to collaborate with organizations to digitally preserve and provide searchable access to their audiovisual Holocaust and/or WWII related testimonies.

The Institute has since been working with partners to integrate into its Visual History Archive audiovisual testimonies with survivors and witnesses of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, the Cambodian Genocide, the Armenian Genocide, the Nanjing massacre, and the ongoing Central African Republic conflict.

As part of integration of these testimonies into the Visual History Archive, each has to be indexed to become searchable. This is a two-part process: biographical profile and video indexing. The creation of a biographical profile is usually based on a pre-interview survey document or other documentation that might provide written information on the content of the interview. The video indexing pertains to indexing of the actual videotaped interview. Throughout this document the word testimony and interview will be used interchangeably.

Bio Indexing

Based on information in a pre-interview questionnaire (PIQ), other accompanying documentation, and/or the audiovisual testimony itself, the biographical profile gives end-users an overview of the experiences and people referred to in each testimony. The data indexed here can be searched in the Visual History Archive search tool (e.g. Quick Search, Experience Group Search, People Search) and USC Shoah Foundation’s IWitness online educational program.

Using the Biographical Profile Indexing Application, the indexer:

- Assigns the testimony to an experience group.
- Answers a short set of questions about the interviewee’s experiences.
- Enters the names of, and basic records about, family members and other people relevant to the testimony.

Video Indexing

Video indexing allows end-users to gain minute-by-minute level access to the vast archives of testimony held by the USC Shoah Foundation. The data indexed here can be searched in the Visual History Archive search tool (Quick Search, Experience Group Search, People Search) and USC Shoah Foundation's IWitness online educational program.

The audiovisual testimony is divided into one-minute segments. Using the Video Indexing Application, the indexer:

- Watches the testimony.
- Finds the terms that best describe the content of the testimony and adds them in the appropriate segment(s). These include people, places, time periods, and a great variety of other subjects.
- Corroborates information stated in the audiovisual testimony with that given in the pre-interview questionnaire or other accompanying documentation.

BIO INDEXING

Viewing Interview Documentation

Before Bio Indexing can start, please check to see if the testimony you are assigned to work on has a Pre-Interview Questionnaire (PIQ) or other accompanying documentation.

To do so, please go to the Interview Documentation Viewer application (formerly PIQ Viewer).

- Please enter your login credentials (you may need to enter them twice), and then enter the assigned Interview Code or name and click Submit.
- Then, making sure the Release/PIQ radio button is selected in the Scanned Paperwork section, click on the interviewee's name below, under Options.
- You will be given the option to open or save the documentation file. Click Save, in order to save the file for your Bio Indexing work.

Opening the Bio Indexing Application

Please open the interview documentation file that you downloaded.

Oral history interviews produced in the United States are subject to US Copyright Law, which protects fair use of the interviews in reproduction, distribution, display, public performance, and the creation of derivative works. Before an interview is recorded, deposited in an archive, duplicated, transcribed or indexed, made public as an audiovisual file or transcript, or quoted in a publication or broadcast, the interviewee must transfer copyright ownership to the individual or organization recording the interview. This is accomplished by a legal document—a Release Agreement, also known as a Consent Form. Ideally, a release form should be signed before an interview begins.

Before proceeding to Bio Indexing of the new testimony, please check:

- Does the testimony have a Release Agreement or Consent Form signed by the interviewee?
- Does it have an addendum indicating that the viewing of the testimony is to be delayed or blocked?

If the Release Agreement or Consent Form has not been signed, or if there are addenda indicating restrictions on the testimony, please contact your instructor.

Once the steps have been followed, please go to the Bio Indexing application (training version).

Assigning an Experience Group

The testimony you are working on will already have been assigned to the relevant historical event/genocide. Upon logging into the Bio Indexing application and entering the interview code, the next step is to choose the appropriate Experience Group.

Please consult the interview documentation to determine which of the following categories from the drop-down list in the application best describes the testimony you are working on.

It is very important to determine accurately the appropriate experience before choosing a form in the application, as each interviewee/testimony can only be assigned to one experience group.

If you are unable to determine the experience group, please proceed straight to the Video Indexing of the testimony. In this case, begin the Bio Indexing only once you know which experience group should be assigned.

As of May 2017, you can choose from the following experience groups:

Armenian Survivor

Interviewees who were subjected to persecution in the Ottoman Empire under laws and/or policies against the Armenians.

Cambodian Genocide Survivor

Interviewees who suffered and survived persecution at the hands of the Khmer Rouge as part of the 1975-1979 Cambodian Genocide.

Descendant (Armenian Genocide)

Interviewees who were descendants of Armenian Genocide survivors.

Elder (1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda)

Interviewees who were at least 12 years of age at the time of the 1959 Hutu Uprising in Rwanda and speak predominantly about Rwanda's socio-political history of Rwanda; 'inararibonye' (Kinyarwanda).

Eugenic Policies Survivor

Interviewees who were targeted for persecution under eugenic laws and/or policies. This applies to people in places under Nazi control between 1933 and May 8, 1945.

Foreign Witness (Armenian Genocide)

Interviewees from countries outside the Ottoman Empire who witnessed the Armenian Genocide.

Guatemalan Genocide Survivor

Interviewees who were targeted for persecution as part of the Mayan population of Guatemala and for perceived anti-Guatemalan government activities between May 29, 1978, and December 24, 1996.

Homosexual Survivor

Interviewees who were targeted for persecution based on their homosexuality or suspected homosexuality. This applies to people in places under Nazi control between 1933 and May 8, 1945.

Hutu Power Opponent (1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda)

Interviewees of non-Tutsi descent who were targeted for their opposition to the Hutu

Power movement during the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.

Interviewee (contemporary antisemitism)

Interviewees who

Jehovah's Witness Survivor

Interviewees who were targeted for persecution based on their religious convictions and/or expression of those convictions as Jehovah's Witnesses. This applies to people in places under Nazi control between 1933 and May 8, 1945.

Jewish Survivor

Interviewees who were targeted for persecution under laws and/or policies against the Jews. This applies to people in places under Nazi or Axis control between 1933 and May 8, 1945 (Jews from the following Axis countries would be classified as survivors if they suffered persecution after the following dates (when anti-Jewish legislation appeared, not when each country took up official membership in the Axis): Italy - 1938; Romania - 1938; Hungary - 1938; Bulgaria - 1940; Czechoslovakia - 1939; Yugoslavia - 1941).*

Liberator

Interviewees who participated in the World War II liberation of concentration camps and/or interviewees who entered concentration camps immediately after liberation due to assignments in or around camps.

Miscellaneous (1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda)

Interviewees whose narrative of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda falls outside other experience groups listed.

Miscellaneous (Armenian Genocide)

Interviewees whose Armenian Genocide narrative falls outside other experience groups listed.

Miscellaneous (World War II)

Interviewees whose World War II narrative falls outside other experience groups listed.

Nanjing Massacre Survivor

Interviewees who were targeted for persecution by Japanese forces in Nanjing, China from December 13, 1937, to February 1938.

Non-Jewish Forced Laborer

Non-Jewish interviewees conscripted for labor by the Germans during World War II.

Political Prisoner

Interviewees who were targeted for persecution based on their political convictions and/or expression of those convictions. This applies to people in places under Nazi control between 1933 and May 8, 1945.

Rescuer (1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda)

Interviewees who saved the lives of, provided means of subsistence, or who were involved with the planning and implementation of aid programs to Tutsi and those opposed to the

genocidal policy during the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.

Rescuer and Aid Provider (Armenian Genocide)

Interviewees who rescued those subjected to persecution in the Ottoman Empire under laws and/or policies against the persecuted groups and/or interviewees who were involved with the planning and implementation of aid programs during the Armenian Genocide.

Rescuer and Aid Provider (Holocaust)

Interviewees who rescued those targeted for persecution and/or interviewees who were involved with the planning and implementation of aid programs during and after World War II.

Scholar (Armenian Genocide)

Interviewees recorded for their scholarly expertise about the Armenian genocide in the documentary films of J. Michael Hagopian.

Sinti and Roma Survivor

Interviewees who were targeted for persecution under laws and/or policies against the Sinti and Roma ('Gypsies'). This applies to people in places under Nazi control between 1933 and May 8, 1945.

Tutsi Survivor

Interviewees who suffered and survived persecution as Tutsis in Rwanda between April 7th and July 19th, 1994. This includes individuals who were of Tutsi descent or were perceived to be of Tutsi descent.

Victim's Spouse (1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda)

Interviewees of non-Tutsi descent married to people of Tutsi descent who were targeted for persecution and/or killed during the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.

War Crimes Trial Participant

Interviewees who were involved in war crimes trials after World War II.

Yezidi Survivor

Interviewees who were subjected to persecution in the Ottoman Empire or South Caucasus under laws and/or policies against the Yezidis.

* NB: The definition of Jewish Survivor includes those who was forced to live clandestinely; or to flee Nazi or Axis onslaught during the war in order to avoid imminent persecution. A person is a survivor if he/she was alive at the point of liberation and/or on May 8, 1945. A person is a survivor if they died before May 8, 1945, but successfully fled from German or Axis countries.

This definition also applies, for instance, to German Jews fleeing Germany before the war, as well as to Jews in eastern Poland who fled to Soviet territory after Sep 1, 1939, but before the German invasion of the USSR in June 1941.

Once open, the application will look like this:

Biographical Profile (BIO)

Leonard Munyurangabo
 Interview Code: 52085, 94 segment(s) in 0 video file(s)
 Server: vhi-db-live, Database: Shoah
 Tue Aug 13 2013 15:22:22 PDT
 Session Timeout: 29:41

[Testimony Selection Page](#) | [Log Out](#) | [Print Answers](#) | [Options](#)

Sections

- ▼ **BIO**
 - ▼ Tutsi Survivor Short Form
 - ▶ Entry Info
 - ▶ Rwandan Survivor Info
 - ▶ Family / People in this Testimony

Show Old System People Show Maximized

Indexing Term Choice Group

Find Reset

No Filter Next Prev

Indexing Term Choice Group

Questions & Answers

Add Answer(s) Delete Column Delete Terms(s) Delete Text

Indexing Term(s) Plain Text

Entry Info

Go to Entry Info to record your initials and the date. You will do this only once when you start the process.

Entry Info (Leonard Munyurangabo)

Add Answer(s) Delete Column Delete Terms(s) Delete Text

	Question	Answer
1	Entered by? (Initials) (Plain Text)	-----
2	Date of entry? (Plain Text)	-----
3	Reviewed by? (Initials) (Plain Text)	-----
4	Date of review? (Plain Text)	-----
5	What is the language of the PIQ questions? (Single Answer)	-----
6	What is the language of the PIQ answers? (Multiple Answers)	-----

Type in your initials and the date of entry using the format: month (first three letters), day, year: e.g. Aug 8, 2013.

If relevant, find the term for the language of the Pre-Interview Questionnaire (PIQ) questions and answers and hit the Add button to add it to these fields.

Interviewee Info

Underneath Entry Info is a section of questions about the interviewee's experiences. The name of the section depends on the experience group that has been assigned, e.g. Jewish Survivor Info, Tutsi Survivor Info, etc. They include:

Interviewee Name(s), Gender, Date of Birth

To enter the interviewee's name(s), gender, and date of birth double-click in the left-hand answer field.

Rwandan Survivor Info (Leonard Munyurangabo)

Add Answer(s) Delete Column Delete Terms(s) Delete Text

	Question	Answer
1	Name(s), gender, and date of birth of interviewee? (Person)	Munyurangabo, Leonard -----
2	City	-----
3	Country	-----
4	Pre-Genocide religious identity?	-----
5	Post-Genocide religious identity? (Single Answer)	-----

Edit: Leonard Munyurangabo (Interviewee)

Edit:

Person Information

Aliases

OK Cancel

After selecting "Person Information," you can enter the interviewee's date of birth, gender, and

whether he or she is a survivor.

Rwandan Survivor Info (Leonard Munyurangabo)

Question	Answer
1 Name(s), gender, and date of birth of interviewee? (Person)	Munyurangabo, Leonard ----

Biographical Profile Indexing

Relation to Interviewee: Interviewee

First: Leonard

Middle:

Last: Munyurangabo

Title:

Date of Birth: (plain text) 1968

Date of Death: (plain text)

Cause of Death: <Not Specified>

Gender: Male Female Unknown

Survivor: Yes No Unknown

Notes about this person

OK Cancel

Munyurangabo, Leonard

“Relation to Interviewee” has been pre-assigned as Interviewee. The Interviewee Name will also already be assigned.

The interviewee’s name has already been entered in the First, Middle, and Last Name fields.

Dates

Enter dates using the following format: month (first three letters), day of month, year, e.g. Aug 9, 2013. (Note: There is no period after the 3-letter month abbreviation.)

Note the following specific cases:

- Month and Year only given:
 - Enter as follows: Aug 2013 (Note: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec and year; there is no apostrophe or period after the month.)
- Month, Day and Year:
 - Enter as follows: Oct 24, 1925 [NOTE: Make sure Month is entered first]
- If two or more birth dates are given for the interviewee, enter them both in the “Date of Birth” field, separated by “or.” Example: “Jun 4, 1925 or Jun 7, 1925.”
- If the dates given are a range, enter them in a single field, separated by “or.” For example, if “1942-1943” is entered on the accompanying documentation, enter this in one field as: “1942 or 1943.”
- If multiple months are given, enter these as two distinct dates in one field. Example: If “May 4 or June 4, 1942” is written on the accompanying documentation, enter this as “May 4, 1942 or Jun 4, 1942.”
- If a season is indicated, enter the season (unabbreviated and not capitalized), then the year (e.g. summer 1944). (Note: There is no apostrophe after the season name.)
- If qualified with “beginning,” “early,” “middle,” “late,” or “end,” or other variations, enter the following:
 - beg 1939, or beg Jun 1939
 - mid 1939, or mid Jun 1939
 - end 1939, or end Jun 1939
- When the accompanying documentation indicates an entire decade, enter “1960s”. Do not use an apostrophe when entering decades.
- If a date on the accompanying documentation is estimated, use the @ symbol in the PIQ application to indicate approximately, around, or about. Leave a space between the @ and the year, e.g. “@ 1994” not “@1994”.
- For “1942?” use “@ 1942”
- For “around 1918” use “@ 1918”
- If a person’s age and date of death are provided (e.g., 13 years old when died in 1943), do the math to figure out the year of birth, and use the @ symbol before the year, e.g. “@ 1930”.
- If events or holidays are indicated, do a direct transcription (e.g., Rosh Hashanah 1944).
- Dates using the Hebrew calendar are to be transcribed directly (e.g., 25 Tamuz 5696). Research this date in the Encyclopaedia Judaica (EJ) and enter the correct date for both the Christian calendar and the Hebrew one. Enter the two dates with a “-” between them, (i.e., “21 Kislev, 5400 – Jun 6, 1987”). Be sure to leave a space on both sides of the “-”.
- If a major time period is indicated, use the standard: prewar, wartime, or postwar.

Gender

Only indicate gender if you are certain of it; please keep in mind that many names are not gender-specific. The indexer should verify the gender of the interviewee and other persons mentioned during the viewing of the audiovisual testimony.

Genocide/Mass Violence Survivor (Yes/No/Unknown)

Jewish Survivors

- A Holocaust survivor is anyone who suffered and survived persecution for racial, religious,

sexual, physical, or political reasons while under Nazi or Axis control between 1933 and May 8, 1945; or who was forced to live clandestinely; or to flee Nazi or Axis onslaught during the war in order to avoid imminent persecution.

- A person is a survivor if he/she was alive at the point of liberation and/or on May 8, 1945. A person is a survivor if they died before May 8, 1945, but successfully fled from German or Axis countries.

This definition would apply, for instance, to German Jews fleeing Germany before the war, as well as to Jews in eastern Poland who fled to Soviet territory after Sep 1, 1939, but before the German invasion of the USSR in June 1941. It would also include non-Jewish groups of victims such as homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, the physically and mentally disabled, Sinti and Roma, political prisoners and non-Jewish Poles, such as intellectuals and clergymen.

Individuals from the following Axis countries would be classified as survivors if they suffered persecution after the following dates (when anti-Jewish legislation appeared - not when each country took up official membership in the Axis):

Italy - 1938
 Romania - 1938
 Hungary - 1938
 Bulgaria - 1940
 Czechoslovakia - 1939
 Yugoslavia - 1941

Tutsi Survivors

- Interviewees who suffered and survived persecution as Tutsis in Rwanda between April 7th and July 19th, 1994. This includes interviewees who were of Tutsi descent or who were perceived to be of Tutsi descent.

When you finished entering the interviewee's "person information," click OK.

Names and Aliases

When adding name records either for the Interviewee or for other people, there are two places to enter names.

First, Middle, and Last Names (Person Information)

The first place to enter names is in the Person Information pop-up box.

As we have seen, the interviewee's name is pre-assigned to the First, Middle, and Last Name fields before Bio Indexing begins (Main Interviewee Name).

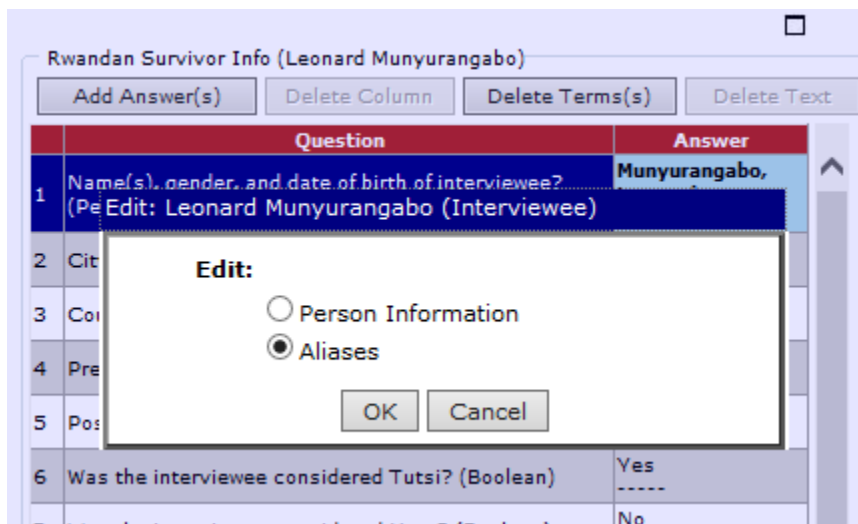
If there is a discrepancy between the spelling of this pre-assigned name and the spelling that you find in the PIQ or other accompanying paperwork, please follow the rules indicated below for the Release Name.

Aliases

Aliases refer to any additional names or spelling variations that you find either in the accompanying paperwork or that are stated during the audiovisual interview itself.

To make them searchable, we enter them in the Bio Indexing application.

Double-click again on the record for the Interviewee or other person. Select the option for Aliases.



After selecting Aliases, click OK and enter all names and aliases for the interviewee.

- If the Release Name spelling includes diacritics, please make sure they are faithfully rendered.
- If the Release Name is written in non-Roman scripts (e.g. Arabic, Hebrew, Russian), please transliterate it using the Library of Congress Romanization tables. If the Release Form contains both the non-Roman original and a Roman version, prefer the non-Roman transliteration for the original Release Name and enter the Roman version in the Other Names field. In the Notes field associated with the Release Name (or other aliases), you may enter the acronym LOC in parentheses to indicate you have employed Library of Congress transliteration.
- Any other spellings given in the interview documentation or during the interview itself may be added as aliases (e.g. Other Name).

Please contact USC Shoah Foundation's archivist if:

- If the Release Agreement is affirmed with only a fingerprint.
- If the interviewee has written inscriptions on the Release Agreement specifying any alteration in the terms of the Agreement.
- If there is no Release Agreement associated with a testimony.

For the specific release name guidelines for USC Shoah Foundation's own collection of Holocaust testimonies, please see the appendix at the end of this document.

For the specific release name guidelines for the Hovannisian Oral History Collection, please see the appendix at the end of this document.

Other Aliases

Some USC Shoah Foundation PIQ versions have a field for "Given Name." This is equivalent to the "Name at Birth" alias in the Bio Indexing Application.

The "Last Name during the war" alias should be entered with only the last name. Do not enter the first or middle name. "Last name during the war" is specifically referring to the World War II period between September 1, 1939 through May 8, 1945 in Europe, and September 2, 1945 for Shanghai and Asia.

Some PIQ versions ask for "Current Last Name," which means only the last name should be entered under the Current Name alias in the Bio application.

Put presumed names in square brackets [].

Do not presume that a female's Maiden name is also her name at birth, or that a female's name at birth is also her maiden name. If the maiden name is clear but not specifically given, enter it in square brackets [].

Additional names may be listed by clicking the "New" button and choosing the appropriate type

of name from the drop-down menu (e.g.: “false name”, “other name”, or perhaps a second “Hebrew name”).

If a name is entered as “other name,” an explanation may be given in the Notes field associated with that name.

“(LOC)” is written in the Notes field to indicate Library of Congress transliteration of a name.

City of Birth

Find the relevant place by searching in the Indexing Term Choice Group on the left. Then press the Add button to select it into the City of Birth answer field on the right.

Pinja Blitt

Interview Code: 20460, 147 segment(s) in 5 video file(s)
 Server: vhi-db-live, Database: Shoah
 Fri Aug 9 2013 14:28:28 PDT
 Session Timeout: 27:20

Testimony Selection Page | Log Out | Print Answers | Options

Sections

- ▼ BIO
 - ▼ Jewish Survivor Short Form
 - ▶ Entry Info
 - ▶ **Jewish Survivor Info**
 - ▶ Family / People in this Testimony

Show Old System People Show Maximized

Indexing Term Choice Group

Ratno

No Filter

Indexing Term Choice Group

	Choice
1	Hradiste pod Vratnom (Czechoslovakia)
2	Rathmannsdorf (Germany)(generic)
3	Ratno (Kowel, Wolyn, Poland)
4	Ratno (Wolyn, Poland)(generic)
5	Tratnowice (Poland)

Jewish Survivor Info (Pinja Blitt)

	Question	Answer
1	Name(s), gender, and date of birth of interviewee? (Person)	Blitt, Pinja -----
2	City of birth? (Single Answer)	Ratno (Kowel, Wolyn, Poland) -----
3	Country of birth? (Single Answer)	(PIQ) Poland -----
4	Prewar religious identity? (Single Answer)	orthodox Judaism -----
5	Postwar religious identity? (Single Answer)	-----
6	Did the interviewee flee from a territory that was under Nazi control? (Boolean)	-----
7	Name(s) of ghetto(s) in which the interviewee was forced to reside? (Multiple Answers)	-----
8	Name(s) of camp(s) in which the interviewee was incarcerated? (Multiple Answers)	-----
9	Did the interviewee go into hiding at any point during the war? (Boolean)	Yes -----
10	Where was the person hiding or under false identity? (Single Answer)	Wolyn (Poland : Voivodship) ----- near Ratno, Kortelisy
11	Type of hiding place? (Multiple Answers)	(PIQ) forests -----
12	Was the interviewee involved with any underground, resistance or partisan groups? (Boolean)	-----
13	Name of resistance group(s) the interviewee was involved with? (Single Answer)	-----
14	Was the interviewee on any forced/death marches? (Boolean)	-----
15	Who liberated you? (Single Answer)	Soviet armed forces -----

Be as specific and as accurate as possible with geographical terms, while still remaining true to the integrity of the information given in the pre-interview questionnaire, other accompanying documentation, and/or the audiovisual interview.

Be sure to conduct a thorough search of the Indexing Term Choice Group. Make it a practice to double click and open specific geographic indexing terms in order to read the definitions and synonyms for those places.

If you are uncertain, however, it is better to propose a new indexing term than to assume an existing one is correct. Please format the proposed term to look like a similar existing term.

Comments about proposed indexing terms, such as “phonetic spelling,” or “near XYZ city in Poland” are extremely helpful to the researchers and should be included when time permits. Formats for proposing indexing terms (note the spaces before and after the colons):

City: Name of City (Country) e.g. Freising (Germany)

Ghetto: Name of Ghetto (Country : Ghetto) e.g. Cernauti (Romania : Ghetto)

Camp: Name of Camp (Country: Concentration Camp) e.g. Dachau (Germany : Concentration Camp)

Please copy the text of your proposed term into the plain text field underneath.

Country of Birth

Find the relevant country by searching in the Indexing Term Choice Group on the left. Then press the Add button to select it into the Country of Birth answer field on the right.

Biographical Profile (BIO) □

Pinja Blitt
 Interview Code: 20460, 147 segment(s) in 5 video file(s)
 Server: vhi-db-live, Database: Shoah
 Fri Aug 9 2013 14:36:39 PDT
 Session Timeout: 29:05

[Testimony Selection Page](#) | [Log Out](#) | [Print Answers](#) | [Options](#)

Sections

- ▼ **BIO**
 - ▼ Jewish Survivor Short Form
 - ▶ Entry Info
 - ▶ **Jewish Survivor Info**
 - ▶ Family / People in this Testimony

Show Old System People Show Maximized

Indexing Term Choice Group □

Poland

No Filter

Indexing Term Choice Group

	Choice
1	(PIQ) Poland

Jewish Survivor Info (Pinja Blitt)

	Question	Answer
1	Name(s), gender, and date of birth of interviewee? (Person)	Blitt, Pinja -----
2	City of birth? (Single Answer)	Ratno (Kowel, Wolyn, Poland) -----
3	Country of birth? (Single Answer)	(PIQ) Poland -----
4	Prewar religious identity? (Single Answer)	orthodox Judaism -----
5	Postwar religious identity? (Single Answer)	-----
6	Did the interviewee flee from a territory that was under Nazi control? (Boolean)	-----
7	Name(s) of ghetto(s) in which the interviewee was forced to reside? (Multiple Answers)	-----
8	Name(s) of camp(s) in which the interviewee was incarcerated? (Multiple Answers)	-----
9	Did the interviewee go into hiding at any point during the war? (Boolean)	Yes -----
10	Where was the person hiding or under false identity? (Single Answer)	Wolyn (Poland : Voivodship) ----- near Ratno, Kortelisy
11	Type of hiding place? (Multiple Answers)	(PIQ) forests -----
12	Was the interviewee involved with any underground, resistance or partisan groups? (Boolean)	-----
13	Name of resistance group(s) the interviewee was	

The indexing term for country of birth should be selected based upon the borders as they were at the time of the person’s birth. Please make it a practice to double click and open the indexing term for the “city of birth” and to read the timeline in the definition of that city term. Then, index the actual country to which that city belonged at the date of birth.

Please pay special attention to countries that have ceased to exist—e.g, in the wake of World War I, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Russian Empire, and the Ottoman Empire—as well as those that continue to exist but with changed borders. It is USC Shoah Foundation indexing policy

to only reflect the new successor country *de jure* after an established date, rather than reflecting *de facto*, yet often unstable and temporary, political environments and military occupations. For example:

- November 11, 1918 is the default date we use for most European border changes after World War I:
 - For example, if Austria is given as the country on or before November 10, 1918, use the term *Austria-Hungary (historical)*. Enter “Austria” into plain text.
 - If Czechoslovakia is given as the country on or before November 10, 1918, use the indexing term *Austria-Hungary (historical)*. Enter “Czechoslovakia” into plain text.
 - If Hungary is given as the country on or before November 10, 1918, use the term *Austria-Hungary (historical)*. Enter “Hungary” into plain text.
 - If Poland is given as the country on or before November 10, 1918, check the timeline for the city of birth to determine whether the term *Austria-Hungary (historical)* or *Russian Empire (historical)* is appropriate as the country. If the actual country, city, or year of birth is not clear or is unknown, do not use an indexing term to answer the question. Enter “Poland” into plain text.
 - If Romania is given as the country on or before November 10, 1918, check the timeline for the city to determine whether the term *Romania, Austria-Hungary (historical)* or *Russian Empire (historical)* is appropriate as the country. If the actual country, city, or year of birth is not clear or is unknown, do not use an indexing term to answer the question. Enter “Romania” into plain text.
 - If Yugoslavia is given as the country on or before November 10, 1918, check the timeline for the city of birth to determine the country. If the actual country, city, or year of birth is not clear or is unknown, do not use an indexing term to answer the question. Enter “Yugoslavia” into plain text.
- For territories of the former Russian Empire that would later become part of the Soviet Union, continue to use the term *Russian Empire (historical)* until December 29, 1922. For all dates after December 30, 1922, use the indexing term *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (historical)*.
 - If Belorussia, Belarus, or White Russia is given as the country on or before November 10, 1918, use the term *Russian Empire (historical)*. After November 10, 1918, check the city's timeline to see if the subsequent country was *Poland* or *Russia* up to December 30, 1922, and thereafter *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (historical)*. If the actual country, city, or year of birth is not clear or is unknown, do not use an indexing term to answer the question. Enter “Belorussia,” “Belarus,” or “White Russia” into plain text.
 - If Ukraine is given as the country on or before November 10, 1918, check the timeline for the city to determine if the country should be *Russian Empire (historical)* or *Austria-Hungary (historical)*. After November 10, 1918, check the city's timeline

to see if the subsequent country was *Poland* or *Russian Empire (historical)* up to December 30, 1922, and thereafter *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (historical)*. If the actual country, city, or year of birth is not clear or is unknown, do not use an indexing term to answer the question. Enter “Ukraine” into plain text.

- If Armenia, Azerbaijan or Georgia are given as the country on or before May 26, 1918, use the term *Russian Empire (historical)*. Enter the appropriate country into plain text.
 - In the period after Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia lose independence (April and December 1920, March 1921) up to December 29, 1922, continue to index *Armenia*, *Azerbaijan*, or *Georgia* as the country. From December 30, 1922 on, index the country as *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (historical)*.
- For the territory of modern-day Turkey, use the term *Ottoman Empire (historical)* until the default end date of October 28, 1923. Use the indexing term *Turkey* (or other country) thereafter.
 - If Syria is given as the country on or before July 1922, use the term *Ottoman Empire (historical)*. Enter “Syria” into plain text.
- If Rwanda is given as the country on or before June 30, 1962, use the term *Ruanda-Urundi*. Enter “Rwanda” into plain text.

Religious Identity

The religious identity questions are distinguished by time period: prewar, postwar, and time period unknown. (There are very few occasions where time period unknown must be used; most accompanying documentation versions ask for the time period.) The rule of thumb for religious identity is to default to the most specific term. For example, it is not necessary to index both “Judaism” and “Hasidism”—the more specific “Hasidism” is adequate. If stated, the even more specific “Aleksandrów Hasidism” would be better than “Hasidism.”

The indexing terms such “none” and “non-applicable” should only be used when they are actual answers on the accompanying documentation. Do not substitute them as answers to questions that were actually left blank on the accompanying documentation.

If you cannot find the term you need, please propose it. Please copy the text of your proposed term into the plain text field underneath.

The remaining answer fields are found only in the biographical profiles of specific experience groups.

Flight

Did the interviewee flee from a territory that was under Nazi control?

Did the interviewee flee from Rwanda after April 7th 1994 and before July 4th 1994?

For more details, see the later section in the Video Indexing guidelines on forced movement/flight.

Here, the question is trying to ascertain whether a central part of the experience of the testimony is represented by fleeing from persecution. Double click on the answer field and select Yes, No, or leave blank.

Ghettos, Camps, Prisons

Name(s) of ghetto(s) in which the interviewee was forced to reside?

Name(s) of camp(s) in which the interviewee was incarcerated?

Name(s) of prison(s) in which the interviewee was incarcerated?

For more details, see the later sections of the Video Indexing guidelines on Restricted Housing and Incarceration.

Here, find the most relevant indexing term(s) available in the choice group on the left, then press the Add button to select them into the answer field. The ghetto, camp, and prison questions will accept multi-indexing term answers.

Note: The “Camps” field should only contain concentration camps, prisoner-of-war camps, Axis internment camps, and forced labor camps. However, Temporary forced labor battalion encampments (as in Hungary), Allied internment camps, and refugee and displaced persons camps should **not** be indexed in the “Camps” field. When applicable, index the experiential terms for these as answers to the “Special Experiences/Situations” question.

Indexing terms succeeded by “(generic)” may be used when the more specific location cannot be determined, e.g. the indexing term “Auschwitz (Poland: Concentration Camp)(generic)” may be used when it is not possible to distinguish the camp as Auschwitz I, II, or III.

If you cannot find the term you need, please propose it. Please copy the text of your proposed term into the plain text field underneath.

Massacres

Did the interviewee escape from a mass execution or killing site?

If the interviewee escaped a mass execution or killing site, what was the location?

For more details, see the later sections of the Video Indexing guidelines on Massacres.

Here, double click on the answer field for the “Did the interviewee escape...?” question and select Yes, No, or leave blank.

If yes, index the name of the location of the massacre. If you cannot find the term you need, please propose it. Please copy the text of your proposed term into the plain text field underneath.

Hiding/Identity Concealment

Did the interviewee go into hiding at any point during the war?

Where was the person hiding or under false identity?

Type of hiding place?

For more details, see the later sections of the Video Indexing guidelines on Hiding and Identity Concealment.

Here, double click on the answer field for the “Did the interviewee go into hiding at any point during the war?” question and select Yes, No, or leave blank.

To index the location of hiding/false identity experiences, only one column should be used for each geographic location. Multiple indexing terms should be used for “type of hiding place” within each of these columns (e.g. if the survivor hid at a farm and in a hospital in Lodz, do not create two columns with Lodz, instead enter “farms” and “hospitals” under “type of hiding place” in the same column.). Create a new column for each new city or region by clicking the “+” sign at the top of the form.

If the survivor was living under false identity in a location, the “type of hiding place” field should be left blank as it does not apply.

If the survivor was living under false identity, make sure the term *identity concealment* is indexed in the Special Events/Situations field.

Resistance

Was the interviewee involved with any underground, resistance or partisan groups?

Name of resistance group(s) the interviewee was involved with?

For more details, see the later section of the Video Indexing guidelines on Resistance.

Here, double click on the answer field for the “Was the interviewee involved...?” question and select Yes, No, or leave blank.

For “Names of Resistance Groups . . .”, only enter resistance groups that are relevant to the Holocaust or genocide in question; otherwise enter the information in plain text. An exception to this rule is made for Jewish resistance groups in Palestine; these groups can and should be indexed.

In the cases (such as in Rwanda), where resistance groups may never have been given names, mark the Yes/No answer “Yes” but leave the “name of resistance group” answer blank.

If you cannot find the term you need, please propose it. Please copy the text of your proposed term into the plain text field underneath.

Forced Marches

Was the interviewee on any forced/death marches?

Double click on the answer field and select Yes, No, or leave blank.

Liberation

Who liberated you?

Select the name of the liberating armed forces or resistance group.

Note: in the case of Rwanda, although survivors usually refer to the RPF, the correct term is the RPA (Rwandan Patriotic Army).

Where were you liberated?

Please index the location where the interviewee was liberated. If you cannot find the term you need, please propose it. Please copy the text of your proposed term into the plain text field underneath.

Other Attributes

Although each interviewee can only be in one experience category (e.g. Jewish Survivor, Liberator, etc.), many people had alternate roles during the Holocaust. Use the choices here to convey the additional experiential roles of an interviewee.

Special Events/Situations

The “Special Events/Situations” field is designed to capture interviewee experiences not asked for or captured elsewhere in the Bio Indexing Application. The choice group for this field includes, but is not limited to, indexing terms such as: “identity concealment,” “displaced person camps,” “Kindertransport,” “camp medical experiments,” “camp escapes,” and “prisons.” Select all pertinent terms from the choice group, but do not propose new terms for this answer. The accompanying documentation should be checked one last time against the choice group to ensure all applicable, additional experiences are included.

During the viewing of the video, the indexer should select additional terms for this answer if the testimony indicates additional experiences described by our list of available indexing terms.

Family/People in this Testimony

All people who are noted in the pre-interview questionnaire or other accompanying documentation and/or who are discussed during the audiovisual interview must be entered using the Family/People in this Testimony spreadsheet in the Biographical Profile Indexing application. Once entered Bio Indexing, the names become immediately available to index in the segments on the

Video Indexing side. You only need to enter the information asked for in the columns of the spreadsheet.

Family / People in This Testimony										
Family / People in This Testimony										
New Edit Delete Print										
31	Stroumsa, Albert	-	M	sons	unknown	Paris (France) / (PIQ) France	Jul 27, 1948			2 Jewish Sur
32	Stroumsa, Daphna		F	granddaughters	unknown		1979			2 Jewish Sur
33	Stroumsa, David		M	uncles, paternal	no		1888	Auschwitz (Poland : Concentration Camp)(generic) / Oswiecim (Poland) / (PIQ) Poland	@ 1943 (PIQ) Holocaust-related death	2 Jewish Sur
34	Stroumsa, Doudoun		F	mothers	no			Auschwitz (Poland : Concentration Camp)(generic) / (PIQ) Poland	May 8, 1943 (PIQ) Holocaust-related death	2 Jewish Sur
35	Stroumsa, Gioya		F	grandmothers, paternal	unknown		1850	/ (PIQ) Greece	@ 1930	2 Jewish Sur
36	Stroumsa, Guy		M	brothers	no	Salonika (Greece) / (PIQ) Greece	1918	Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Death Camp) / Oswiecim (Poland) / (PIQ) Poland	1944 (PIQ) Holocaust-related death	2 Jewish Sur
37	Stroumsa, Isaac		M	uncles, paternal	no		1890		@ 1943 (PIQ) Holocaust-related death	2 Jewish Sur
38	Stroumsa, Jacques		M	Interviewee	yes		Jan 4, 1913			2 Jewish Sur
39	Stroumsa, Julie		F	sisters	no	Salonika (Greece) / (PIQ) Greece	End 1915	Bergen-Belsen (Germany : Concentration Camp) / (PIQ) Germany	May 1945 (PIQ) Holocaust-related death	2 Jewish Sur
40	Stroumsa, Laura		F	wives	yes	Athens (Greece) / (PIQ) Greece	Aug 4, 1925			2 Jewish Sur
41	Stroumsa, Nora		F	wives	no	Salonika (Greece) / (PIQ) Greece	1923	Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Death Camp) / Oswiecim (Poland) / (PIQ) Poland	May 8, 1943 (PIQ) Holocaust-related death	2 Jewish Sur
42	Stroumsa, Rahel		F	granddaughters	unknown		1975			2 Jewish Sur
43	Uzan, Alon		M	grandsons	unknown		1995			2 Jewish Sur
44	Uzan, Florence		F	daughters	unknown	Dugny (France) / (PIQ) France	Jun 1961			2 Jewish Sur

Names

Please follow the same rules as for entering the interviewee's names. The only differences are 1) that you will have to enter the person's Main Name yourself (it is not pre-assigned), and 2) there is no Release Name to enter.

Please note the following additional rules:

- Use * after a name to denote an unverified spelling.
- Put presumed names in square brackets [].
- Do not add people when only a title is given (e.g. maid).
- You may create a person if you know or can presume the person's last name. Put the presumed last name in brackets [].
- When it is not possible to distinguish between multiple people with the exact same name and the same relationship to the interviewee (typically because first names are not given), use the following format:
 - Brother: Mr. Smith - use for the name of the first person.
 - Brother: Mr. Smith_1 - use for the name of the second person.
 - Brother: Mr. Smith_2 - use for the name of the third person.
- If only a last name of a family is given, write the last name and the word "family" in the last name field (e.g., "Smith family").

- If the interviewee's Hebrew name is given, enter all parts of the name in the First Name field only (e.g. all of "Abraham ben Moshe" would be entered in the First Name field).
- Use the following formats for entering children's names when the first name is not known:
 - If only the last name of a baby is known, enter "baby" in the first name field, not in the title field.
 - If only the last name of a male child is known, enter "Master" in the title field.
 - If only the last name of a female child is known, enter "Miss" in the title field.
- A child is defined as someone who is thirteen years old or younger. If you do not know the person's age, do not enter them as children.
- A name may be added to the Bio spreadsheet if only the first name is known so long as the relation to the interviewee is also known.
- Do not enter any aliases unless specifically stated on the accompanying documentation or in the Testimony.
- Names in Non-Roman Character Sets (e.g. Cyrillic, Hebrew):
The following rules should be followed in the order given to ensure that names given in non-Roman character sets are transliterated and displayed appropriately to the end users.
 - The name should be transliterated using the ALA-LC Romanization Tables found at the Library of Congress Web site and entered as an alias. The acronym LOC should be used to designate the use of the ALA-LC Romanization Tables in the Notes field.
 - When reviewing the accompanying documentation, if it is clear that the interviewee has specified a particular transliteration for his or her name, that transliteration should be honored and entered as the Release Name and the ALA-LC Romanization Tables transliteration should be entered as an alias.
 - When the interviewee has not specified a preferred transliteration, or if it is unclear who has entered the transliteration of a name on the accompanying documentation, then the ALA-LC Romanization Tables transliteration should be used as the release name.
 - All other transliterations that have been supplied by unknown persons (e.g. interviewers, regional coordinators, etc.) should be entered as Other Names.

Gender – see above

Dates – see above

Relationship to Interviewee

- Do not presume a relationship is biological unless it is indicated explicitly on the pre-interview questionnaire, accompanying documentation, or during the audiovisual interview.

- It is important to correctly define the person’s relationship to the interviewee. Choose the relationship based on the original or primary way in which the interviewee came into contact with the person. e.g. “teachers,” “German soldiers,” “kapos,” “aid givers.” If a prewar relationship exists, that should usually take preference over a later wartime relationship. (e.g. a prewar friend should be created as “friend,” rather than “aid giver.”)
- Familial relationships always supersede all other roles.
- Do not presume a maternal or paternal relationship unless it is explicitly stated on the accompanying documentation or in the testimony. For aunts and uncles, etc., the “maternal” and “paternal” qualifiers should only be used when there is a direct family relationship. Aunts and uncles by marriage should not be indexed as “maternal” or “paternal”. For example, a woman who is clearly the interviewee’s mother’s sister would be “aunts, maternal” but her husband, who married into the family, would just be “uncles”.
- If the interviewee is divorced from a spouse, use the relationship “husbands, ex” or “wives, ex.” If the interviewee’s spouse is deceased, select the relationship “husbands” or “wives.” If the interviewee’s ex-spouse is deceased, select “husbands, ex” or “wives, ex.”
- If the accompanying documentation has a person listed under spouse, and the interviewee is not married to that person, create the Bio Person as an “Other People” insert. Use the Relationship Type “friends.”
- 2nd, 3rd cousins and beyond are considered “extended family members.”

Cause of Death

This is a question in the Family/People in this Testimony Spreadsheet that pertains to people other than the interviewee. The choices are “Holocaust-related death,” “Rwandan Tutsi Genocide-related death,” “interviewee does not know,” “natural death,” “other type of death,” and “not specified.”

- “Holocaust-related death” refers to deaths directly or indirectly caused by the Holocaust. It can be used to indicate that someone died either in the immediate post-World War II period, or years later, from related causes. It is possible for someone to be a survivor and yet die a Holocaust-related death. The pre-interview questionnaire, accompanying documentation or the interviewee (in the audiovisual testimony) must explicitly attribute the death to the Holocaust.
- “Rwandan Tutsi Genocide-related death” refers to deaths directly or indirectly caused by the 1994 Rwandan Tutsi Genocide. It can be used to indicate that someone died either in the immediate post-genocide period, or years later, from related causes. It is possible for someone to be a survivor and yet die a Rwandan Tutsi Genocide-related death. The pre-interview questionnaire, accompanying documentation or the interviewee (in the audiovisual testimony) must explicitly attribute the death to the Rwandan Tutsi Genocide.
- “Interviewee does not know” may be used when stated in the pre-interview questionnaire,

accompanying documentation, or the audiovisual interview.

- “Natural death” covers most ways of dying, including diseases and illnesses, cancer, stroke, Alzheimer’s, AIDS, etc.
- “Other type of death” refers to being killed by unnatural causes that are unrelated to the genocide, such as a car crash, suicide, skiing accident, or non-genocide related drowning or murder, etc.
- “Not specified” should be used when it is not clear that any of the above can be assigned instead.

Survivor (Yes/No/Unknown)

Check “Yes”

- Only if information on the pre-interview questionnaire, accompanying documentation, or the audiovisual interview clearly indicates that the person is a survivor.

Check “No”

- If the person died before or during the genocide.
- If he/she could not have been a survivor to begin with according to our methodology (e.g. died before genocide, born after genocide, perpetrators, etc.).

Check “Unknown”

- If survivor status cannot be determined.

Place of Birth (non-interviewees)

In general, apply the same approach to geographic locations as for Interviewee City of Birth and Interviewee Country of Birth. Here, however, you will select the relevant Location Type (usually “places – general”). When you click on the Place Name field, a listing appears on the right of places other than cities or kibbutzim (e.g. camps, ghettos, provinces, voivodships, oblasts, etc.). If you click on the City/Town/Village field, a listing appears on the right of cities or kibbutzim. When you click on the Country field, a listing appears on the right of countries. In each case, press the Add button to select the term or terms that you need

Family / People in this Testimony

Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Place of Death	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Form ID	Form Name
					2	Jewish Survivor
					2	Jewish Survivor
					2	Jewish Survivor
					2	Jewish Survivor
shkent (Uzbekistan, USSR) / Q) USSR	1963					
	1990					
	1991					
chchina (Leningrad, Russia, USSR) / Q) USSR	1936					
shmenchug (Poltava, Ukraine, USSR) / Q) Russia/viet Russia	1899					
Q) Russia/viet Russia	1903					
luga (Tula, Russia, USSR) / Q) USSR	1941					
	Apr 19, 1940					2 Jewish Survivor

Place of Birth: Rovner, Aleksandr

Location Type: places - general

Place Name:

Camp, Ghetto, Region, etc.:

City/Town/Village: Kremenchug (Poltava, Ukraine, L)

Country: (PIQ) Russia/Soviet Russia

Keyword Choices:

No Filter

Keyword Choices -- Places

- 1 (PIQ) attics
- 2 (PIQ) barns
- 3 (PIQ) buildings
- 4 (PIQ) bunkers
- 5 (PIQ) camps
- 6 (PIQ) cellars
- 7 (PIQ) fields
- 8 (PIQ) forests
- 9 (PIQ) geographic areas
- 10 (PIQ) mountains
- 11 (PIQ) other type of hiding place
- 12 (PIQ) Palestine
- 13 (PIQ) places - general
- 14 (PIQ) residence

318 item(s) found (2 pages)

Place of Death (non-interviewees)

Same as for *Place of Birth (non-interviewees)*, although the Location Type is often be something other than “places – general” (e.g. “concentration camps” or “ghettos”) based on information specified in the pre-interview questionnaire, accompanying documentation, or the audiovisual testimony.

Note: Although older versions of the pre-interview questionnaire ask for the city in the “Place of Death” question, in the context of the Holocaust, you are usually safe entering what has been written under city as a camp, if dates and other facts apply. If, for example, “Dachau” were written as a city listed as the “Place of Death” for a family member not from the city of Dachau, it would typically be safe to enter Dachau Concentration Camp as the place of death.

To aid the research process, please include the information listed below in the Comment field for all proposed terms for cities of birth/death:

For: Place of birth – Interviewee – DOB 1912
Use: POBI 1912

For: Place of birth – Mother – DOB 1896
Use: POBM 1896

For: Place of birth – Father – DOB 1888
Use: POBF 1888

For: Place of birth – Sibling Chana – DOB 1913

Use: POBSchana 1913

For: Place of Death

Use: POD

For example,

Name	Title	Gender	Relationship	Survivor	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Place of Death
1 , Assumani*		M	conseillers (Rwanda)	unknown			
2 , Bazizane*		F	stepmothers	no			
3 , Cecile*		F	acquaintances				
4 , Desire*		M	uncles, maternal				
5 , Dominique*							
6 , Idrissa*							
7 , Issa*							
8 , Ramazan*							
9 , Vianney*							
10 Badege, Pierre							
11 Bitera*,							
12 Bizimana*,							
13 Bukuba*,							
14 Butera*,							
15 Bwanakweli*,							
16 Fande*,							
17 Gahigi*,							
18 Gatera*,							
19 Gatera*,							
20 Gatunuri*,							
21 Kabatanga*,							
22 Kamyira*, Potien*							
23 Karangwa*,							
24 Karumeri, Gerald							
25 Karuranga*,							
26 Kibwa*,							
27 Mukakarangwa, Ernestine							
28 Mukamurara*,							
29 Mukaruranga, Vestine							
30 Mukarutamu*,							
31 Mukavera*,		F	half-sisters	unknown			
32 Mukundehe, Domitila		F	mothers, biological	no			
33 Munyurangabo, Leonard		M	acquaintances	yes			
34 Munyurangabo*,		M	acquaintances	unknown			

Biographical Profile Indexing

Place of Death: K

Location: Rububa (Mwoga, Kanzenze, Kigali, Rwanda : Cellule) (historical)

Comment: PODaccKibwa, 1994

Authority: (Drag in from the Authority List)

Authority Reference Details (page, volume, etc.):

Update Close

Authority List

A

Authority

- 1 Aardrijkskundig Woordenboek van Nederland. (NE
- 2 Abella, Irving and Harold Troper. None is Too Mai
- 3 Abitbol, Michel. The Jews of North Africa during th
- 4 Abrahamsen, Samuel. "The Rescue of Denmark's
- 5 Abrahamsen, Samuel. Norway's Response to the I
- 6 Ackerfeld, Lance and JewishGen, Inc. "Nowy Targ
- 7 Adam Mickiewicz Institute, Wiejska, Dictionary, "
- 8 Adam Mickiewicz Institute. "Dia-pozytyw: Diction
- 9 Adam, Uwe Dietrich. Judenpolitik im Dritten Reich
- 10 Adler, Andrew B. "Organizational Directory."
- 11 Adler, Leo. "Israelitischer Oberrat of Württemberg
- 12 Administrative Boundaries of Bohemia-Moravia (A
- 13 Administratives Gemeindelexikon der Czechoslov
- 14 ADRA: Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- 15 Adriano Dal Pont. I lager di Mussolini. (ADP)
- 16 Advocates on behalf of Jews in Russia, Ukraine, th

OK Cancel

Common Abbreviations

The following are some common abbreviations commonly encountered on the pre-interview questionnaire and other accompanying documentation.

d/k - Interviewee Does Not Know

For questions requiring indexing term answers

- In the question regarding camps or ghettos when “d/k” appears on the accompanying documentation, enter either d/k or the phrase “interviewee does not know” as a plain text answer.

Where “d/k” appears in the context of personal information

- Using the Person Information box for the interviewee, family member, or other person, indicate that the interviewee does not know the answer in the relevant “notes about this Person” or “specific location” fields.
- If an interviewer writes a name on the pre-interview questionnaire or other accompanying documentation such as: “First Name: d/k. Last Name: Jones.” Do not enter “d/k” under the “first name” field; simply leave it blank. In the “notes about this person” field, indicate that the interviewee does not know the first name (e.g., “Ezekiel Smith does not know Mr. Jones’ first name”).

n/a – Not Applicable

If “n/a” is noted on the pre-interview questionnaire or other accompanying documentation, enter “n/a” or the phrase “not applicable” in the plain text field for that answer.

Question Mark (?)

If the interviewer writes “?” on the pre-interview questionnaire or other accompanying documentation, do not enter the “?” into an answer field. Instead, use personal judgment to determine whether to enter “n/a”; write, for example, “Ezekiel Smith is not sure” as a plain text answer; or simply to leave the field blank.

If the pre-interview questionnaire or other accompanying documentation indicates the survivor is not sure of a geographic location, use the following phrase in the plain text field: “probably (name of the geographic location), but Ezekiel Smith is not sure.” Do not use an indexing term at this stage, but try to determine the precise location after listening to the audiovisual interview.

Addendum: Name Changes

It is very important that the release name of the interviewee is entered exactly as it appears on the Release Agreement. In rare instances two or more release forms may be attached to the accompanying documentation. The most current release form is considered the official document and is the one from which all release form information should be taken.

- In addition, ensure that the pre-set interviewee name (the interviewee name that displays automatically upon entering the application) is correct.

There are occasions when the Release Agreement contains obvious mistakes. Below is a guide to when name changes can and should be made.

PROBLEM: Diacritics are missing in the database but are on the Release Agreement.
SOLUTION: Diacritics will be added to the name in the database.

PROBLEM: First name and last name are reversed on the Release Agreement.
SOLUTION: Name will be entered correctly in the database; first name in first name field, last name in last name field.

PROBLEM: First and last name are both in the last name field on the Release Agreement.
 SOLUTION: Name will be entered correctly in the database: first name in first name field, last name in last name field.

PROBLEM: Generational distinctions, e.g. Jr., IV, are on the Release Agreement but not in the database.

SOLUTION: Generational distinctions will be added to the last name in the database.

PROBLEM: The Release Agreement was filled out by a family member or interviewer accidentally putting in his/her own information.

SOLUTION: New Release Agreement will be sent to survivor to fill it out with his/her information.

PROBLEM: Parenthetical diminutives follow a first name on the Release Agreement, e.g. Richard (Ricky).

SOLUTION: Diminutive will not be added to the release first name; the information will be captured in Bio entry as an alias.

PROBLEM: Parenthetical alternate versions of last name are on the Release Agreement, e.g. Romanovski (Romanov).

SOLUTION: Parenthetical alternate versions will not be added to the release name; the information will be captured in Bio entry as an alias.

PROBLEM: The signature is legible and clearly does not match the release name written in the boxes on the Release Agreement.

SOLUTION: Interviewee will be contacted before making a change; if this is not possible, the name written in the boxes on the Release Agreement will prevail.

PROBLEM: The interviewee spells his/her name differently in the actual taped testimony than is written on the Release Agreement.

SOLUTION: The written name on the Release Agreement will prevail; a Bio alias will be created for the alternate spelling given in the testimony.

PROBLEM: The release name is written one way on the Release Agreement but the rest of the accompanying documentation contains an alternate spelling.

SOLUTION: The name on the Release Agreement will prevail; Bio aliases will be created for alternate spellings given throughout the accompanying documentation.

PROBLEM: More than one release name is given on the Release Agreement.

SOLUTION: Only one release name may be designated for each interview. All other names are to be listed as aliases.

PROBLEM: Names are duplicated on the Release Agreement, e.g. both maiden name and married last name are entered in the last name field [no hyphen] and the maiden name is entered again as release maiden name.

SOLUTION: The Release Agreement governs what is entered for maiden and last names, even if names are duplicated.

Exiting the Biographical Profile Application

When you are finished Bio Indexing or simply need to take a break, you can either:

Exit the specific testimony, but stay logged in to the application:

- select *Testimony Selection Page*

Exit the Application:

- select *Log Out*

In either case, please make sure to assign from the drop-down list the status that most accurately reflects your work:

- ***short PIQ data entry in progress*** = you are still in the process of entering information for the interviewee only.
- ***short PIQ data entry end*** = you have finished entering all the information for the interviewee only.
- ***short PIQ index in progress*** = you are still in the process of entering information both for the interviewee and family members/other people.
- ***short PIQ index end: no PKW*** = you have finished entering information both for the interviewee and family members/other people and there are no proposed terms. This status also implies that you have finished video indexing and have added relevant information from the video to the Bio Indexing.
- ***short PIQ index end: PKW*** = you have finished entering information both for the interviewee and family members/other people and there are proposed terms. This status also implies that you have finished video indexing and have added relevant information from the video to the Bio Indexing.

Additionally, if there is an additional problem that you have noticed about this testimony, please assign the relevant choice from the drop-down list. For example, if there is no Release Form associated with a testimony, please select: ***(prob) no release form***

VIDEO INDEXING

Start

Go to the video indexing application URL and enter your assigned username and password.

Enter the interview code number of the testimony you are working on.

Once open, the Video Indexing application looks like this.

The screenshot displays the Video Indexing application interface. It features a video player on the left showing a woman speaking. The central area contains a list of segments with columns for Segment (Seg), Start, and Description. Below this is a table for 'Indexing Terms for this segment' with columns for Segment (Seg), Indexing Term, and Type. To the right, there is an 'Alphabet Search' panel with a search bar and a list of terms. At the bottom right, a 'People' panel shows a table of 'All People for this interview' with columns for Segment (Seg), Title, Name, and Relationship. The interface also includes a 'Media Player' control bar at the top left and a 'Refresh' button at the bottom left.

It consists of the video screen (left upper), indexing segment display (left lower), segment notes area (central upper), segment term indexing area (central), indexing term thesaurus (right upper), and people/proposed terms/stills (right lower).

As the video plays, it jumps from one minute-long segment to the next. The main activity of Video Indexing is finding the terms in the thesaurus on the right, then press the Add button to select those terms into the relevant segments. The terms you have chosen show up in the central area: “indexing terms for this segment.”

Developing a deep knowledge of the terms in the thesaurus is vital to every indexer.

You will also index the names of all the people you create in Bio Indexing by going to the bottom right, choosing People from the drop-down, then pressing the Add button to select those people into the relevant segments.

Tip: Capture the Interviewee Still at the start of the interview (see: Creating and Indexing Still Frames).

Thesaurus

Containing thousands of genocide-related concepts and experiences, the USC Shoah Foundation's Thesaurus is the hierarchically arranged listing of the terms used to index the testimonies in the collection.

From its inception in 1995, the Thesaurus has evolved over time and grown in volume as the testimonies were indexed. While some indexing terms have been drawn from existing controlled vocabularies, the depth of content within the collection required the creation of local indexing terms to facilitate access at a more precise level. For example, experiential terms such as “corpse disposal forced labor” and “intergenerational genocide impact” were created to reflect the depth and unfortunate commonality of experience brought forth in testimonies of survivors of the Holocaust and other genocides. Indexing terms also include cities, villages, and other geographical locations—“Oswiecim (Poland),” for example—as well as specific place names such as “Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Concentration Camp).”

The Institute has intentionally used neutral language in its Thesaurus, aiming to leave the task of interpretation to the end user. While value judgments and emotionally loaded words may seem appropriate in the context of Nazi persecution, they are not reflected in the indexing terms. For example, “camp living conditions” is a neutral term applied to survivors' descriptions of the often horrendous conditions they faced in concentration camps. Indexing terms are chosen to facilitate the end user's access to the content of the testimonies, not as commentary on the events of the Holocaust.

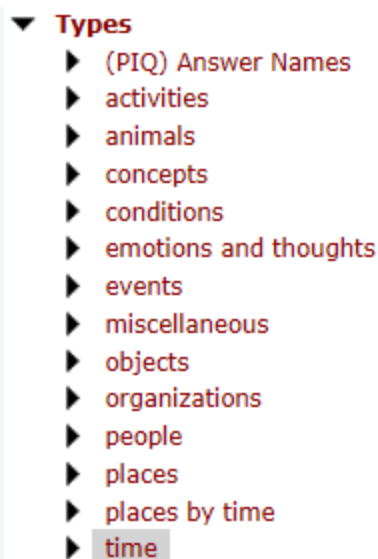
The structure of the Thesaurus is based on the ANSI/NISO Z39.19 Guidelines for the Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Thesauri, which employ a hierarchical arrangement to define the relationships between indexing terms. Although the indexing of the testimonies is virtually complete, the Thesaurus remains a work in progress and will continue to be refined and updated as needed.

The Thesaurus consists of around 65,000 indexing terms. Most of these, some 80%, are geographic terms, reflecting the fact that interviewees talk in detail about the villages, towns, cities and other geographic locations not only where they grew up, moved to and through, in the course of their lives.

To help indexers find the relevant indexing terms to use, all the terms have been grouped into two browsable hierarchies—the Type Hierarchy and the Indexing Term Hierarchy—and two searches—the Quick Search and the Alphabet Search.

Type Hierarchy

The Type Hierarchy is a simple taxonomy tree under which the indexing terms are organized for ease of discovery by indexers and end users regardless of their level of familiarity with the content of this collection, history, or geography.



The Type Hierarchy has been organized with the following principles in mind:

- Types have names intended to be clearly understood by all users.
- Types are arranged to facilitate a quick view of the topics indexed in the collection.
- The Type Hierarchy is usually only three to four levels deep.
- Types are singly inherited, i.e. they are not duplicated in other sections of the Type Hierarchy.
- Each indexing term is assigned to a single type representing a category of terms to which the indexing term belongs.
- Indexing terms are assigned only to the types at the very end of hierarchical branches. This helps users not to overlook terms during a search and ensures that the indexing term is assigned to the most appropriate/specific Type available in the hierarchy.

The Type Hierarchy is defined by type relationships:

- Each parent Type has a “whole to part” relationship with its Subtypes.
- Likewise, descendent types relate to their parents in a “type of” relationship. For example, “camp guards” are a very specific type of “concentration camp personnel” which are a type of “camp personnel” which are a type of “people”.

By following a path on the taxonomy tree a user will be lead from a broad topic (limb) to more specific topics (branches) until at the end of a branch he/she will find indexing terms (fruit) that have been used to index specific points of discussion common to testimonies within the collection.

The image shows a user interface for managing types. On the left is a 'Types' hierarchy menu with categories like activities, animals, concepts, religions, etc. The 'Eastern Orthodox Church' is selected. On the right is a 'Type' dialog box with three sections: 'Type' (containing 'Eastern Orthodox Church'), 'Description' (empty), and 'Indexing Terms' (a list of seven terms). At the bottom of the dialog are 'Add', 'Details', and 'Close' buttons.

To select a specific indexing term, highlight the one you want. Then hit Add to add it to a segment. To view the term's definition, double-click.

The Type hierarchy is recommended as the best place for indexers to start to familiarize themselves with the indexing terms.

Indexing Term Hierarchy

The Indexing Term Hierarchy is a more complex tree under which the indexing terms are organized to facilitate search by users with some familiarity with the collection's content, history, and geography.

- ▶ captivity (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ culture (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ daily life (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ discrimination (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ discrimination responses (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ economics (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ feelings and thoughts (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ forced labor
- ▶ government (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ health (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ liberation
- ▶ miscellaneous (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ mistreatment and death (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ movement (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ organizations (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ people (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ politics (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ post-liberation (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ refugee experiences (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ religion and philosophy (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ still and moving images (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ time and place (CONTAINER ONLY)
- ▶ world histories (CONTAINER ONLY)

By following a path on the tree, a user will be taken from a broad concept (limb) to more specific concepts (branches). In the Indexing Term Hierarchy, every limb or branch of the tree is an indexing term. The more general terms are located in positions that can be called the limbs of the tree, the more specific terms are the branches, and the most precise terms are the leaves of the tree. In some cases, a “(CONTAINER ONLY)” term that is not actually used for indexing is employed as a place holder for the hierarchical structure.

- ▼ captivity (CONTAINER ONLY)
 - ▶ Appell
 - ▶ arrests
 - ▶ camp experiences (CONTAINER ONLY)
 - ▶ ghetto experiences (CONTAINER ONLY)
 - ▶ hostage taking
 - ▶ interrogations
 - ▼ prison experiences (CONTAINER ONLY)
 - ▼ prison adaptation methods
 - ▶ prison barter
 - ▶ prison betrayals
 - ▶ prison bribery
 - ▶ prison smuggling
 - ▶ prison stealing

Indexing terms may be multiply inherited within the Indexing Term Hierarchy of the thesaurus to reflect their broader use in indexing. This is done to show the different contexts of individual indexing terms and their use in indexing can be made clear.

Indexers are strongly encouraged to explore the Indexing Term Hierarchy as a way to deepen their familiarity with the terms used in indexing.

Alphabet Search

The Video Indexing application also has an Alphabetical Search, which gives indexers a straightforward browsing option as well as a “starts with” search function.

Alphabet Search ▼

A ▼

Alphabet Search

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ... last

Indexing Term	Type
1 A.D.E.K. (Jakarta, Netherlands East Indies : Internment Camp)	Japanese internment camps in the Netherlands East Indies: verified
2 Aach (Germany)(generic)	cities in Germany: verified
3 Aach (Prussia, Germany)	cities in Germany: verified
4 Aachen (Germany : Concentration Camp)(generic)	German concentration camps in Germany: verified
5 Aachen (Germany)	cities in Germany: verified
6 Aachen-Burtscheid (Germany: Concentration Camp)	German concentration camps in Germany: verified
7 Aachen-Lager Grüner Weg (Germany : Concentration Camp)	German concentration camps in Germany: verified
8 Aalborg (Denmark)	cities in Denmark: verified
9 Aalen (Germany)	cities in Germany: verified
10 Aalsmeer (Netherlands)	cities in the Netherlands: verified
11 Aalst (Gelderland, Netherlands)(generic)	cities in the Netherlands: verified
12 Aalsum (Netherlands)(generic)	cities in the Netherlands: verified
13 Aalten (Netherlands)	cities in the Netherlands: verified
14 Aarau (Switzerland : Refugee Camp)	refugee camps in Switzerland: verified
15 Aarburg (Switzerland)	cities in Switzerland: verified
16 Aardenburg (Netherlands)	cities in the Netherlands: verified
17 Aardenhout (Netherlands)	cities in the Netherlands: verified
18 Aargau (Switzerland : Canton)	administrative units in Switzerland
19 Aarle-Rixtel (Netherlands)	cities in the Netherlands: verified
20 Aba (Hungary)	cities in Hungary: verified
21 Abadan (Iran)	cities in Iran: verified
22 Abadi, Moussa	famous people
23 Abádyakók (Hungary)	cities in Hungary: verified
24 Abakiga	ethnic and/or religious groups
25 Abamelakovo (Odessa, Ukraine, USSR)	cities in the USSR: verified
26 abandonment feelings	emotions
27 Abano Terme (Italy)	cities in Italy: verified
28 Abanyenduga	ethnic and/or religious groups
29 Abasár (Hungary)	cities in Hungary: verified
30 Abastumani (Georgia, USSR)(generic)	cities in the USSR: verified
31 Abaújszántó (Hungary)	cities in Hungary: verified
32 Abaúj-Torna (Hungary : County)	administrative units in Hungary
33 Abaújszék (Hungary)	cities in Hungary: verified
34 Abbasiyah (Egypt : POW Camp)	Egyptian prisoner of war camps
35 Abbazia (Italy)	cities in Italy: verified
36 Abbé Pierre	famous people
37 Abbé Pierre	famous people
38 Abbé Pierre	famous people
39 Abbega (Netherlands)	cities in the Netherlands: verified
40 Abbenes (Netherlands)	cities in the Netherlands: verified
41 Abbeville (France)(generic)	cities in France: verified
42 Abbeville (Somme, France)	cities in France: verified
43 Abbrategrasso (Italy)	cities in Italy: verified
44 Abbots Langley (England, UK)	cities in the United Kingdom: verified
45 Abcoude (Netherlands)	cities in the Netherlands: verified
46 Abda (Hungary)	cities in Hungary: verified
47 abductions	miscellaneous violent activities
48 Abdulino (Chkalov, Russia, USSR)	cities in the USSR: verified
49 Abdulino (Russia, USSR)(generic)	cities in the USSR: verified
50 Abegg, Elisabeth	famous people
51 Abelová (Czechoslovakia)	cities in Czechoslovakia: verified
52 Aberdeen (Scotland, UK)	cities in the United Kingdom: verified
53 Aberdeen (South Dakota, USA)	cities in the United States: verified

Quick Search

Finally, there is a Quick Search, which searches on all the words (and parts of words) of the label and synonyms. Simply type in your search term and hit Find.

Quick Search ▼

Indexing Term Synonym Type

All Hierarchy Search

Unlike the other searches, it has no browsing function at all. As such, it is best suited to indexers who already have a good idea of what they are looking for.

Anatomy of an Indexing Term

When you find an indexing term in the Thesaurus, make sure you double-click to open it.

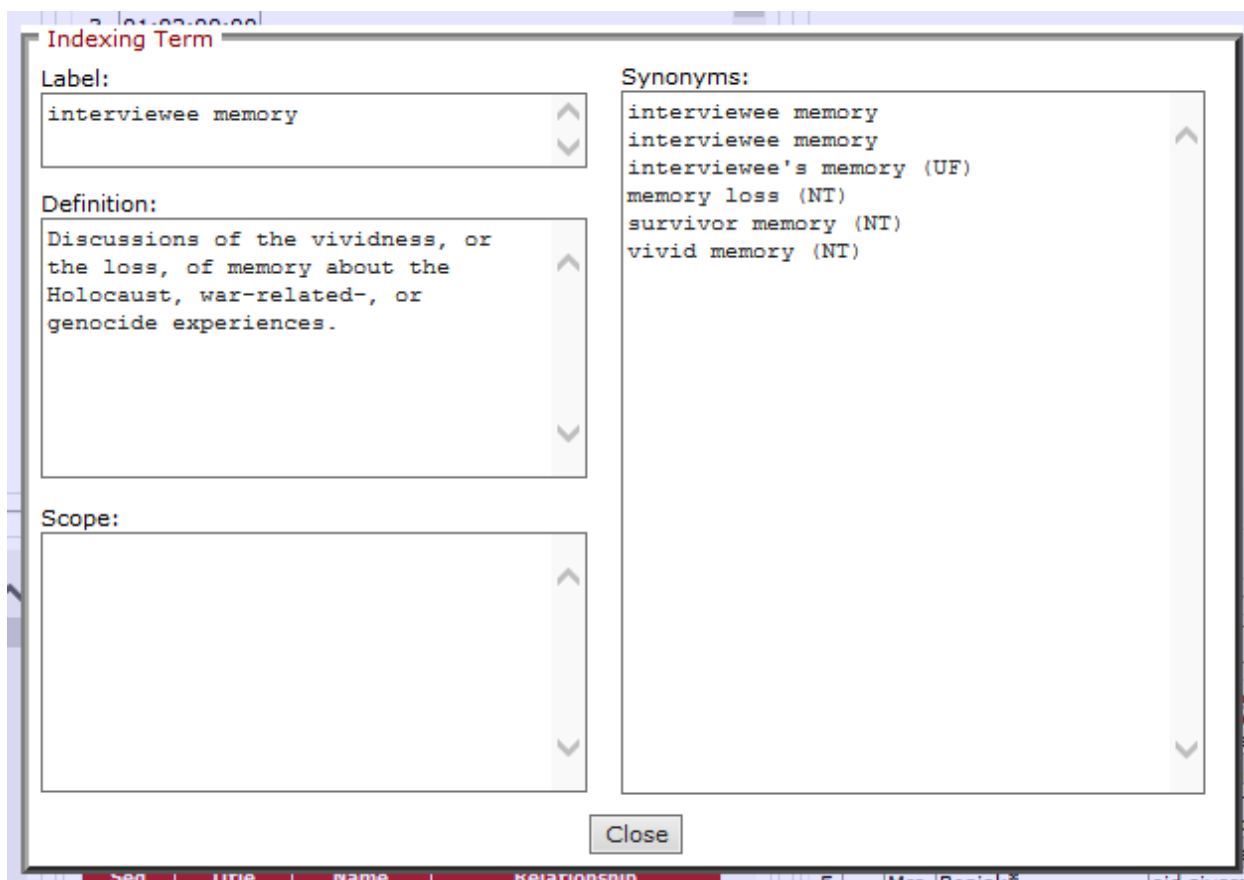
Label

The official name of the indexing term that is displayed in the hierarchy.

Definition

Please Read the Definition!

Each term has a written Definition explaining its intended usage. Sometimes what you see as the term—its Label—may mean something slightly differently from what you may think. So please read the definition before you index the term in a segment.



Synonyms

On the right, the Synonyms give your searches extra ways to find the terms you are looking for.

Note that they are coded depending on the kinds of synonyms they are:

- “UF” = used for (i.e. exact equivalent)
- “NT” = narrower term
- “NS” = near synonym
- “RT” = related term
- “BT” = broader term

Scope

The Scope, which may contain Additional Information, is also there to guide you in your decision-making about what terms to use or avoid.

Indexing Term

Label:
childhood perceptions

Definition:
Children's perceptions of their experience of the Holocaust, war, or genocide, e.g. a sense of adventure or a lack of understanding about what was happening. Childhood perception may differ from the actual course of events learned at a later time.

Scope:
Used in conjunction with any index term(s) relevant to the childhood perception.

Additional Information:
This index term is not used to denote that the interviewee was a child survivor.

Synonyms:
child perceptions (UF)
childhood awareness (UF)
childhood Holocaust perceptions (NT)
childhood perception of Holocaust and/or war-related events
childhood perceptions
childhood perceptions
childhood wartime perceptions (NT)

Close

Seg	Title	name	relationship
78		Sztern, Benjamin	brothers, biological
78		Sztern, Henia	mothers, biological

The Definition, Synonyms, and Scope are essential tools to help you decide whether or not a particular term is appropriate to index in a given situation.

Once you have read them and are satisfied that the term you are using is appropriate, it is time to think about whether there is sufficient content to index the term.

Indexing Content

The terms used in video indexing should provide a full description of the names, places, time periods, and subjects each interviewee discusses in the course of the audiovisual testimony.

However, the indexing is not intended to reflect every aspect or nuance of a testimony, nor is it a transcript. It is a record of the testimony's content, or the main subject matter, using a controlled vocabulary (thesaurus).

Determining the level of content—i.e. when to index and when not to index—is fundamental. Here are some general rules:

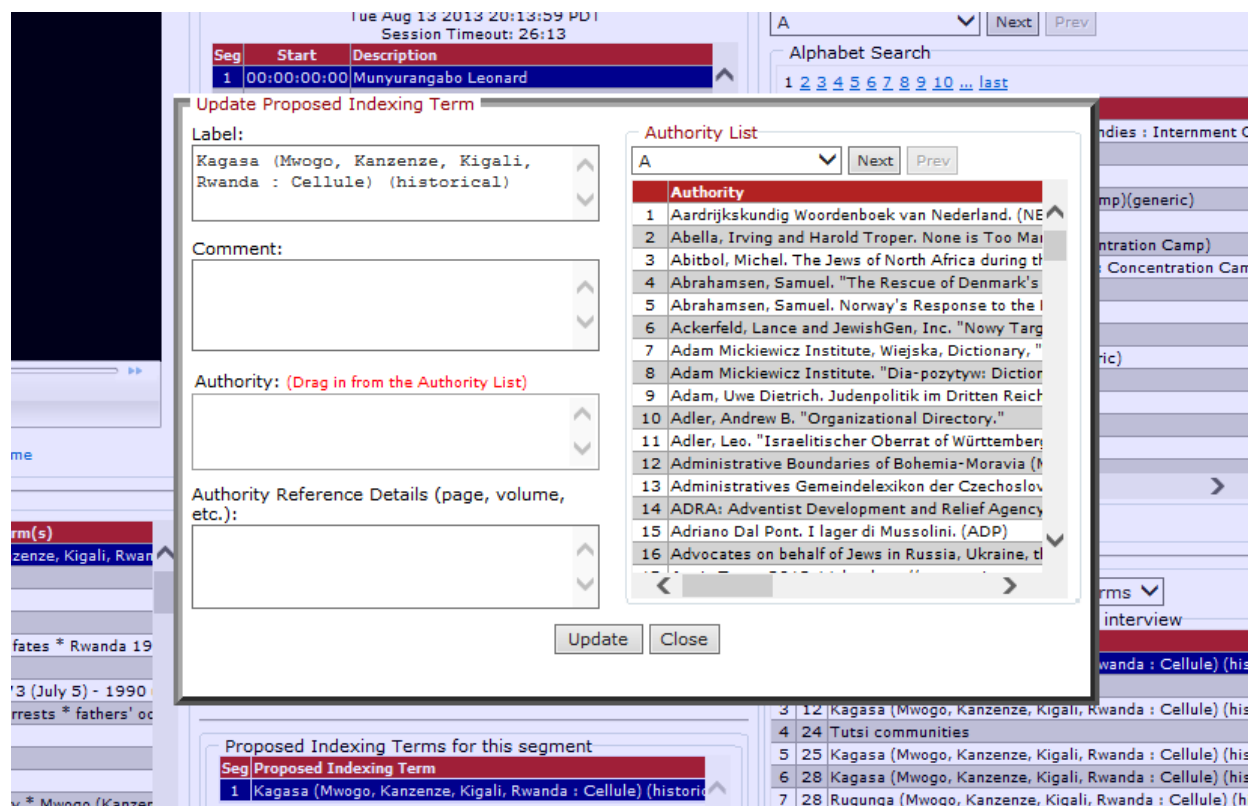
- People, places, and country-time periods are the basics of indexing. They will normally be indexed, unless references to them are only fleeting.
- Experiential terms make up virtually all the other indexing terms: they describe the experiences of the testimonies. They should represent the major topics discussed in the testimony. Terms should be indexed when there is sufficient content in the discussion of those particular topics. Future users searching on those topics should find more than just a mention.
- Be as specific as the information given in the testimony allows you to be.
- The testimony should be the guide. If the testimony is more detailed, then it is appropriate to index using more detailed terms. If it is less detailed, more general terms will be appropriate.
- The size of the collection being indexed is significant. For example, when indexing the Institute's 52,000 Holocaust testimonies, the generally agreed level of content need for a term to be indexed was on the higher side. Exceptions could be made for brief discussions of things that were particularly rare or valuable, for terms that gave necessary context that were not explicitly discussed. For smaller testimony collections, it may be important to index at a higher level of detail and the concept of "sufficient content" should be adjusted accordingly.
- There is no need to reapply the same term unless a discussion is interrupted and then resumes.
- There may be portions of testimony to which no indexing terms need to be applied. This may be because 1) the interviewee talks for a long time about the same subject, or 2) there is insufficient content to index anything in those segments.
-

Proposing New Terms

Indexing terms should be proposed only after a thorough search of the Thesaurus has been

conducted. If an indexing term is proposed and it is similar to an already existing term, format the proposed indexing term in the same manner as the already existing term.

To propose a new term, press the “New” button underneath the “indexing terms for this segment” section of application. Make sure the Label of your proposed term is formatted like existing indexing terms. Additional remarks may be added in the Comment field to help the research process.



Primary and Secondary Experiences

It is important to be aware whether an interviewee is describing primary or secondary experiences because this affects our approach to indexing.

Primary Experiences

By primary experiences, we mean the events that the interviewee witnessed him- or herself. Describing them is the main focus of indexing.

Secondary Experiences

Secondary experiences refer to events that were not witnessed by the interviewee. We require a greater level of content to index these experiences than for primary experiences. When interviewees relate the experience of other people, you should index (or not index) them based on the historical importance of the story or the story’s importance within the narrative of the testimony. Often, it is sufficient simply to index just the names of person being discussed.

It is common for interviewees to contextualize their experiences by explaining the broader historical and political background and referring to events that they have often not personally witnessed. These discussions should be indexed using *...history* indexing terms, for example:

Jewish history
Hungarian history

For a full list of these terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy;

- “world histories”--“group histories”
- “world histories”--“national histories”

Another related trait of many testimonies is for interviewees to talk about what they knew of the broader historical and political events that they have often not personally witnessed. These discussions should be indexed using *...awareness* indexing terms, for example:

mass murder awareness
politico-military awareness

For a full list of these terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy;

- “feelings and thoughts”--“awareness”

Indexing People

Family/People in this Testimony

All individuals named by the interviewee in a genocide or public life context in the testimony should be added to the database by entering them on Family/People in this Testimony spreadsheet in the Biographical Profile Indexing application. When relevant content also exists, they should be indexed in the audiovisual testimony. Fleeting mentions of people do not need to be indexed.

All the people you have entered in Bio Indexing become available to index in the Video Indexing application:

- Go to the bottom right corner, select People from the drop down.
- Click on the person you wish to select.
- Hit the Add button.

When you create additional people in Bio Indexing at the same time as your Video Indexing, please hit the Refresh button to update the list with the newly added people records.

Famous and Infamous People

Certain famous and infamous historical figures have been created as indexing terms. For example,

in connection to the Holocaust and/or Jewish life:

Hitler, Adolf
Wallenberg, Raoul

Famous and infamous figures should only be indexed when direct interaction with the interviewee or a significant secondary experience is discussed.

Do not index famous figures for commonplace historical discussions (e.g. Hitler, Stalin, etc.).

If the famous or infamous person does not yet exist in the indexing term authority, propose a new term.

If the interviewee had a personal relationship with a famous individual *outside* of a relationship based on the role for which that person became famous (e.g. relative, prewar/pre-genocide teacher, etc.), it is necessary to also create that person in the Family/People in this Testimony spreadsheet and index the Bio person object for the segment.

People's Roles

In certain cases, people's roles are also indexed using generic relationship indexing terms. For example, when

- The discussion concerns a family member whose name is not provided. The Thesaurus contains most family relationships as generic indexing terms (e.g. *brothers*, *sisters*, *fathers*, *mothers*, *extended family members*, etc.).

For example: an interviewee recalls sharing a room in a DP camp with his sister (unclear which sister). The indexing term should be:

- *sisters*

Note: Do not index generic family relationship terms when the names are known/given and specific person can be indexed.

- The role of an individual is discussed in detail.
For example: an interviewee speaks of his rabbi, who used to tutor him before the war (no name is provided). The appropriate indexing term is:
 - *rabbis*
- If the individual is identified by name, the person should also be created in the Family/People in this Testimony spreadsheet and indexed as well.
For example: an interviewee recalls what her grade school teacher Thomas Blau taught her about Palestine.
 - *teachers*
 - *Blau, Thomas* ◇ *teachers*

- The individual is responsible for an act being indexed.
For example: an interviewee recalls how a German guard brutalized his father in the Warsaw ghetto.
 - *German ghetto guards*
 - *ghetto brutal treatment*

Note: Where multiple descriptors for a person apply (e.g. “German kapos,” “female kapos,” “female prisoner functionaries,” “Ukrainian camp guards,” etc.), index as many as are specifically discussed. In the Shoah Foundation’s Holocaust testimonies, separate civilian groups (e.g. Poles, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, etc.) have not been indexed.

Social Groups

According to USCSF indexing methodology, social groups refer to ethnic, national, religious, or other kinds of groups sharing common characteristics.

When interviewees refer to members of social groups, their specific identification may be indicated in the terms for people’s roles (e.g.. *French police and security forces, German soldiers, Japanese government officials, etc.*).

However, often interviewees simply refer to “a French person”, “Germans”, “the Japanese”, etc.. This situation occurs regularly, for example, when interviewees talk about a people as a whole, when he/she refers to people by ethnicity/nationality without specifying the specific roles, when he/she refers to people by ethnicity/nationality when we do not index those roles by ethno-nationality (e.g. aid givers), or when he/she refers to people by ethnicity/nationality when we have not indexed those roles at all (e.g. farmers).

In these cases, indexers should use the term for the social group.
For example,

Germans

Definition: Citizens of Germany and/or people of German ethnicity or nationality. The origin of the name “German” is unknown but its importance in the history of Europe began around 4th century BCE [...].

Scope: Used when members of this people are discussed or when this people is discussed as a whole. Also used people of this ethno-nationality are discussed but their specific roles do not have ethno-national indexing terms (e.g. may be used together with “civilian aid givers”) or when those roles have no terms to cover them at all (e.g. farmers, merchants).

These terms can be used together with other terms to denote what that person or people did.
For example,

Axis defeat civilian response
Germans

Armenians
Develi (Kayseri, Turkey)
hangings
Kayseri (Turkey)
military disciplinary proceedings
Ottoman Empire 1915
sadness

If the ethnicity or nationality of the given group is already specified in a term – for example, “attitudes toward [...]”, “[...] police”, “[...] soldiers”, “[...] government officials”, etc. - then the specific terms should be indexed instead.

For a full list of all the terms for social groups, please consult the Type Hierarchy;

- “people”-- “social groups”

In the Indexing Term Hierarchy, please see:

- “people”--“population categories”--“social groups”

Indexing of social groups was introduced in April 2014.

Indexing Geographic Locations

Index geographic locations when:

- Events being described occurred in that location
- The location is being discussed or described in detail
- A landmark clearly identifying the location is shown in a photograph.

In your geographic indexing, be as specific and accurate as the information given allows you to be.

For a comprehensive list of specific geographic location terms, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- *places*

In the Indexing Term Hierarchy, please see the container:

- *places*

Specific Places

The specific geographic locations discussed in testimonies may be cities, ghettos, camps, forests, and other places. For example,

Auschwitz (Poland : Concentration Camp)(generic)
Lódz (Poland : Ghetto)
Lublin (Poland)

Naliboki Forest
Saarland (Germany : Administrative Unit)

In your geographic indexing, be as specific and as accurate as possible.

If, after a thorough search of the Thesaurus, you cannot find a location indexing term, or cannot ascertain if an existing term in the Thesaurus is the location discussed, propose the location (e.g. Espoonlahti (Finland)).

You can also use broader geo terms (e.g. administrative units, countries) or generic terms (if one exists, e.g. “Kaufering (Germany : Concentration Camp) (generic)”) when you cannot determine the specific location.

Unclear Places

If you are unsure which specific location to index, you have the following options.

1. Propose a New Term

If, after a thorough search of the Thesaurus, you cannot find an indexing term for the place, or you are unsure if the place being discussed matches an existing term in the Thesaurus, please propose a new location.

Please replicate the existing format for cities, camps, and other types of place in the label of your proposed term.

Please add any helpful, relevant information about the place in the Comments field.

2. Use an Administrative Unit Term

Use administrative units when the interviewee indicates that he/she is talking about being near, rather than in, a specific location.

3. Use a Generic Term

Use generic terms when there are two or more places with the same name and you cannot determine which one for the testimony you are working on.

For example, if the interviewee is talking about “Auschwitz” but provides no additional clarification as to which specific Auschwitz camp, use

Auschwitz (Poland : Concentration Camp)(generic)

NOT *Auschwitz I (Poland : Concentration Camp)*

NOT *Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Death Camp)*

NOT *Auschwitz III-Monowitz (Poland : Concentration Camp)*

If a suitable generic term does not exist in the Thesaurus, please propose it.

Annexed and Occupied Countries or Regions

In testimonies where there are discussions of wartime annexations and/or occupations, keep in

mind the following rules:

- Continue to index the country-time term for the original country until the end of the war.
- Do not index the country of the annexing/invading power.
- The country may only be changed after the end of the war or after the formal establishment of a new state.

For example, when there is a discussion of the Soviets occupying Lwów in 1939 and incorporating it into the Soviet Union, it should be indexed as follows (the country remains as Poland):

Lwów (Poland)
Poland 1939 (September 1 - December 31)
Soviet invasion of Poland (September 17, 1939)

Continue to index the original country through the wartime period until the end of the war. For example, when the Germans invade the same city, the country continues to remain as Poland:

German invasion of the Soviet Union (June 22, 1941)
Lwów (Poland)
Poland 1941

After the end of the war, however, the new country may be indexed. For example:

Lwów (Poland)
USSR 1945 (May 7) - 1953 (March 5)

Additional:

In this context of military occupations and retreats, please note the existence of the following indexing term:

interregnum
A power vacuum that occurs, usually in wartime, when one political or military authority leaves and a new authority has not yet arrived to replace it.

Please also note that the various “event terms” for specific annexations and invasions that may be relevant to index as well, for example:

Allied invasion of Normandy (June 6, 1944)
Anschluss (March 13, 1938)
Bulgarian invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece (Apr 6, 1941)
German invasion of the Soviet Union (June 22, 1941)
Italian invasion of Ethiopia (October 3, 1935)
Japanese invasion of China (July 7, 1937)
Polish annexation of the Teschen region (October 1938)
Soviet annexation of the Baltic States (June-August 1940)

If new terms for annexations and invasions are needed, please propose them.

Country-Time Terms

The country-time terms refer to a specific country in either a single year or a time period, e.g.

Austria-Hungary 1914 (July 28) - 1918 (November 10)

Poland 1918 (November 11) - 1939 (August 31)

USSR 1939 (September 1) - 1941 (June 21)

Germany 1933

France 1940

China 1945

Israel 1967 (June 6) - 1973 (October 6)

United States 1945 (May 8) - 2002

For a comprehensive list of country-time indexing terms, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- *places by time*

In the Indexing Term Hierarchy, please explore the container:

- *time*

Single Years

Single-year country-time indexing terms are used when:

- The interviewee describes an event (personal or historical) that took place within a given year and specifically states the year. For example, an interviewee remembers the discussions his family had about leaving Germany in 1938:

flight discussions

Germany 1938

- The interviewee describes a known historical event even if they do not mention the specific year. For example,

Poland 1939

German invasion of Poland (September 1, 1939)

For events that occurred in combatant countries in World War II between September 1, 1939, and May 8, 1945, indexers should use single-year country-time indexing terms (e.g. “Germany 1944,” “United States 1943,” “Hungary 1941”), where appropriate.

Nazi domination or an environment of official Holocaust-related persecution began at a date earlier than September 1, 1939, in several countries or regions. Single-year country-time indexing terms can be used within the indicated time periods for the following countries:

- Germany (January 31, 1933–May 7, 1945)
- Austria (March 13, 1938–May 7, 1945)

- Sudetenland (Czechoslovakia) (October 2, 1938–May 7, 1945)
- Bohemia and Moravia (March 15, 1939–May 7, 1945)
- Saarland (January 13, 1935–May 7, 1945)
- Free City of Danzig (June 1933–May 7, 1945)

In most cases, single-year terms for 1939 are applicable only for the period from September 1, 1939, to December 31, 1939. In most cases, single-year terms for 1945 are only applicable for the period from January 1, 1945, to May 7, 1945.

Time Periods

For all periods in time that are outside of the specific years of World War II, the Holocaust, or other genocides, the appropriate country-time period terms should be used.

The smallest country-time period indexing term should be used to represent the time period being discussed. Do not, however, use several narrow indexing terms in place of a broader (longer time span) country-time indexing term.

During World War II, the Holocaust, or other genocides, a time period may be used (rather than a specific year) when an interviewee talks about events that happened during the war years but does not indicate the exact year/date.

Wartime annexations or occupations (e.g. the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states, Hungarian annexation of Carpatho-Ruthenia, etc.) are not reflected in country-time terms. The previous country continues to be indexed through the wartime period until the end of the war, when a new country may be indexed.

Indexing Place and Time Terms Together

It is recommended to index location terms and country-time terms together in same segment.

For example, if an interviewee continues to talk about Kanzenze sector in Rwanda but no longer during her childhood but rather after the start of the 1994 genocide, even though we had earlier indexed the terms

***Kanzenze (Kanzenze, Kigali, Rwanda : Secteur) (historical)
Rwanda 1973 (July 5) - 1994 (April 6)***

Now, with the new time period, we can repeat the location:

***Kanzenze (Kanzenze, Kigali, Rwanda : Secteur) (historical)
Rwanda 1994 (April 7 - July 19)***

We do this to make it considerably easier for future users to read the geographic and temporal indexing

Still Images

Still images are for capturing visual content in the testimony that is different from the interview itself. For example:

- Photographs, documents, and artifacts
- "Walking tours"
- People introduced on camera
- Prisoner tattoos
- Injuries

The first step is to capture an image using the Still Image button underneath the video player:

- Find the image you want to capture a still of and pause the video.
- Hit the Still Image button. The pop-up box below will appear:
- If necessary, adjust the image (Current Position) by moving the time code forward or back slightly by hitting + or -.
- Optional: write a text description of the image.
- Still Type: Interviewee Icon: see next page.
- Hit OK.

Interviewee Stills

For every testimony you work on, please create a still image of the interviewee. This image of the interviewee will be used to represent this testimony in USC Shoah Foundation's public search tools (VHA, IWitness). To create the interviewee still:

- Click on the Still Image button
- Checking the Still Type - Interviewee Icon box (for single interviewee testimonies, you can only do this once)
- If you do not intend to create an interviewee still, leave the box blank.

Try to avoid capturing the interviewee in the middle of strong displays of emotion and choose a respectful image from the video testimony.

It is recommended to capture the interviewee still frame at the start of the interview, after the camera has focused on the interviewee's face but before he or she has begun speaking. That way, it is easier to capture a face at rest.

Verifying Images

When the updated image appears in the lower right Stills grid, please verify it by highlighting the image in the grid and pressing the View Still button under the grid.

The updated image should appear in a new tab.

This is a real-time image grab: make sure that the image you see is the image you expect!

After capturing and verifying the images, it important to index this content appropriately.

Photographs, Documents, and Artifacts

There are three steps for indexing photographs, documents or artifacts shown during a testimony:

1) *Still Frames*

Create a still frame for each image shown by clicking the Still Frame button. This marks one frame of video that can be utilized as a still picture.

Always try to capture an image of the entire photograph or document/artifact. If a close-up view of that same object is presented, capture a close-up as a still image as well.

2) *Indexing Terms*

In addition to creating a still frame, you must also index terms that describe the items shown.

Choose a term from two broad categories denoting what the item is and when it was created or procured:

[year(s)] photographs (stills)
[year(s)] documents and artifacts (stills)

When applicable, index what the item is more specifically, for example:

badges and armbands (stills)
camp and prison artifacts (stills)
churches (stills)
class photographs (stills)
concentration camps (stills)

For example, a photograph of the interviewee's house in 1931 should be indexed as follows:

1931 photographs (stills)
family homes (stills)

When an interviewee shows on camera a degree certificate from the 1970s, the following terms should be used:

1970s documents and artifacts (stills)
education-related documents (stills)

For the complete list of stills terms, please explore the Type Hierarchy:

- “objects”—“information objects”—“documents and artifacts”
- “objects”—“information objects”—“still photographs”
- “objects”—“information objects”—“still photographs by time”

Or browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “still and moving images”

3) People

Index who is featured in the photo or people directly connected to the document/artifact. If the interviewee is in the photograph, please index:

interviewee photographs (stills)

[Do NOT index the name of the interviewee from the People in this Testimony box.] Create all people mentioned in the context of the genocide or pre-genocide life during the photo section on the Family/People in This Testimony spreadsheet. When relevant content exists, also index them.

Because of time constraints, it is not always possible to index all people. Therefore, it is important, that family photographs are always indexed with the appropriate of the following terms:

pre-Rwandan Tutsi Genocide photographs (stills)

pre-World War II family photographs (stills)

World War II family photographs (stills)

post-liberation family photographs (stills)

post-Rwandan Genocide photographs (stills)

post-World War II family photographs (stills)

undated family photographs (stills)

Note: Try to ensure the still frame, relevant indexing terms, and people that relate to a single image are all in the same segment – even when the discussion about that photograph, document, or artifact continues into another segment.

Note: If a substantive story is told on the audio track, the story may also be indexed according to the guidelines followed for the body of the interview.

Note: If the photograph shows a noteworthy landmark of a city or town, then the town indexing term can be included.

Note: If the photograph is of a soldier in uniform or of a military decoration or medal, then an “[nationality] armed forces” indexing term should be used in addition to “*military and police uniforms photographs (stills)*” or “*military decorations (stills)*.”

Note: If the photograph was taken under odd or rare circumstances (for example, in a camp or ghetto during the war), then aspects of those circumstances should be indexed (such as the camp or ghetto name).

“Walking Tours”

As part of some testimonies, the interviewee, interviewer and camera crew leave the main interview location and go to a particular location and talk about events that transpired there. In such cases, it important to:

Create a Still Frame

This still frame should capture the interviewee in the specific location. If the interviewee to several locations, you should create a still frame for each one.

Index Terms

Index the following term:

location video footage

Definition: Videotaped footage of postwar visits home or to sites of persecution, such as massacre sites or locations of former concentration camps or ghettos. In most cases, such footage is in the form of a walking tour conducted by the interviewee.

In addition, terms for time and place should be indexed.

If applicable, a wartime country-time terms and other relevant content or event term may also be indexed (e.g. name of former ghetto, the terms for a specific massacre).

If applicable, terms such as *postwar persecution site visits* or *postwar visits home* may also be indexed.

See also the terms:

broadcast footage

Definition: Broadcasted television or radio footage that is played during the testimony.

home movies

Definition: Filmed materials on any form of media (film, videotape, etc.) made by the interviewee or his/her family members.

miscellaneous footage

Definition: Non-interview footage of various kinds.

Scope: Used in conjunction with relevant country-time terms and location terms.

People Introduced on Camera

In some testimonies, interviewees introduce on camera family members, friends, or other people relevant to their testimony. In such cases, it important to:

Create a Still Frame

This still frame should capture the interviewee and the person or people introduced. When people are introduced in separate groupings, you should create a still frame for each new group of people.

Index Terms

Index the relevant term that describes the particular kind of introduction:

aid giver introductions

Definition: Sections of testimonies where the people who aided interviewees in the context of genocides and/or crimes against humanity appear on camera.

aid recipient introductions

Definition: Sections of testimonies where the interviewees' aid recipients appear on camera.

liberator introductions

Definition: Sections of testimonies where survivors' liberators appear on camera.

loved ones' introductions

Definition: Sections of the audiovisual testimonies where interviewees introduce family members and/or friends on camera.

Index People

The names of the people who are introduced (excluding the interviewee) should also be indexed.

Note: If the people introduced start to talk at length about their experiences those terms should also be indexed, e.g.

loved ones' introductions
intergenerational trauma

Prisoner Tattoos

When an interviewees shows on camera a prisoner tattoo, please:

1. Create a Still Frame.
2. Also index the term

prisoner tattoos (stills)

Injuries

When an interviewees shows scars or other injuries from the genocide or event of mass violence that he/she witnessed, please:

1. Create a Still Frame.
2. Index the term:

injuries (stills)

Locator Terms

You have already noticed that indexing terms not only consist of simple one-word topics but also sometimes have multiple words. Often, the same topic is repeated with a word or words in front adding a particular context. We call these terms “locator terms”.

Drawing on the experience of indexing large numbers of Holocaust testimonies and realizing the need to provide more sophisticated access, we created 10 groups of “locator terms” to describe some of the main areas of experience during the years of persecution and immediately afterwards:

camp...
deportation...
forced labor battalion...
forced march...
ghetto...
hiding.../hiding-related...
prison...
refugee camp...
resistance group...
transfer...

So, for example, this means that when an interviewee is talking about the food in the Auschwitz main camp in 1941 you should index not the general term “food” but

camp food
Auschwitz I (Poland : Concentration Camp)
Poland 1941

If an interviewee discusses how he was able to keep track of time over the several days of his deportation from Uzhorod ghetto to Birkenau, the correct indexing terms are:

deportation time awareness
deportation to Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Death Camp)
deportation from Uzhorod (Podkarpatska Rus, Czechoslovakia : Ghetto)
Czechoslovakia 1944
Poland 1944

If an interviewee is speaking of her hunger as she and others were marched from Ayntab during the Armenian Genocide, you should index

deportation from Gaziantep (Gaziantep, Turkey)
forced march hunger
Ottoman Empire 1915

Note that the “forced march...” locator term is more accurate here than the a “deportation...” locator term.

As soon as the interviewee stops talking about any of the 10 contexts of the locator terms, then you will revert to using the simple, non-locator, terms.

To explore the locator terms in more depth, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “captivity”—“camp experiences”
- “captivity”—“ghetto experiences”
- “captivity”—“prison experiences”
- “discrimination responses”—“adaptation and survival”—“hiding”
- “discrimination responses”—“resistance”—“resistance activities”
- “forced labor”—“military labor battalion experiences”
- “movement”—“forced movement experiences”—“deportation experiences”
- “movement”—“forced movement experiences”—“forced march experiences”
- “movement”—“forced movement experiences”—“transfer experiences”
- “refugee experiences”—“refugee camp experiences”

As we move on to the sections on forced movement, ghettos, camps, and other related experiences, locator terms will become a central part of your indexing.

Family

In many audiovisual testimonies, there are lengthy discussions about the interviewee’s family. Sometimes, it is sufficient to index only the names of the people being discussed in the appropriate segments. However, sometimes you will also need to index pertinent content terms as well. Please also familiarize yourself with some of the main indexing terms about family.

family life

Definition: Aspects of family interactions such as relationships with immediate family members, family daily routines, and visits to family members and relatives.

wartime family interactions

Definition: Wartime interactions between family members that fall outside the patterns of routine family life (i.e. interaction under false identity, during flight, in Soviet exile, in restrictive housing, in protected houses, etc.).

See also:

camp family interactions
deportation family interactions
forced labor battalion family interactions
forced march family interactions
ghetto family interactions
hiding-related family interactions
prison family interactions
refugee camp family interactions
transfer family interactions

loved ones' contacts

Definition: Communication or encounters between the interviewee and loved ones

separated during genocide, crimes against humanity and/or war.

loved ones' separations

Definition: Voluntary and involuntary splitting up of family members and close friends; also applies to discussions of the decision to separate from loved ones. Not to be confused with the term "marital dissolutions."

See also:

loved ones' togetherness decisions

Definition: Discussions of a decision to stay with family members and/or close friends rather than to separate.

loved ones' final contacts

Definition: Last encounters between the interviewees and loved ones separated during genocide, crimes against humanity and/or war.

tracing loved ones

Definition: Efforts by interviewees to locate family members or friends from whom they were separated during war, genocide, and/or crimes against humanity. This includes attempts to obtain information about the fate of loved ones.

loved ones' renewed contacts

Definition: Restored communication or first reunions between interviewees and loved ones separated during genocide, crimes against humanity and/or war.

family member restoration

Definition: The retrieval of family members who were living with or being raised by others. For example, the tracing and recovering of children brought up Christian by a family who cared for them during the Holocaust.

family history

Definition: The narrative accounts and genealogies that trace the ancestry, relationships, and experiences of a family.

family businesses

Definition: A place of employment owned by a member of members of a family.

See also:

fathers' occupations

mothers' occupations

childrens' occupations, etc.

family homes

Definition: The prewar or pre-genocide housing or dwelling place inhabited by the interviewee and his/her family.

In the Indexing Term hierarchy, browse to the container "family life". Please double-click and read the definition of each of the terms inside.

Schooling

Discussions of schooling are a part of many testimonies. The first thing here is to differentiate between discussions of schools and education.

schools

Definition: Institutions where instruction is given in both general and specialized fields of learning.

Scope: Used for discussions of schools and the attendance of schools. If the discussion is more about organized instruction and study process, see "education."

education

Definition: The organized instruction and study process by which an individual acquires knowledge, from elementary school through college/university.

Scope: For discussions of professional or vocational education, see the terms "professional training," "vocational training," or "apprenticeships." If the discussion is more about the institutions where instruction is given, see "schools."

For example, an interviewee remembers the religious instruction she was taught and nuns who taught her:

Catholic education
Catholic clergy and monastics

For example, a survivor talks about attending the Mir yeshiva before World War II:

Mir (Poland)
Poland 1918 (November 11) - 1939 (August 31)
yeshivot

For discussions of both the place and the things studied, it is possible to index schools and education together.

Please see also the following additional and frequently encountered terms:

Beth Jacob schools
camp education
camp Jewish education
camp study
Catholic schools
Christian education
Christian schools
Eastern Orthodox schools
education interruption
ghetto education
ghetto Jewish education

ghetto study
hiding-related education
Holocaust education
Jewish schools
prison education
prison study
Protestant schools
refugee camp education
refugee camp Jewish education
Rwandan Tutsi Genocide education
yeshivot

Religion

Religion is a major part of the lives of many interviewees, and this is reflected by indexing terms in the Thesaurus. There are not only for the religions in general, specific denominations and sects, but also for various kinds of religious organizations.

Some of the most commonly used terms relate to the personal religious identities, practices, and beliefs of interviewees. It is important to distinguish between these different types of discussions.

Identity

For discussions about a person's sense of belonging to a particular religion in general and/or a specific denomination in particular, please see the following main terms and their definitions:

Christian identity

Definition: A sense of sharing a common and distinctive heritage, belief, or kinship with a group whose members make reference to Jesus in relation to divine truth and a way of salvation.

Jewish identity

Definition: The identification of individual Jews with Judaism as a faith, culture, ethnic, or political ideology. Jewish identity has historically been formed by the thinking within the Jewish community, as well as by the feelings directed toward the community by outside groups.

religious identity

Definition: A person's religious or spiritual identification when he/she does not proclaim affiliation with any particular religious sect or branch of religious thought.

These terms can be paired with the specific religious denomination or group. For example,

Christian identity + Roman Catholic Church
Jewish identity + Sephardic Jewry

Practice

For descriptions of interviewees' religious practices, see the following terms and definitions:

Buddhist religious observances

Definition: The practice of the religious customs and celebration of the religious holidays of Buddhism. The composition and role of customs and observances vary substantially in the different Buddhist sects, movements, and denominations.

Christian religious observances

Definition: The observance of Christian religious customs and holidays. The composition and role of customs and observances vary substantially in the different Christian sects, movements, and denominations.

Islamic religious observances

Definition: The practice of the religious customs and celebration of the religious holidays of Islam. The composition and role of customs and observances vary substantially in the different Islamic sects, movements, and denominations.

Jewish religious observances

Definition: The observance of Jewish religious and cultural customs and holidays.

religious observances

Definition: A person's practice of religion, when he/she does not proclaim affiliation with any particular religious sect or branch of religious thought or when that affiliation falls outside the main religions.

For example, an interviewee who is a Catholic talking about celebrating Christmas may be indexed as follows:

Christian religious observances***Christmas******Roman Catholic Church***

The indexing of a description of the food served at a Passover seder in a Lubavitcher Hasidic household looks like this:

food***Jewish religious observance******Lubavitcher Hasidism******Passover******Beliefs***

When interviewees focus on the concepts, teachings, scriptural verses, and other aspects of their particular religious faith, the terms for religious beliefs should be indexed. For example:

Buddhist religious beliefs

Definition Religious tenets, teachings, and doctrines that are part of Buddhism or are associated with a Buddhist sect, movement, or denomination.

Christian religious beliefs

Definition: Religious tenets, teachings, and doctrines that are part of Christianity or are

associated with a Christian sect, movement, or denomination.

Jewish religious beliefs

Definition: Religious tenets, teachings, and principles that are part of Judaism.

To gain a deeper knowledge of the terms relating to religion, please browse the Type hierarchy:
 “activities”—“religious observances”;
 “concepts”—“religions”;
 “organizations”—“religious organizations”;
 “people”—“religious personnel”;
 “places”—“miscellaneous places”—“churches,” “mosques,” and “generic religious places.”

In the Indexing Term hierarchy, please explore:
 “religion and philosophy” container;
 “organizations”—“religious organizations.”

Politics

Similar to religion, politics is a significant topic for many interviews, and this too is reflected in the Thesaurus. There are indexing terms for political philosophies, parties, and organizations.

Some of the most commonly used terms relate to the personal political identity and activities. It is important to distinguish between these different types of discussions.

Identity

For discussions about a person’s sense of belonging to a particular brand of politics, please use the term:

political identity

Definition: A sense of one’s identification with a particular set of political beliefs, practices, actions, or policies.

This term can be paired with the political ideology or party. For example,

political identity + Communism

political identity + Parti Libéral (Rwanda)

Activity

For descriptions of interviewees’ involvement in politics, the central term is:

political activities

Definition: The practices and policies of individuals or groups attempting to acquire and exercise political power. Political activities can include revolutionary and/or reformist agitation, partisan electoral efforts, interest group lobbying, and actual lawmaking.

Please also read the definitions of the following more specific terms:

anti-fascist political activities
anti-Nazi political activities
camp political activities
conscientious objection
dissident activities
electoral activities
ghetto political activities
legislative activities
lobbying activities
political demonstrations
refugee camp political activities

Once again, these terms can be indexed in combination with each other and/or with a specific political party or movement.

To gain a deeper knowledge of the terms relating to politics, please browse the Type hierarchy: “activities”—“political observances”; “concepts”—“political ideologies”; “organizations”—“political organizations”; “people”—“administrative personnel.”

In the Indexing Term hierarchy, please explore: “politics” container; “organizations”—“political parties” and “political organizations.”

Military

Experiences of military life are central to liberator testimonies but sometimes also form a smaller part of those survivors and other experience groups—whether because they too served in an army or because they encountered armies or soldiers at some point.

For a full list of military terms, please explore the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- "government"--"military"--"military service"

Armed Forces

You will find terms for the relevant armies, such as:

German armed forces

Definition: The army, navy, and air force of Germany.

Ottoman armed forces

Definition: The army, navy, and air force of the Ottoman Empire.

Soviet armed forces

Definition: The army, navy, and air force of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

In the case of civil wars, these terms go beyond the basic *country + armed forces* formula. For example,

Forces armées nationales Khmères

Definition: The Forces armées nationales Khmères (FANK, or Khmer National Armed Forces) were the official armed forces during the Khmer Republic from 1970 to 1975. They succeeded the Royal Khmer Armed Forces (FARK). Following the coup of 1970, Lon Nol mobilized recruits and grew the army to 150,000 to 200,000 by the end of 1970. The FANK played a key role in the Cambodian civil war, fighting against the Front uni national du Kampuchéa (FUNK) coalition made up of pro-Sihanouk, Khmer Rouge, and various leftist opposition groups. The FANK received significant support from the United States. FANK soldiers committed a number of human rights violations against civilians, in particular supporters of Sihanouk, citizens of Vietnamese background, and communist sympathizers. These crimes helped drive many people to support Pol Pot. The army ceased to exist following the collapse of the Republic in spring 1975 and the takeover by the Khmer Rouge.

Forces Armées Rwandaises

Definition: The national army of Rwanda from independence until July 1994. Originally created by a 10 May 1963 law as L'Armée Rwandaise (Rwandan Army), it became the Forces Armées Rwandaises in the 1970s.

Kuomintang armed forces

Definition: The army, navy, and/or air force of the Chinese Nationalist Party (Kuomintang).

For discussions of national units within armies of other countries, see the military units terms, e.g.

Armenian Legion (World War I)

Definition: A military unit created during World War I by France and the United Kingdom, comprised primarily of Armenian volunteers. Founded on November 15, 1916, the first recruits of the Armenian Legion (Légion arménienne or Légion d'Orient as it was originally called; not to be confused with the Armenische Legion, a military unit in the German Army during World War II), which included volunteers from the United States, Europe, and survivors of the genocide, overseen mainly by French officers, underwent training in Cyprus throughout 1917 before being despatched in the spring of 1918 to assist the Allied armies struggling to dislodge German-Ottoman forces entrenched in Palestine. The Armenian Legion distinguished itself during the Allied victory over the Germans and Ottomans at Arara in September 1918. After the end of the war, the Legion was assigned occupation duties in Cilicia, a territory at the tip of the northeastern Mediterranean that was slated to go to France in accordance with the Sykes-Picot Treaty of 1916. Relations with the Armenian troops and the Muslim natives of Cilicia deteriorated over the course of the next two years, with French authorities disbanding a number of units for real or perceived offenses and dissolving the Legion completely by the end of 1920.

Polish units

Definition: Military units comprised of Polish nationals under the auspices of the French, British or Soviet armed forces.

After the Polish collapse in September 1939, the Polish army became an army-in-exile.

In the West, remnants of the army fled to Hungary and Romania and later regrouped in France under the French Army. After the French surrender in 1940, around 19,000 Polish soldiers reached Britain. The Polskie Sily Zbrojne (PSZ, or Polish Armed Forces) were formed in August 1940 led by General Sikorski under the operational control of the British military. These units later fought in North Africa and Europe.

In the East, two separate armies were created: "Anders Army" and the Soviet Polish forces. The Polish-Soviet Agreement of August 1941 enabled the formation of a Polish fighting force comprised of former POWs and deportees under the command of General Anders. Initially under Soviet command, Anders Army was evacuated from the USSR in 1942 and moved, via Iran and Iraq, to join the British Army in Palestine.

Subsequently, the Soviet government created Polish units within the Soviet army: first the Kosciuszko Infantry Division in 1943, which expanded into the larger Armia Polska (AP, or Polish Army) in 1944; during the liberation of Poland, this force incorporated the Armia Ludowa resistance group and became the Ludowe Wojsko Polskie (LWP, or Polish People's Army). These forces were led by General Berling and fought in the western USSR, Poland, and Germany.

See also: ***Anders Army***

Russian units

Definition: Military units comprised of Russian nationals that served in the German forces during World War II. The word 'Vlasovtsy or 'Vlasovites' is commonly used to refer to any Russian deemed to have collaborated with Germans during WW II. Soviet General Vlasov, captured by the Germans in 1942, attempted to convince the German command to create a "Russian Army of Liberation" (ROA) fighting on the German side to overthrow Stalin. Russians who fought in the Wehrmacht and recognized Vlasov as their leader often sewed ROA insignia onto their uniforms. However, such an army never officially existed and it was not until January 1945 that the Germans sanctioned the creation of two Russian divisions under Vlasov's command (600th and 650th Panzer-Grenadier Divisions of the Wehrmacht). After briefly engaging the Soviet army in combat, however, the first division disobeyed German orders and retreated. Hoping to be viewed favorably by the Americans, this division even assisted the Czech uprising against the Germans in Prague on May 5-7, 1945. After the war, Vlasov and other leading figures in the two divisions were nevertheless repatriated to the USSR and executed for treason in 1946.

Units such as these should be indexed in the same segment as the relevant armed forces, e.g.

Armenian Legion (World War I) + French armed forces

British armed forces + Polish units

German armed forces + Russian units

To see a full list of military organizations terms, please browse the Type Hierarchy:

- "organizations"—"military organizations"

Soldiers

In addition to the terms for armies, there are terms for the individuals serving in those armies, e.g.

Forces Armées Rwandaises soldiers

Definition: Soldiers serving in the Forces Armées Rwandaises.

German soldiers

Definition: Soldiers serving in the armed forces of Germany.

Kuomintang soldiers

Definition: Soldiers serving in the Koumintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) armed forces.

Ottoman soldiers

Definition: Soldiers serving in the armed forces of the Ottoman Empire.

Soviet soldiers

Definition: Soldiers serving in the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

Prisoners of War

Soldiers who are captured by another army are indexed as prisoners of war. For example:

prisoners of war

Definition: Soldiers who were captured during wartime combat and held in enemy captivity.

Scope: Used for discussions of prisoners of war who are not identified by nationality or ethnicity.

Soviet prisoners of war

Definition: Soviet soldiers who were captured during wartime combat and held in enemy captivity.

The term for the act of capturing, or being captured by, another soldier is:

military personnel capture

Definition: The capture of personnel of an armed forces by personnel of an opposing armed forces during military operations.

When someone describes capturing or being captured by another soldier, index this term in the same segment as terms for the capturing soldiers and the captured prisoner of war, e.g.

German soldiers + military personnel capture + Soviet prisoners of war

Military Service

When an interviewee talks about his/her own service in an army, please index the following term:

military service

Definition: The period of time spent by the interviewee in an army, navy, and/or air force.

Scope: Used in conjunction with the relevant armed forces term.

If the interviewee talks about his/her time on the front line of the battlefield, please index:

front-line military service

Definition: Any tasks or assignments in military units (including Hungarian labor battalions) operating in combat zones.

Scope: Used in conjunction with the relevant armed forces (or forced labor battalions) term.

Both terms should always be together with the relevant *armed forces* term. For example:

Australian armed forces + military service

*Japanese-American soldiers + military service + United States armed forces
front-line military service + Soviet States armed forces*

Other relevant terms include:

air combat

conscientious objection

deserters

land combat

military absence without leave

military and police uniforms (stills)

military discharge

military training

military uniforms

war casualties

water combat

weapons

See also the terms for military operations and specific battles.

Awareness

When interviewees talk about how much or little they knew about transpiring events, we index *awareness* terms.

Some of the most frequently encountered *awareness* terms are:

politico-military event awareness

Definition: The contemporary level of knowledge and understanding regarding political and military events.

deportation awareness

Definition: The level of knowledge and understanding regarding deportations and/or transfers.

mass murder awareness

Definition: The level of knowledge and understanding regarding genocidal mass killings at the time that they were taking place.

A second set of terms relates to interviewee's awareness of time while they were experiencing events of mass violence. For example:

deportation time awareness

Definition: The perception of time that individuals had during deportation, e.g. a lack of awareness of the passage of time, etc.

camp time awareness

Definition: The perception of time by camp inmates, e.g., either feeling that one was in a timeless situation or finding different ways of keeping track of time in a camp.

Jewish holiday awareness

Definition: A perception of time based solely on an awareness of the Jewish calendar and its annual cycle of consecrated agricultural and religious festivals.

To see a full list of awareness terms, please browse the Type Hierarchy:

- “emotions and thoughts”—“awareness”

To see a full list of time awareness terms, please explore the Type Hierarchy:

- “emotions and thoughts”—“time awareness”

Attitudes

When interviewees express their feelings toward, and/or opinions about, people, countries, and other matters, please index them using the *attitudes toward...* terms.

The attitudes terms are for when interviewees’ give strongly positive or negative opinions about others. A discussion of the incredible gratitude to the United States an interviewee feels for the life he/she has lived since immigrating there can be indexed as

attitudes toward the United States and/or Americans

Adding the term ***gratitude*** in the same segment may also be appropriate (see the section on Emotions).

Similarly, a discussion of the intense hostility to the United States an interviewee feels because he/she was prevented from immigrating there can be indexed as

attitudes toward the United States and/or Americans

Adding the term ***antipathy*** in the same segment may also be appropriate (see the section on Emotions).

To explore the full list of attitudes terms, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “emotions and thoughts”—“attitudes”—“attitudes toward concepts”
- “emotions and thoughts”—“attitudes”—“attitudes toward others”

The attitudes indexing terms can be found in the Indexing Term Hierarchy under:

- “feelings and thoughts”—“attitudes”.

Contemplations

This section focuses on three related set of indexing terms: decisions, discussions, and reflections. Please double-click on each listed term and read its definition.

Decisions

The “decisions terms” are used to describe certain crucial kinds of decisions interviewees participated in or witnessed:

aid giving decisions
escape decisions
flight decisions
Gacaca court participation decisions
hiding-related decisions
loved ones' togetherness decisions
migration decisions
resistance decisions
revenge decisions
sexual activity decisions
suicide decisions

It important to differentiate a description of the act itself from the decision term, e.g.

escapes

Definition: Successful efforts to get away from confinement or incarceration.

escape decisions

Definition: Determinations about whether to free or attempt to free oneself from confinement or incarceration.

resistance

Definition: Acts carried out by civilians intended to contravene the policies of, or undermine the authority or stability of occupying powers and/or powers committing genocide and/or crimes against humanity.

resistance decisions

Definition: Determinations about whether to carry out acts intended to contravene the policies of, or undermine the authority or stability of, occupying and/or genocidal powers, or as an attempt to survive genocide.

Decisions terms should be preferred to discussions terms when the interviewee focuses on the decision made (or not made).

To explore the full list of decisions terms, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “emotions and thoughts”--“decisions”

The decisions terms can also be found in the Indexing Term Hierarchy under:

- “feelings and thoughts”--“decisions”

Discussions

The “discussions terms” are used to describe the discussions about various topics that interviewees participated in or witnessed:

abortion discussions
escape discussions
flight discussions
hiding-related discussions
migration discussions
religious conversion discussions
rescue discussions
resistance discussions
suicide discussions

It is important to differentiate a description of the act itself from the discussion term, e.g.

hiding

Definition: Physical concealment in order to survive or to engage in an unsanctioned activity.

hiding-related discussions

Definition: Conversations that dealt with the merits and/or dangers of individuals physically concealing themselves and/or their identity in order to survive or to engage in an unsanctioned activity.

suicides

Definition: The intentional taking of one's own life.

suicide discussions

Definition: Conversations of the possibility of committing suicide.

Discussions terms should be preferred to decisions terms when the interviewee focuses on the ways in which people would discuss a topic (rather than what they decided).

To explore the full list of discussions terms, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “emotions and thoughts”--“discussions”

The discussions terms can also be found in the Indexing Term Hierarchy under:

- “feelings and thoughts”--“discussions”

Reflections

There are several indexing terms that aim to describe various ways in which interviewees reflect on their experiences.

For example,

Holocaust faith issues

Definition: The impact of the Holocaust on a survivor's religious or spiritual beliefs.

survival explanations

Definition: Perceptions or explanations that survivors discuss in their effort to elucidate, determine, or justify how or why they survived.

future message

Definition: Words expressed by interviewees relating to future generations, including their hopes for humanity, country, and family.

It is good practice to index reflections terms in the same segment as other terms to characterize them, e.g.

future message
hope

attitudes toward perpetrators
perpetrator remorse
post-Armenian Genocide reflections

To explore the full list of reflections terms, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “emotions and thoughts”--“reflections”

The reflections terms can also be found in the Indexing Term Hierarchy under:

- “feelings and thoughts”--“reflections”

Emotions

While the USCSF thesaurus always contained a small number of specific terms for emotions (“abandonment feelings”, “death fears”, “helplessness feelings”, “hiding discovery fears”, “Jewish identity exposure fears”, “sexual assault fears”, “Sinti and Roma identity exposure fears”, “survivor guilt”, “Tutsi identity exposure fears”), a great deal of discussion was left largely unindexed. In April 2014, in connection with the indexing of the collection of the San Francisco/Bay Area Jewish Family and Children’s Services, whose founders were practicing psychologists, we greatly expanded the number of available terms for emotions.

To explore the full list of emotions, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “emotions and thoughts”--“emotions”.

The emotions indexing terms can be found in the Indexing Term Hierarchy under:

- “feelings and thoughts”--“emotions”.

Index the emotions terms when the focus of the discussion is the emotion. The point is to capture what the interviewee openly, and in an extended fashion, describes.

Avoid trying to capture every emotional nuance of every discussion. Furthermore, it is important not to infer or project emotions, or to editorialize.

For example, an extended discussion which includes the words “I felt so angry about...” may be a good match for the term anger.

anger

Definition: A continuum of feelings ranging from annoyance and irritation to fury and rage. These feelings are usually directed toward a specific source (e.g. a person or situation).

From a neuroscientific perspective, anger is a state of mounting an aggressive response or reaction to an external threat to homeostasis (the body's self-regulation of its health). Anger is defined as an unpleasant and slightly aroused experience. In his treatise Ethics (1677), the philosopher Spinoza referred to anger as "[t]he endeavor to inflict harm on a person whom we hate."

Similarly, when an interviewee uses related words such as "furious", "enraged", etc., in a detailed description of his/her emotional state, the term "anger" may also apply.

However, if an interviewee talks at length about how he/she "hates the [name of ethno-national group]...", do not index the term "anger"—that would be the kind of projection or inference we are trying to avoid. Instead, the following combination would be appropriate:

antipathy
attitudes toward [...]

Please note some of the subtle distinctions between emotions indexing terms. For example,

compassion

Definition: A feeling of concern for, or participation with, the suffering of another and a desire to rectify it.

Compassion, sympathy, and empathy can be considered as part of a continuum. Compassion may be regarded as the desire to help a person having witnessed their pain; sympathy as recognition of another person's suffering, without the mapping of the stimulus to one's own body; and empathy as the impulse to place oneself in someone else's position and to map their bodily state onto one's own.

From the perspective of neuroscience, compassion is related to the desire to witness someone's pain, and in reaction, feel an impulse to restore the person's homeostatic balance.

In his treatise Ethics (1677), the philosopher Spinoza refers to compassion simply as "[p]ain which arises from another's harm."

sympathy

Definition: Sympathy is recognition of another person's suffering, without the mapping of the stimulus to one's own body.

Sympathy, compassion, and empathy can be considered as part of a continuum. Sympathy may be regarded as recognition of another person's suffering, without the mapping of the stimulus to one's own body; compassion as the desire to help a person having witnessed their pain; and empathy as the impulse to place oneself in someone else's position and to map their bodily state onto one's own.

empathy

Definition: The impulse to place oneself in someone else's position to feel their pain or perspective, i.e. to map their bodily state onto one's own.

Empathy, sympathy, and compassion can be considered as part of a continuum. Empathy may be regarded as the impulse to place oneself in someone else's position and to map their bodily state onto one's own, sympathy as recognition of another person's suffering, without the mapping of the stimulus to one's own body; and compassion as the desire to help a person having witnessed their pain.

The emotions terms do not have to apply only to the interviewee, but also to other people, as discussed in the testimony.

When possible, index the emotions terms in conjunction with other terms. For example,

desensitization
hiding-related living conditions
hiding-related psychological reactions

attitudes toward aid givers
attitudes toward humanity
love
survival explanations

attitudes toward collaboration and/or collaborators
post-World War II reflections
schadenfreude

If necessary, propose further new terms, as needed.

Psychological Reactions

Related to the emotions terms are the *psychological reactions* terms.

For example,

bereavement-related psychological reactions
Definition: Explicit discussions of a psychological reaction to the loss of loved ones. A psychological reaction comprises thoughts or feelings and can have physiological manifestations (e.g., vomiting, insomnia, heart palpitations).

It is good practice to index psychological reactions terms in the same segment as other terms to characterize them, e.g.

bereavement-related psychological reactions
sadness
depression

post-traumatic stress syndrome
Rwandan Tutsi Genocide-related psychological reactions

To explore the full list of psychological reactions terms, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “emotions and thoughts”--“psychological reactions”

The psychological reactions terms can also be found in the Indexing Term Hierarchy under:

- “feelings and thoughts”--“psychological reactions”

Motivations

Discussions of the reasons people participated in violence and aid giving are of great interest. The two main terms are:

violence participation motivations

Definition: Individual or group-based perceptions of why individuals participate in genocide, crimes against humanity, and other forms of mass violence. Participation does not necessarily denote only killing, but may also include joining in a killing group, giving resources to facilitate violence, and providing secondary functions necessary for the violence to occur (such as aiding with holding down victims, cordoning off sites of genocide, etc.). Motivations are almost never singular: multiple motivations often overlap and can change over time.

aid giving motivations

Definition: The reasons why people gave help to those being persecuted in the context of genocide and/or crimes against humanity.

When possible, these terms should be indexed in the same segment as other relevant terms that characterize the motivation, such as the attitudes terms, the emotions terms, or the following:

authority obedience (motivation)

coercion (motivation)

grievances (motivation)

material gain (motivation)

peer pressure (motivation)

security (motivation)

status gain (motivation)

To explore the full list of motivations, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “emotions and thoughts”—“motivations”

The motivations indexing terms can also be found in the Indexing Term Hierarchy under:

- “feelings and thoughts”—“motivations”

Physical Sensations

Related to the emotions terms are the *physical sensations* terms: the five senses, pain, thirst, and hunger.

For example,

sight

Definition: One of the five classical senses, along with sound, smell, taste, and touch.

It is good practice to index physical sensations terms in the same segment as other terms to characterize them, e.g.

civilian aid givers

farms
hunger
pain
sustenance provision

Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Death Camp)
camp first impressions
Holocaust-related psychological reactions
Poland 1944
smell

To explore the full list of senses and sensations, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “conditions”--“health conditions”--“physical sensations”

The senses and sensations indexing terms can also be found in the Indexing Term Hierarchy under:

- “feelings and thoughts”--“physical sensations”

Movement

In indexing movement, we distinguish between two broad categories: voluntary movement and forced movement. Movement is only indexed when sufficient content exists.

Voluntary Movement

Migration

Migration is defined as legally or illegally leaving or entering a country for any reason other than an attempt to evade perceived or actual Holocaust- and/or genocide-related persecution.

Locator Terms: There are no specific locator terms for the migration experience. Use the simple (non-locator) terms.

For example, a discussion of what someone ate and what the weather was like while he/she was immigrating from Germany to the USA would be indexed as follows:

food
environmental conditions
migration from Germany
migration to the United States

For further exploration of the terms relating to migration, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “movement”--“migration experiences”

1) *Migration From/To*

When sufficient content exists, index movement through all applicable countries with the

appropriate country-time containers. For example, an interviewee discusses moving from France to Australia after the war.

Australia 1945 (May 8) – 1948 (May 13)
France 1945 (May 8) – 1958 (September 27)
migration from France
migration to Australia

For brief discussions of locations traveled through within a country during a migration do not index the locations. Instead, use the indexing term “domestic migration routes”.

When survivors name the countries through which they traveled, but do not discuss events in those countries in any significant detail, do not index migration terms or country-time containers. Instead, use the indexing term “international migration routes”

Note: If the interviewee states the name of the ship on which he or she traveled, please index or propose the ship’s name. For example, if the interviewee talks about traveling on the Exodus, then include the “Exodus (ship)” term in the segment.

2) *Internal Migration*

When an interviewee talks about moving from one place to another within a single country, please use the following term:

migration (domestic)

Definition: The act of moving within a country, legally or illegally, for any reason other than an attempt to evade perceived or actual persecution.

3) *Illegal Migration*

If an interviewee explains that his/her migration was not legal, then three terms should also be considered:

illegal immigration

Definition: The act of entering a country unlawfully or without the government’s authorization.

illegal emigration

Definition: The act of leaving a country unlawfully or without express governmental consent.

illegal border crossings

Definition: The act of unlawfully, or without authorization, crossing boundaries that separate countries or military occupation zones.

Apply these terms in conjunction with movement indexing terms, for example, for a discussion of illegally entering Palestine from Italy:

migration from Italy
migration to Palestine
illegal immigration

If the interviewee explicitly states that his or her illegal immigration was a part of an “aliyah” to Palestine, then the term “Aliyah Bet” should be used.

Flight

Flight, or fleeing, refers to the voluntary act of legally or illegally leaving a place in an attempt to evade perceived or actual persecution in the context of the Holocaust or other genocides. Throughout World War II, Jews and non-Jews alike fled their homes in Nazi and/or Axis dominated countries to evade the threat of persecution and improve their chances for survival.

Note: For most countries, in relation to the Holocaust and World War II, the date September 1, 1939 is considered the start of World War II. After that date and until the war’s end, “flight” terms should be used as the default movement. According to USC Shoah Foundation methodology, an environment of official Holocaust-related persecution and/or Nazi and/or Axis domination began at a date earlier than September 1, 1939, in several countries. “Flight,” therefore, should be the default movement term within the indicated time periods in the following countries or regions:

- Germany (January 31, 1933–May 7, 1945)
- Austria (March 13, 1938–May 7, 1945)
- Sudetenland (Czechoslovakia) (October 2, 1938–May 7, 1945)
- Bohemia and Moravia (March 15, 1939–May 7, 1945)
- Saarland (January 13, 1935–May 7, 1945)
- Free City of Danzig (June 1933–May 7, 1945).

Locator Terms: There are no specific locator terms for the flight experience. Use simple, non-locator, terms in combination with “flight” terms, e.g.

Belgian refugees
Belgium 1940
flight from Belgium
flight to France
food acquisition
France 1940
hunger

For relevant terms to this experience, please consult the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “movement”--“flight”

1) Flight within One Country

The term “flight” refers to fleeing from one place to another within a single country. In Holocaust interviews, the interviewee must remain within the pre-1939 boundaries of the country in which the flight began, however, for “flight” to be applicable.

For example, an interviewee discusses her attempt to flee from Warsaw following the German invasion of Poland in 1939:

Poland 1939
flight

The place of origin and/or destination should also be indexed, if sufficient content for that location exists. For example, a Tutsi survivor remembers fleeing from Mwogo sector to Kayumba sector in southern Rwanda during the 1994 genocide.

flight
Kayumba (Kanzenze, Kigali, Rwanda : Secteur) (historical)
Mwogo (Kanzenze, Kigali, Rwanda : Secteur) (historical)
Rwanda 1994

When survivors name the locations through which they traveled while fleeing, but do not discuss events in those places in any significant detail, use the indexing term “domestic flight routes”.

2) Flight from/to

The most commonly encountered examples of flight are when an interviewee describes fleeing from one country and going to another. When you know the country of origin and destination, please index the “flight to...” and “flight from...” in the same segment where the discussion starts. For example:

flight from Germany
flight to the United States
Germany 1939
United States 1939 (September 1 - December 31)

Make sure the relevant country-time containers are also indexed.

When survivors name the countries through which they traveled while fleeing, but do not discuss events in those countries in any significant detail, use the indexing term:

international flight routes

“Migration to.../from...” terms should be used during the wartime period if the interviewee is moving between non-combatant countries.

3) Flight attempts

Flight attempts are defined as unsuccessful efforts to leave a place in order to evade perceived or actual persecution. Such unsuccessful efforts can involve failed attempts to leave a place or failed attempts to enter a safe area, e.g. efforts by Jews to flee from the Netherlands to England following the German invasion in 1940.

flight attempts
Netherlands 1940

When applicable, the indexing term “illegal border crossings” may be used during a flight

experience, e.g. when interviewees discuss fleeing from German-occupied Poland and crossing the border into Soviet-occupied Poland during the early years of the war.

flight
illegal border crossings
Poland 1939 (September 1 – December 31)

Forced Movement

Deportation

Deportation refers the forcible relocation of individuals and/or communities from one geographic location to another geographic location. In most cases, deportations reflect the movement of people to situations of increased levels of concentration or incarceration.

In the context of the Holocaust, deportation usually refers to the efforts of Germans and their allies to physically remove Jews and other ethnic groups from their homes and communities to other occupied territories or to ghettos, concentration camps, and/or death camps.

By the Institute’s methodology, the term also refers to the forcible expulsion of certain national groups in areas controlled by the Soviet Union, as well as to the transport of “enemy aliens” to Allied internment camps.

LOCATOR TERMS: Terms beginning *deportation...* apply to deportation experiences.

For example, when an interviewee discusses what he ate during deportation, do not index food but instead

deportation food

For a full list of deportation locator terms and other deportation-related terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “movement”--“forced movement experiences”--“deportation experiences”

Deportation from/to

Use the location specific “deportation from...”/“deportation to...” in the following situations:

- 1) city to ghetto (ghetto located in a different city), e.g.

deportation from Berlin (Germany)
deportation to Riga (Latvia : Ghetto)

Note: Movement from a city to ghetto in the same city is covered instead by the term *ghettoization*. See Ghettos, under Holocaust and World War II Experiences.

- 2) city to camp (concentration, death, internment), e.g.

deportation from Lublin (Poland)

deportation to Auschwitz I (Poland : Concentration Camp)

Note: deportation does not apply to movement to and from refugee camps or displaced persons (DP) camps.

- 3) city to prison (prison located in different city), e.g.

deportation from Antwerp (Belgium)

deportation to prisons

Note: Movement from a city to prison in the same city is covered instead by the relevant term *arrests* and/or *roundups* terms.

In the rare instance that the name of the prison is known, use (or propose) the specific term, e.g. *deportation to Montelupich (Cracow, Poland : Prison)*. In all other cases, default to *deportation to prisons* and the indexing term for the city in which the prison is located.

- 4) ghetto to camp, e.g.

deportation from Mukacevo (Czechoslovakia : Ghetto)

deportation to Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Death Camp)

- 5) city to city, e.g.

deportation from Łódź (Poland)

deportation to Lublin (Poland)

- 6) city to region, e.g.

deportation from Lwów (Poland)

deportation to Siberia (USSR)

City-to-city deportation or city-to-region deportation occurs when survivors are forcibly moved from their homes and communities to other occupied territories, such as another city (e.g. the deportation of Jews and Poles from the “Warthegau” to territories further east).

- 7) region to city, ghetto, or camp, e.g.

deportation from British Mandate Palestine

deportation to Famagusta (Cyprus : Internment Camp)

Unclear Deportation Origin or Destination

If the city, camp, ghetto or prison of origin is not named by the interviewee, use the generic terms

deportation from cities

deportation from camps

deportation from ghettos

deportation from prisons

If the destination camp, ghetto or prison is not named by the interviewee, use the generic terms

deportation to camps
deportation to ghettos
deportation to prisons

If the destination location is unclear and it is impossible to determine whether the destination is a camp, city, ghetto, or prison, then do not index any "deportation to..." term.

deportation Routes

When multiple stops during a deportation are discussed without sufficient content to index any specific one, or the survivor gives an overview of the route of the prisoner transport, use the indexing term *deportation routes*.

Transfer

A transfer means movement of people between locations of equal or less severe levels of concentration and incarceration.

Transfer is most commonly encountered in Holocaust/World War II testimonies involving the relocation of an individual or group from one ghetto, camp, prison, or Allied internment camp to another ghetto, camp, prison, or Allied internment camp.

LOCATOR TERMS: Terms beginning *transfer...* apply to transfer experiences.

For example, when an interviewee discusses what she ate during a transfer, do not index *food* but instead

transfer food

For a full list of transfer locator terms and other transfer-related terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “movement”--“forced movement experiences”--“transfer experiences”

Transfer from/to

Use the location specific “transfer from” / “transfer to” in the following situations:

- 1) ghetto to ghetto, e.g.

transfer from Łódź (Poland : Ghetto)
transfer to Warsaw (Poland : Ghetto)

For ghettos that are not named by the interviewee, use the generic transfer from ghettos and transfer to ghettos terms.

- 2) camp to camp, e.g.

transfer from Auschwitz I (Poland : Concentration Camp)
transfer to Bergen-Belsen (Germany : Concentration Camp)

For camps that are not named by the interviewee, use the generic transfer from camps and transfer to camps terms.

- 3) camp to ghetto, e.g.

transfer from Auschwitz I (Poland : Concentration Camp)
transfer to Theresienstadt (Czechoslovakia : Ghetto)

- 4) prison to camp
 5) prison to prison
 6) prison to ghetto

Unclear Transfer Origin or Destination

In cases where the places where the transfer originated are never specified by the interviewee, use the generic terms:

transfer from camps
transfer from ghettos
transfer from prisons

If the location of the transfer intended destination are never specified by the interviewee, use the generic terms:

transfer to camps
transfer to ghettos
transfer to prisons

If the destination location is unclear and it is impossible to determine whether the destination is a camp, city, ghetto, or prison, then do not index any "transfer to..." term.

Transfer Routes

When multiple stops during a transfer are discussed without sufficient content to index any specific one, or the survivor gives an overview of the route of the prisoner transport, use the indexing term "transfer routes."

Forced Marches and Death Marches

The terms *forced marches* and *death marches* refer to deportations or transfers on foot, as opposed to by vehicle. The two concepts are closely related.

forced marches

Definition: Any compulsory march over an extended distance that is maintained under harsh conditions.

death marches

Definition: Forced marches of prisoners over long distances, under heavy guard and extremely harsh conditions. (The term was probably coined by concentration camp prisoners.)

However, the term ***death marches*** should only be indexed when the interviewee specifically states that he/she was part of a "death march." Otherwise, index ***forced marches***.

Both terms should be used in combination with the appropriate “deportation to/from...” or “transfer to/from...” indexing terms, e.g.

deportation from Cernauti (Romania)
deportation to Mogilev-Podol'skii (Ukraine, USSR: Ghetto)
forced marches
Romania 1941
USSR 1941

LOCATOR TERMS: Terms beginning *forced march...* apply to forced march experiences. For example, when an interviewee discusses what she ate during a forced march, do not index *food* but instead

forced march food

Forced march locator terms can be used in conjunction with *deportation from.../to...* or *transfer from.../to...* For example:

death marches
forced march deaths
forced march environmental conditions
transfer from Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Death Camp)
Poland 1945

For a full list of forced march locator terms and other forced march-related terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “movement”--“forced movement experiences”--“forced march experiences”

Discrimination

As an archive of materials relating to witnesses of genocide and other forms of mass violence, discrimination is clearly one of the central subjects that interviewees discuss.

In our indexing terms, we make a clear distinction between the concepts for personal prejudice

antisemitism
anti-Sinti and Roma prejudice
anti-Tutsi prejudice
 etc..

and for organized official discrimination

anti-Jewish measures
anti-Sinti and Roma measures
anti-Tutsi measures
 etc..

To familiarize yourself with the terms relating to discrimination, please browse the Type hierarchy:

- “activities”—“discrimination.”

In the Indexing Term hierarchy, please explore:

- “discrimination”

Please double-click on each term and read its Definition.

Control

There are several terms to describe the measures that authoritarian regimes use to establish initial control over individuals and groups. Here are some of the main ones:

abductions

Definition: Illegal, secret or forcible taking off of a person, or kidnapping.

arrests

Definition: The taking into custody or detention of individuals under color of law.

See also: *anti-Armenian arrests*, *anti-Jewish arrests*, etc.

curfew

Definition: A ruling made by authorities restricting people from leaving their places of residence at specific times.

enforced disappearances

Definition: The taking into custody by authorities of targeted individuals while denying the fact of that person's arrest, abduction and/or continuing detention. As an instrument of state terror, forced disappearances have been used to tackle perceived political and other opponents by placing the victim outside the protection of the law.

In Nazi Germany, security forces hunted down suspected dissidents or partisans in occupied countries, in actions known as “Nacht and Nebel” (Night and Fog) on December 7, 1941. The International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg held that the disappearances committed as part of the “Nacht und Nebel” program were war crimes which violated both the Hague Conventions and customary international law. This policy was also applied against political opponents within Germany. Most victims were killed on the spot, or sent to concentration camps, with the full expectation that they would then be killed.

Enforced disappearances are encountered throughout Latin America. For example, in Argentina during the “Dirty War” conducted by Lt. General Jorge Rafaél Videla (1976-1983),

approximately 9,000 people were "disappeared," among them almost 1,000 Jews. In Guatemala during the "Civil War" (1960-1996), estimates vary of between 3,893 and 6,159 victims. In Chile during the Pinochet dictatorship (1973-1990), the number of direct victims of human rights violations is at least 35,000: 28,000 tortured, 2,279 executed, and 1,248 missing. In El Salvador, 22,000 complaints of serious acts of violence occurring between January 1980 and July 1991 have been registered, in which over 25% involved enforced disappearances (approx. 5,500 people).

home searches

Definition: Searches of residences inhabited by a persecuted group conducted by police, militias, military and/or other authorities in the context of genocide and/or crimes against humanity-related persecution.

hostage taking

Definition: The detention of a person or persons by Axis authorities for the purpose of influencing, controlling, extorting, or punishing a population.

official registration

Definition: The act of being recorded by local authorities or by the bureaucracy of an occupying force in order to receive identification papers, ration cards, work permits, etc.

persecuted group insignia

Definition: Any of the various badges, armbands, and other emblems that were used by authorities to identify and isolate persecuted populations under their control outside of the context of camps, prisons, and ghettos. For example, the use by the Nazis and their allies during World War II of Star of David badges or armbands to identify Jews before their incarceration in ghettos and concentration camps.

See also: *camp prisoner insignia, ghetto insignia, etc.*

roadblocks

Definition: Deliberately constructed blockades of roads to monitor or prevent the movement of traffic.

In the context of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, roadblocks were often used as places to identify the Tutsi population and prevent them from fleeing.

roundups

Definition: The forcible periodic gathering together of groups of people by a government or controlling authority. These roundups were conducted for a variety of reasons, e.g., harassment, forced labor recruitment, deportation, etc.

See also: *anti-Armenian roundups, anti-Jewish roundups, etc.*

Restrictive Housing

In Holocaust/World War II testimonies, restrictive housing refers to a broad variety of situations in which persecuted groups were forced to reside in designated areas. These areas include:

- ghettos
- Judenhäuser
- enforced residence
- Transnistria/Romanian colonies
- Yellow Star Houses

The guidelines for how to handle each of these experiences follow.

However, if interviewees are forced to live in a designated area and none of the specific restrictive housing terms listed below apply, then use the term

restricted housing

Definition: Restricted housing in which Jews were forced to reside outside of the context of Judenhäuser, Yellow Star Houses, enforced residence, Romanian colonies or ghettos.

While all of these terms have been developed hitherto only for Holocaust/World War II testimonies, please propose new terms if similar concepts arise in the testimonies of other genocides, crimes against humanity, and/or other incidences of mass violence.

Incarceration

Camps

In Holocaust/World War II testimonies, camps refer to German and Axis concentration camps, death camps, prisoner-of-war camps, and internment camps; Allied prisoner-of-war camps and internment camps; and Soviet concentration camps (GULAG).

In Cambodian Genocide testimonies, camps refer to labor camps and children's camps operated by the Khmer Rouge.

The USCSF Thesaurus currently has terms for over 1,800 camps.

Please note that refugee camps and displaced persons camps are handled separately.

Nazi and Axis Concentration Camps

According to USCSF methodology, concentration camps are locations where people were incarcerated on the basis of their political and/or religious beliefs or ethnicity, under German or Axis authority, usually without regard to due process and customary norms of arrest and detention. Not all camps instituted under the Nazi regime were officially designated concentration camps. However, the USCSF label "concentration camp" is a broader concept covering concentration camps, forced labor camps, transit camps, as well as former internment centers/camps that eventually fell under German authority.

Internment Camps in Great Britain and France

Internment camps in Great Britain and France were prison camps for the confinement of enemy aliens, political prisoners, and others deemed to be a security risk to these governments. In our Term Hierarchy, the label of these terms is slightly different than other concentration camps, but the content terms used to index the experiences of interviewees are the same as for other concentration camps.

Soviet Concentration Camps

See Soviet Experiences.

Cambodian Camps

See Cambodian Genocide section.

To browse the indexing terms for camps, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “places”--“detention complexes”—“concentration camps”
- “places”--“detention complexes”—“internment camps”
- “places”--“detention complexes”—“prisoner of war camps”

When the interviewee refers to a specific camp, index the term for that ghetto (see the guidelines for indexing Specific Places).

If the interviewee talks about being in a camp, but the specific camp is never named, please index the relevant generic term, e.g.:

Allied prisoner of war camps (generic)
British internment camps (generic)
Croatian concentration camps (generic)
Finnish prisoner of war camps (generic)
German concentration camps (generic)
Hungarian internment camps (generic)
Romanian concentration camps (generic)
Slovak concentration camps (generic)
Spanish internment camps (generic)
Soviet concentration camps (generic)
United States prisoner of war camps (generic)

In either case, please index the camp or the generic camp term in the same segment as the relevant country-time term. For example,

Treblinka II (Poland : Death Camp)
Poland 1943

or

German concentration camps (generic)
Germany 1938

A camp indexing term should be indexed when an interviewee arrives in a camp.

LOCATOR TERMS: terms beginning *camp...* apply to camp experiences.

For example, when an interviewee discusses what she ate in a camp, do not index *food* but instead

camp food

Additionally, see terms such as:

[nationality] camp guards
[nationality] prisoners
camp Appell
camp commandants
camp doctors
camp escapes
camp forced labor
camp housing conditions
camp intake procedures
camp punishments
prisoner doctors

For a full list of camp locator terms and other camp-related terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “captivity”--“camp experiences”

Prisons

When the interviewee refers to a specific prison, index the term for that prison (see the guidelines for indexing Specific Places) in the same segment as the relevant country-time term. For example,

Montelupich (Cracow, Poland : Prison)
Poland 1943

To browse the indexing terms for specifically named prisons, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “places”--“detention complexes”—“prisons”

If the interviewee talks about being in a prison, but the specific prison is never named, please index the generic term *prisons* in the same segment as the relevant country-time term:

Germany 1938
prisons

If the prison is not named but the city is, then index the city too, e.g.

Frankfurt am Main (Germany)
Germany 1938
prisons

A prison indexing term should be indexed when an interviewee arrives in a prison.

LOCATOR TERMS: Terms beginning *prison...* apply to prison experiences.

For example, when an interviewee discusses what she ate in a prison, do not index *food* but instead

prison food

Additionally, see terms such as:

prison brutal treatment
prison escapes
prison executions
prison personnel
[nationality] prison guards

For a full list of prison locator terms and other prison-related terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “captivity”--“prison experiences”

Massacres

Massacres are one of the defining features of a genocide and may make up part of the experiences of crimes against humanity and other forms of mass violence. The experiences of those who personally witnessed a massacre and survived is extremely rare. Indexing these experiences accurately is centrally important.

USCSF indexing methodology differentiates between

- mass executions: organized killings of 12 or more people
- executions: organized killings of less than 12 people
- killings

Mass Executions

The basic indexing term for massacres is

mass executions

Definition: The killing of large numbers of individuals (12 or more) that were authorized or ordered by a government or controlling authority for infractions of established rules and regulations, or killing carried out due to a standing order from the government or controlling authority.

When massacres are discussed in specific contexts, use the following locator terms instead:

camp mass executions
deportation mass executions
forced labor battalion mass executions
forced march mass executions
ghetto mass executions
prison mass executions
transfer mass executions

When the interviewee talks about witnessing a massacre, index the term from the list above that most accurately describes the context. If the massacre took place outside any of these contexts, use the term ***massacres***.

In addition, there are a number of auxiliary terms that should be considered.

Please also index also the method of killing, when stated. For example,

shootings
machete attacks
gassings, etc.

For a full list of these methods, please consult the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “mistreatment and death”--“executions and killings”—“killing techniques”
- “mistreatment and death”--“violent attacks”

It is important to index names of the people involved and their roles.

Finally, it is important to index the place and time, if they are different from those you have already indexed.

When used in combination, these terms can answer the where, when, who, what, and how. For example, the indexing of a massacre that took place in Nanjing, China, in 1937-1938 may look as follows:

China 1937 (December 13) - 1938 (February)
Japanese armed forces
mass executions
Nanjing (China)
shootings
stabblings

Specific Massacres

If the massacre has become well-known, also index the specific term for that event. For example,

Gatwaro stadium (Gitesi, Kibuye, Rwanda)
Gatwaro Stadium Massacre (April 18-19, 1994)
mass executions
Rwanda 1994 (April 7 - July 19)
shootings

Babi Yar Massacres
Babi Yar Ravine (Kiev, Ukraine, USSR)
Einsatzgruppen
mass executions
shootings
USSR 1941

Please consult the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “world histories”--“historical events”--“specific mass executions”

If you cannot find the term there, please propose it. For example,

Locator Terms: There are no specific locator terms for this massacre experiences. Use non-locator terms.

However, there are a number of massacre-related terms: please consult the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “mistreatment and death”--“executions and killings”

Relevant indexing terms include:

mass execution survival
mass grave opening
mass graves

Executions

Executions of less than 12 people should be indexed using the term

executions

Definition: The killing of individuals that were authorized or ordered by a government or controlling authority for infractions of established rules and regulations or killing carried out due to a standing order from the government or controlling authority.

When executions are discussed in specific contexts, use the following locator terms instead:

camp executions
deportation executions
forced labor battalion executions
forced march executions
ghetto executions
prison executions
transfer executions

When the interviewee talks about witnessing an execution, index the term from the list above that most accurately describes the context. If the massacre took place outside any of these contexts, use the term *executions*.

Killings

For individual killings, killings where the number of victims is unclear, killings where the level of official involvement is unclear, and/or killings in general, use the term

killings

Definition: The killing of individuals outside of a regulatory framework committed by members of a government, controlling authority, or civilian population. This index term also applies to killings conducted by victims of persecution intentionally or accidentally as part of a survival tactic.

When killings are discussed in specific contexts, use the following locator terms instead:

camp killings
deportation killings
forced labor battalion killings
forced march killings
ghetto killings
prison killings

transfer killings

When the interviewee talks about witnessing a killing, index the term from the list above that most accurately describes the context. If the killing took place outside any of these contexts, use the term *killings*.

Awareness of Massacres

When interviewees talk about massacres that they have not witnessed, it is usually sufficient to index on its own the term

mass murder awareness

Definition: The level of knowledge and understanding regarding genocidal mass killings at the time that they were taking place.

However, it can also be indexed together with the term for the specific massacre, thereby indicating that the event was not eye-witnessed. For example:

Adana Massacres (April 14-17 and April 25-27, 1909)
mass murder awareness

Forced Labor

Exploiting civilians for virtually or entirely free work is a major component of many repressive regimes. USCSF methodology defines forced labor as follows:

forced labor

Definition: Compulsory labor demanded of an individual or group, often under the threat of punishment or death.

Scope: Used for discussions of general and non-specific forced labor performed outside the context of camps, ghettos, and prisons. More specific forced labor terms (e.g., "agricultural forced labor," "construction forced labor") should be used instead when applicable.

When forced labor is discussed in specific contexts, use the following locator terms instead:

camp forced labor

Definition: The exploitation of camp inmates for German, Axis, or Soviet labor purposes before, during, and after World War II. All work performed in the camps by prisoners is considered forced labor.

Scope: Used for discussions of any kind of labor performed in the camps or by camp inmates outside the camps. Additional information: The term for the specific type of work should also be indexed in addition, if known.

ghetto forced labor

Definition: The exploitation of ghetto inhabitants for German and/or Axis labor purposes. There were 2 kinds of labor utilization in the ghettos: 1) the municipal workshop system

(the prevalent form of ghetto employment, run by the Judenräte under close supervision of the German control organs), and 2) employment by private enterprises.

Scope: Used for discussions of any kind of labor performed in the ghettos or by ghetto inhabitants outside the ghettos. Additional information: The term for the specific type of forced labor should also be indexed in addition, if known.

prison forced labor

Definition: Compulsory work demanded of inmates in prisons.

Scope: Used for discussions of experiences with any kind of forced labor in prisons or by prison inmates outside of prisons. Additional information: The term for the specific type of work should also be indexed in addition, if known.

When the forced labor takes place in those specific contexts, these terms should be indexed instead of the term *forced labor*.

Whenever possible, please also index the specific kind of forced labor. For example, construction work performed by inhabitants of a ghetto should be indexed as:

construction forced labor
ghetto forced labor

The work of Auschwitz *Sonderkommandos* should be indexed as follows:

Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Death Camp)
camp forced labor
corpse disposal forced labor
Sonderkommando prisoners

NB: If a specific kind of forced labor is discussed outside of the above contexts (camp, ghetto, prison), index only the term for the specific forced labor. For example, an interviewee remembers being forced to work for a week somewhere in Poland in 1942:

agricultural forced labor
Poland 1942

[NOT *forced labor* + *agricultural forced labor*.]

For a full list of forced labor-related terms, please browse the Type Hierarchy:

- “activities”—“labor”—“forced labor”

Also, see the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “forced labor”—“forced labor experiences”

For *Ostarbeiter* and forced labor battalions, please see Holocaust/World War II Experiences.

Coping Strategies

Numerous indexing terms, both general and specific, describe how interviewees coped with their

experiences of mass violence.

The basic indexing term for coping strategies is

adaptation methods

Definition: Actions taken or processes used by individuals to adjust to difficult circumstances or to increase their real or perceived chances of survival in the context of genocides and/or crimes against humanity.

When this adaptation is discussed in specific contexts, use the following locator terms instead:

camp adaptation methods

deportation adaptation methods

forced labor battalion adaptation methods

forced march adaptation methods

ghetto adaptation methods

hiding adaptation methods

prison adaptation methods

refugee camp adaptation methods

transfer adaptation methods

If the coping took place outside any of these contexts, use the term ***adaptation methods***.

To explore the variety of terms of adaptation-related terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “discrimination responses”--“adaptation and survival”

Identity Concealment

The ability to hide or change one’s identity is one the most important survival strategies used by survivors of genocide. This involves presenting oneself in public as someone who was not part of a targeted group. It can take many forms, including acquiring some sort of protected status, or disguised oneself as someone whom genocide perpetrators would deem socially and racially acceptable. Survivors employed a number of tactics to protect their true identities acquiring false papers, assuming a false name, altering their physical appearance, adopting a “low-profile” existence, and so on..

The main indexing term for this experience is:

identity concealment

Definition: Ongoing and active efforts to present oneself in the broader population as a member of a non-persecuted group, or living under a false identity with some form of protected status.

Example: A Jewish interviewee discusses her experiences living as a Christian in Budapest during the German occupation:

Hungary 1944

Budapest (Hungary)
identity concealment

Locator Terms: There are no specific locator terms for identity concealment experiences. Use non-locator terms.

For example, an interview talks about how the food he ate and how he acquired it while he was living under a false identity.

food
food acquisition
identity concealment

However, there are a number of identity concealment-related terms: please consult the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “discrimination responses”--“adaptation and survival”--“identity concealment”

Relevant indexing terms include:

:

Christian religious observance deceptions
false documents
false names
identity concealment assistance

temporary identity concealment

Distinct from the broader term *identity concealment*, *temporary identity concealment* is a short-term and often passive experience and describes a number of tactics to “pass” temporarily among the broader population: removing an identifying badge or armband, speaking a different language, changing modes of dress, etc..

Example: An interview recalls how, because she did not look Jewish, she was occasionally able to go to leave the ghetto and buy bread.

ghetto covert movement
ghetto food acquisition
temporary identity concealment

Hiding

Like identity concealment, the ability to hide from danger is key survival strategy.

It is important to distinguish between hiding and identity concealment. USCSF indexing methodology considers hiding as follows:

hiding
Definition: Physical concealment in order to survive or to engage in an unsanctioned activity.

Any discussion of hiding one’s identity, or being “in hiding” and yet out in public should be indexed instead as *identity concealment*. The term *hiding* is meant to describe how people

removed themselves from public view.

For example, an interviewee remembers hiding in an apartment in Warsaw for the entire German occupation:

hiding
Poland 1939 (September 1) - 1945 (May 7)
Warsaw (Poland)

There are three other hiding terms which contain the concept of the natural environment providing the hiding place:

hiding in forests
Definition: Physically concealing oneself in woods or forests in order to survive or to engage in unsanctioned activities.

hiding in mountains
Definition: Physically concealing oneself in hills or mountains in order to survive or to engage in unsanctioned activities.

hiding in swamps
Definition: Physically concealing oneself in marshes or swamps in order to survive or to engage in unsanctioned activities.

If a survivor discusses hiding in a location outside of a particular city, do not index the city, but the appropriate geographic feature or administrative unit (e.g. Silesia, Naliboki Forest, Carpathian Mountains, San River, etc.), if known.

Examples: An interviewee tells how his family hid in the Tatra Mountains in 1944:

Czechoslovakia 1944
hiding in mountains
Tatra Mountains

An interviewee discusses hiding in an unnamed forest near Minsk in 1942:

hiding in forests
Minsk (Belorussia, USSR : Oblast)
USSR 1942

When the experience of being hidden by someone else is discussed, use the term *hiding (aid giving)*. For example, an interviewee remembers how she was hidden by a farmer on a farm in Belgium during the war:

civilian aid givers
farms
hiding (aid giving)
Belgium 1942 (August 4) - 1944 (September 2)

When the testimony moves on to a discussion of her own hiding experience, then *hiding* should

indexed.

LOCATOR TERMS: Terms beginning *hiding...* or *hiding-related...* apply to hiding experiences. For example, if an interviewee discusses the food she survived on during the time she was hiding in an attic, the correct term is not *food* but

hiding-related food

For a full list of hiding locator terms and other hiding-related terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “discrimination responses”--“adaptation and survival”--“hiding”

Evasion

Closely related but distinct from the term *hiding*, ***evasion*** is a kind of short-term hiding, for experiences lasting a couple of days or frequently much less.

evasion

Definition: A successful effort to elude an immediate, transient danger of persecution. This term is distinct from related concepts such as escape, hiding (physical concealment), identity concealment, temporary identity concealment, or flight.

Examples: An interview relates that she hid under a bed to avoid a search by German soldiers.

evasion

German soldiers

An interview recalls how he avoided a roundup of Ukrainian laborers being taken to Germany.

civilian labor conscription

roundup evasion

Ukrainian civilian laborers

USSR 1942

A key element in determining whether to index the indexing term *hiding* or *evasion* is the amount of time a person spends in a location. For example, if a person spends longer than a couple of days hiding in an attic or basement, index *hiding*. If the time spent hiding or avoiding a situation is shorter, then *evasion* is the appropriate term.

The concepts of *hiding* and *evasion* have been combined for camps, ghettos, and prisons due to the difficulty of concealing oneself for a protracted period of time in those locations:

camp hiding and evasion

ghetto hiding and evasion

prison hiding and evasion

Refuge

Refuge is a concept that comes up especially in testimonies of the 1994 Genocide Against the Tutsi in Rwanda but is also applicable to other genocides.

refuge

Definition: The act of taking shelter or sanctuary in a location where one might reasonably expect to be safe from genocide- or crimes against humanity-related persecution. Such locations include houses of religious worship (e.g. churches, monasteries) especially, but also police stations, local government offices, and other places.

Scope: For discussions of physical concealment, see "hiding" or "evasion."

For discussions of hiding one's identity, see "identity concealment".

For discussions of running movement to evade perceived or actual persecution, see "flight."

Refuge is distinct from *hiding* and from *identity concealment*. In the case of refuge, the interviewee is neither physically concealing him- or herself, nor is he/she avoiding detection by changing identity. Refuge means sheltering somewhere often in full view of genocide perpetrators, but in a location where you believe you should be safe.

Identity Concealment vs. Hiding vs. Refuge

It is worth reiterating the importance of distinguishing in your indexing between *identity concealment*, *hiding*, and *refuge*.

One way to tell is to ask yourself: is the person appearing in public or not?

- If YES, then this is either ***identity concealment*** or ***refuge***.
- If NO - e.g., the person is physically concealing him- or herself out of sight from the public - then this should be indexed as ***hiding***.

The next question to ask is: is the person concealing his identity deliberately or passively?

- If YES, then index ***identity concealment***.
- If NO - for example, the person is neither physically concealing him/herself nor passing as someone not subject to persecution but simply going somewhere where he/she has a reasonable expectation of being safe - then index ***refuge***.

Bear in mind that these experiences can overlap.

For example, it is possible that you may have to index both the *identity concealment* and *hiding* indexing terms in the course of the same testimony. Once again, it is important to remember that the defining element in *hiding* is physical concealment. A person who lived under a false identity may have stayed in his/her apartment for weeks at a time in order not to draw attention to himself/herself. In this case, index ***identity concealment***. However, people who lived under a false identity also sometimes physically concealed themselves in times of danger or discovery.

Index this as *hiding* or *evasion*, depending upon the length of time the person conceals himself/herself.

Resistance

Resistance is a key topic in many genocide testimonies. It is also one that can be interpreted in many different ways. Resistance may involve individuals or groups; actions or inaction; weapons, words, or silence. USCSF methodology defines resistance as follows:

resistance

Definition: Acts carried out by civilians intended to contravene the policies of, or undermine the authority or stability of occupying powers and/or powers committing genocide and/or crimes against humanity.

When resistance is discussed in specific contexts, use the following locator terms instead:

camp resistance
deportation resistance
forced labor battalion resistance
forced march resistance
ghetto resistance
prison resistance

These terms should be used when the resistance takes place in those specific contexts. The nature of the resistance can be characterized by indexing one of the following terms in the same segment:

armed resistance

Definition: Violent acts by groups or individuals using weapons, usually unconnected to the military establishment, intended to contravene the policies of, or undermine the authority or stability of occupying powers and/or powers committing genocide and/or crimes against humanity.

non-violent resistance

Definition: Non-violent acts by groups or individuals, usually unconnected to the military establishment, intended to contravene the policies of, or undermine the authority or stability of powers committing genocide and/or crimes against humanity.

spiritual resistance

Definition: Prayer or other religious observances as acts contravening the policies of, or undermine the authority or stability of, of occupying powers and/or powers committing genocide and/or crimes against humanity.

Note also the related term:

self-preservation acts

Definition: Defensive actions taken by individuals or groups in response to verbal abuse,

harassment, physical attacks, or attacks on property. Verbal or physical confrontations are examples of defensive actions.

To browse terms that relate to resistance experiences, please explore the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “discrimination responses”—“resistance”

Resistance Groups

It is important to indicate when resistance was carried out by a group.

If the group’s name is not known and you cannot determine its ethno-national composition, then index the generic term:

resistance groups

Definition: Organized bands of individuals engaged in non-violent and/or violent actions intended to contravene the policies of, or undermine the authority or stability of, occupying powers and/or powers committing genocide and/or crimes against humanity.

Scope: Used for discussions of resistance groups when the name of the group and its ethno-national affiliation are not provided.

If the group’s name is not known but you can determine its ethno-national composition, then choose a term that most accurately reflects that. For example,

Jewish resistance groups

French resistance groups

Soviet resistance groups

Tutsi resistance groups

When the group’s name is known, please index the term for that specific resistance group. For example,

Armée secrete

Brigate Giustizia e Libertá

Bielski Partisans

Armia Krajowa

Otriad imeni Shchorsa

Narodnooslobodilačka vojska Jugoslavije

For a full list of all the resistance groups, please consult the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “organizations”—“resistance groups”

If you cannot find a term for the resistance group that you need, please propose it.

LOCATOR TERMS: Terms beginning *resistance group...* apply to resistance group experiences.

For a full list of resistance-group specific terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “discrimination responses”—“resistance”—“resistance activities”

Resistance Fighters

When individuals in a resistance group are talked about, please index the resistance fighters

terms.

If you cannot determine the ethnicity/nationality of the person in question, then index the generic term:

resistance fighters

Definition: Individuals involved in resistance and/or underground groups that planned and initiated non-violent and/or violent actions occupying powers and/or powers committing genocide and/or crimes against humanity.

Scope: Used for discussions of resistance fighters when their ethno-national affiliation are not provided.

If you can determine the individual's ethnicity/nationality, then choose a term that most accurately reflects that. For example:

Armenian resistance fighters

French resistance fighters

Jewish resistance fighters

Soviet resistance fighters

Tutsi resistance fighters

For a full list of all the resistance fighters terms, please consult the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “people”--“population categories”--“resistance fighters”

Resistance Group Activities

Together with a term for the group/fighters and the relevant locator term (if necessary), please index the activities of that group.

For example, an interviewee remembers joining a Jewish partisan group whose commander was Zorin. He describes a raid that the group conducted and the losses caused. In this case, the following indexing terms are appropriate:

land combat

resistance group casualties

resistance group casualty infliction

resistance group military operations

Zorin Unit

Another interviewee acquiring the guns resistance fighters used during the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising:

ghetto resistance

Jewish resistance fighters

resistance group weapons procurement

Warsaw Ghetto Uprising (April 19 - May 16, 1943)

For a full list of terms for resistance activities, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “discrimination responses”--“resistance”--“resistance activities”

Uprisings

When the interviewee talks about witnessing an uprising, index the term from the list below that most accurately describes the context:

camp uprisings

Definition: Any organized or spontaneous act of revolt or sustained resistance that attempts to disrupt camp operation, overthrow or injure camp personnel, facilitate mass escape, or damage camp facilities.

ghetto uprisings

Definition: A spontaneous or organized act of resistance in or around a ghetto.

prison uprisings

Definition: Any organized or spontaneous act of revolt or sustained resistance that attempts to disrupt prison operations.

If the uprising has become well-known, also index the specific term for that event. For example,

Sonderkommando Uprising (Auschwitz II-Birkenau, October 7, 1944)

Slovak National Uprising (Aug 28 - Oct 27, 1944)

Warsaw Ghetto Uprising (April 19 - May 16, 1943)

For a full list of all the specifically named uprisings, please consult the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “world histories”--“historical events”--“uprisings”

If you cannot find a term for the uprising that you need, please propose it.

Aid Giving

The act of giving or receiving help is an integral part of most genocide testimonies, whether these testimonies were given by survivors, rescuers, or others. According to USCSF indexing methodology, the concepts of help and rescue are covered by *aid* terms. The basic term is as follows:

aid giving

Definition: Help or support given by an individual or group to another individual or group.

Scope: Used for general discussions of aid. When applicable, contextually specific locator terms for aid are used instead (e.g., "camp-related aid giving," "ghetto-related aid giving," "forced march-related aid giving," "hiding-related aid giving," etc.).

When aid giving is discussed in specific contexts, use the following locator terms instead:

camp-related aid giving

deportation-related aid giving

forced labor battalion-related aid giving

forced march-related aid giving

ghetto-related aid giving

hiding-related aid giving

liberation-related aid giving
prison-related aid giving
refugee camp-related aid giving
resistance-related aid giving
transfer-related aid giving

When the aid giving happens in these specific contexts, these terms should be indexed instead of the term *aid giving*. For example, if a survivor gives food to another inhabitant of a ghetto, please use the following combination of terms:

sustenance provision
ghetto-related aid giving

The survivor recalls another prisoner giving her a shirt to keep her warm in a barrack in Auschwitz-Birkenau:

Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Death Camp)
camp-related aid giving
clothing provision
Jewish prisoners

Note: If a specific kind of aid is discussed outside of the above contexts (camp, deportation, forced labor battalion, forced march, ghetto, etc.), index only the term for the specific aid, NOT *aid giving* + the specific aid term. For example, an interviewee remembers how a friend made up a story that the two were relatives, while living in an apartment in Paris in 1942:

France 1942
identity concealment (aid giving)
Paris (France)

Note: The terms *hiding-related aid giving* and *hiding (aid giving)* are NOT the same thing! Please review the definitions for both terms:

hiding (aid giving)
Definition: Help, received or given, involving the physical concealment of people being persecuted in the context of genocides and/or crimes against humanity.

hiding-related aid giving
Definition: Help or support given by an individual or group to another individual or group while in hiding (physically concealing him/herself).

The term *hiding (aid giving)* refers to the act of someone hiding someone else. Once a recipient is already in hiding, any additional aid he or she receives should be indexed in combination with *hiding-related aid giving*.

One more term needs to be highlighted:

civilian aid givers
Definition: Civilians who provided aid - in the context of the Holocaust, war, genocide,

and/or crimes against humanity - whose name is unknown to the interviewee.

Scope: If the name of the person is known, create a PIQ person object and index it instead.

Do not use when other role keywords (friends, teachers, soldiers, etc.) can be used to identify the person providing aid -- index the applicable role keyword instead. Do not use the "aid givers" keyword merely to denote agency. Only use it when a detailed description of the person is provided.

To learn more about indexing terms relating to aid giving, please explore the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “discrimination responses”—“aid giving”—“aid giving activities”

Liberation

Stories of liberation are encountered in most survivor testimonies and all liberator testimonies. When described in sufficient content, liberation should be indexed together with the time, place, and the liberating armed forces or resistance group (if known). The main term for this experience is:

liberation

Definition: To be freed from the control of a foreign or oppressive government.

Scope: Used for discussions of liberation outside ghettos, camps, forced marches, and/or death marches.

When liberation is discussed in specific contexts, use the following locator terms instead:

camp liberation

Definition: The freeing of prisoners from imprisonment in Nazi- and/or Axis-controlled concentration camps at the end of World War II.

forced march liberation

Definition: The freeing of prisoners during forced marches and/or death marches.

ghetto liberation

Definition: The freeing of ghetto inhabitants from Nazi and/or Axis control.

prison liberation

Definition: The freeing of prisons by liberating armed forces.

transfer liberation

Definition: The freeing of prisoners from Nazi and Axis forces during transfers.

When the liberation takes place in these specific contexts, these terms should be indexed instead of the simple term *liberation*.

When known, please index the armed force or resistance group responsible for liberating. For example, a Tutsi survivor recalls that she was liberated by the RPF in Muyaga sector in 1994:

liberation
Muyaga (Muyaga, Butare, Rwanda : Secteur) (historical)
Rwanda 1994 (April 7 - July 19)
Rwandan Patriotic Army

Note: “Rwandan Patriotic Army” is correct here. Although most Tutsi survivors refer to the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), this was the political movement rather than the military force.

For example, a Jewish survivor remembers when the English troops arrived in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in 1945:

Bergen-Belsen (Germany : Concentration Camp)
British armed forces
camp liberation
Germany 1945

A Roma survivor talks about the Russians liberating her column of prisoners during a forced march somewhere in Hungary in 1944:

forced march liberation
Hungary 1944
Soviet armed forces

Note: *Soviet armed forces* is correct here. Although many interviewees refer simply to the “Russians” or the “Russian Army,” this is the more accurate term.

The term *ghetto liberation* is less common, but will be used in connection with the Soviets’ liberation of Theresienstadt and ghettos in Transnistria.

Liberator Testimonies

In addition to the above methodology, the key term for liberator testimonies is one that denotes the interviewee's personal involvement in the liberation of a particular place:

liberation participation
Definition: The involvement of an interviewee, either as a member of the armed forces or as part of a resistance group, in the liberation of camps, ghettos, or other locations containing persecuted individuals.
Scope: Used in conjunction with the appropriate "liberation" term and the specific location, if known. If an interviewee discusses being liberated by armed forces or a resistance group, do not use this term.

Locator Terms: There are no specific locator terms for aid giving experiences. To explore additional indexing terms relating to liberation, please consult the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “liberation”

Refugee Camps and Displaced Persons Camps

Wars and genocides cause enormous human upheaval as a result of people fleeing violence. The experience of being a refugee or internally displaced person (IDP) is part of most testimonies. Some examples of specific concepts include:

anti-refugee experiences

Definition: Situations in which refugees were exposed to hostile statements or actions by the citizens of the countries within which they were seeking refuge.

Kindertransport

Definition: The organized movement of some 10,000 refugee children, most of them Jewish, from such countries such as Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia to Great Britain between December 1938 and September 1939.

refugee-local population relations

Definition: Contact and communication between refugees or inhabitants of refugee camps or displaced persons (DP) camps and the local population.

LOCATOR TERMS: Terms beginning *refugee camp...* apply to refugee camp and DP camp experiences. For example, if an interviewee discusses the food he received while he was living in a refugee camp, the correct term is not *food* but

refugee camp food

For a full list of refugee camp locator terms and other refugee camp-related terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “refugee experiences”

Post-Conflict Experiences

“Post-conflict” refers to certain conflict-related experiences that arise after the end of the interviewee’s personal involvement in that conflict (genocide, crime against humanity, war, and/or other violent event). Post-conflict terms are applicable even if the given conflict is still ongoing, as long as the interviewees themselves are otherwise safe from harm (e.g. have fled to safety, been liberated, etc.).

Among the many important post-conflict terms are:

post-conflict adaptation

Definition: Interviewees’ adjustment to new lives after war, genocide, crimes against humanity, and/or other violent events.

post-conflict medical problems

Definition: Physical health problems caused by conflict (war, genocide, crimes against humanity, and/or other violent events) but experienced after the end of that conflict.

restitution

Definition: Financial payments and legal measures intended to recompense victims (or their heirs) of genocides and/or crimes against humanity, as well as the act of applying for restitution / indemnification.

For a full list of post-conflict terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “post-conflict”

We encourage you to browse all of this container to familiarize yourselves with these terms.

Group Testimonies

A Group Testimony, or Group Interview, is an interview with two or more people:

1. interviewed consecutively but as part of the same recording, or
2. interviewed simultaneously.

In these cases, the interviewees should normally speak each for a significant amount of time: for example, at least a 70/30 ratio for two interviewees.

It is important to differentiate group interviews from interviewees with single interviewees who introduce on camera other people (see the People Introduced on Camera section).

One determining factor is whether the organization that contributes the interview presents it as a group interview or not.

Bio Indexing Group Testimonies

Create the interviewees by clicking on Add [interviewee] on the top left corner of the testimony page in the Bio Indexing application.

- Assign the relevant Experience Group.
- Add the name(s) and enter all available biographical information related to the person.

Make sure the title of the testimony includes both names of the two (or more) interviewees. If it is not stated, click on the bolded title on the top left corner of the Bio Indexing application and amend the title accordingly (with all the names).

When Bio Indexing Group Interviewees, the key thing is to indicate which speaker you are entering biographical information for.

Please click on the Entry info or Interviewee Info (e.g. (Survivor Info) lines below their names in the upper left hand box. Once clicked, you will see the relevant sections to that interviewee appear on the right hand side.

You may then add people or propose terms as you would for any other interviewee.

Make sure you switch to the relevant interviewee if you need to add or propose a terms relevant to their experience.

As group indexing can get confusing, take extra care before changing interviewees to avoid mixing

up interviewees.

Video Indexing Group Testimonies

The key thing is to indicate which speaker is speaking in a given segment.

When you want to index terms for a particular interviewee, go to the bottom right section drop-down menu and select Interviewees (Group Testimony Only) and click on the appropriate person. Once clicked, the "current speaker" section on the top center of the page should show your selection. To double check, you can index a term and see if it is associated with your selected interviewee on the right side of the term in the Indexing Terms in this Segment box in the middle of the page.

Group Testimony Stills

Make sure to verify that the current speaker is selected in the lower right Interviewees (group testimony only) grid - this provides meaningful context for the images.

- Turn on Track Video
- Click the Still Image under the video player
- Still Types:
 - *Title Icon* (one per interview allowed): If possible, find a frame with all the interviewees. This will be the image used to represent the group testimony,
 - *Interviewee Icon* (one per interviewee allowed): Take one for each interviewee in the group testimony.

Segment Notes

As the testimony plays, you may find taking notes in the upper center section of the Video Indexing application helpful. You may write as much or as little as you like. Taking notes is voluntary. Remember that future end-users may have access to this material at some point. The indexer *is hereby advised to refrain from inappropriate editorial comments.*

If one chooses to take notes:

- Keep in mind that the "notes" field will automatically jump to the next segment after each minute.
- You may remain on the same segment by clicking the "Track Video" box.
- REMINDER: Notes may be seen by the end-user. Avoid inappropriate language.
- Full sentences are encouraged.
- Avoid or explain acronyms and abbreviations – so that they can be understood by future users.

Exiting the Video Indexing Application

When you are finished Video Indexing or simply need to take a break, you can either:

Exit the specific testimony, but stay logged in to the application:

- select *Testimony Selection Page*

Exit the Application:

- select *Log Out*

In either case, please make sure to assign from the drop-down list the status that most accurately reflects the state of your work:

- *cat index in progress* = you are in the process of indexing video indexing and still need to finish.
- *cat index end: no PKW* = you have finished all the video indexing and there are no proposed terms.
- *cat index end: PKW* = you have finished all the video indexing and there are proposed terms.

Additionally, if there is an additional problem that you have noticed about this testimony (e.g. the absence or a Release Form), please assign the relevant choice from the drop-down list. For example, if there is an audio problem, please select

(prob) bad audio

Holocaust and World War II

This section introduces you to the methodology and indexing terms relating to commonly encountered experiences and situations that are specific to Holocaust and World War II testimonies. Also, you will learn about the enormous diversity of Holocaust experiences and strategies for successfully indexing them.

Nazi/Axis Police and Security Forces

This section groups together the main perpetrators of the Holocaust. The terms for the two most relevant German security bodies are:

SS/SD personnel

Definition: Persons serving in the Schutzstaffel (Protection Squad) or Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsfuehrers-SS (Security Service of the SS). SS guard detachments were originally formed in 1925 as Hitler's personal guard. From 1929 on, under Himmler, the SS developed into the elite units of the Nazi party. SS units carried out innumerable atrocities

in the countries occupied by Germany during World War II. The function of the SD was to discover the Nazi party's enemies and keep them under surveillance.

Gestapo personnel

Definition: Abbreviation for Geheime Staatspolizei (German: Secret State Police) Prussian and later German state secret police force, which terrorized, imprisoned, and murdered individuals and groups considered opponents of the Nazi regime from 1933-1945. The Gestapo was also responsible for carrying out many of the Nazi regime's anti-Jewish measures and played a major role in the implementation of the "Final Solution."

The term for the Nazi killing squads that conducted mass shootings in the occupied Soviet Union is:

Einsatzgruppen

Definition: Mobile killing units of the SS/SD that operated in German-occupied territories during World War II. Their full title was Einsatzgruppen des Sicherheitsdienstes und der Sicherheitspolizei (Special Units of the Security Service and the Security Police). Einsatzgruppen were responsible for the mass murder of millions of Jews in Poland, the Baltic States, and the Soviet Union following the invasion of the USSR in 1941.

There are numerous general terms for ethnically/nationally designated police forces, e.g.

German police and security forces

Definition: Departments of state and local governments responsible for the maintenance of public order, safety, health, etc., in Germany and/or in German-occupied countries. In the context of the Holocaust, German police and security forces played a key role in enforcing anti-Jewish policies and other repressive measures.

Scope: If the specific agency of the German police and security forces is mentioned, index this agency instead (e.g., Gestapo, SS/SD). Used only when the interviewee has specifically stated that the police or security forces involved were German. Not to be used as a default term when specific information is not given.

Ukrainian police and security forces

Definition: Departments of state and local governments responsible for the maintenance of public order, safety, health, etc., in the Ukraine. In the context of the Holocaust, Ukrainian police and security forces played a key role in enforcing anti-Jewish policies and other repressive measures.

Etc.

Make sure that the police force in question is identified by the interviewee as being, for example, Ukrainian. In occupied countries, it is not a given that police forces that the Germans created were ethnically homogenous. If the ethnicity/nationality is unclear, prefer the generic term

police and security forces

Definition: Departments of state and local governments responsible for the maintenance of public order, safety, health, etc. In the context of the Holocaust, police and security forces played a key role in enforcing anti-Jewish policies and other repressive measures.

For a full list of the police forces and security forces, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “organizations”—“police and security forces”

Nationalist Organizations and Paramilitaries

The Nazis sought and received help in Axis countries and in the countries they occupied from like-minded local organizations. The following Fascist and/or nationalist organizations also played a role in Germans’ implementation of the Holocaust, e.g.

Aizsargi

Definition: The Aizsargi (the defenders) were paramilitary civil defense groups established in Latvia in 1919. Intended to be a defense group in the wake of WWI, the aizsargi were used by Karlis Ulmanis to establish a dictatorship in 1934 and to stabilize Latvian society. The units were disbanded during the Soviet occupation of Latvia in 1940 and members were deported to Siberia. After the German armed forces occupied Latvia in June 1941, some of the aizsargi were recruited into the ranks of the Latvian Schutzmannschaften and the Arajs commando, although many did not join these groups. In 1944, the aizsargi were re-organized as a German-controlled group but in large part did not reflect its original membership.

Arrow Cross

Definition: The Arrow Cross was a Hungarian fascist party founded by Ferenc Szálasi in 1937. Arrow Cross philosophy combined agrarian and nationalist ideology with an anti-Marxist and anti-capitalist stance. In 1938-1939, Nazi influence grew within the Arrow Cross Party. Arrow Cross’ political and social position fluctuated in its first few years of existence, but gained considerable momentum in 1940 after numerous Nazi military victories in Europe. That same year, the Arrow Cross merged with the Hungarian National Socialist Party lead by Laszlo Baky and Fidel Palffy. Arrow Cross influence began to wane in 1942-1943 but following the March, 1944, German invasion of Hungary the Arrow Cross gained significant power. Arrow Cross Party members assisted in the identification, arrest, and deportation of Jews within Hungarian territory. From October 15, 1944, to January 1945, the Arrow Cross controlled Hungary’s government. During that period, countless atrocities were committed against Jews in Budapest. Many Arrow Cross Party leaders were tried for war crimes in Hungarian courts following the war’s end.

See also: ***Arrow Cross members***

Cuzists

Definition: Cuzists were members of the Romanian anti-Semitic League of National Christian Defense. Alexandru Cuza, professor of the University of Jasi, was the leader of this political party. Students of Romanian universities were the most adherent followers of the anti-Semitic course propagated by Alexandru Cuza. Members of the Cuza’s party were notoriously known by their anti-Jewish action during 1920s and 1930s. Local population used to refer Cuza’s youth as Cuzists.

Ethnikos Ellinikos Stratos

Definition: The Ethnikos Ellinikos Stratos (EES, or National Greek Army) was a paramilitary force in northern Greece that worked in close cooperation with the SD. It was led by the anti-communist Colonel George Poulos.

Hlinka Guard

Definition: Maintained by the Slovak People's Party, the Hlinka Guard was a fascist and antisemitic militia that implemented anti-Jewish measures in Slovakia between 1938 and 1945. Members of the group acquired notoriety for their atrocities against Jews. The Hlinka Guard acted in close participation with the Freiwillige Schutzstaffel (FS), both of which became officially sanctioned police and security forces in 1941. Members of both the Hlinka Guard and FS were recruited to serve as guards in Slovakian concentration camps.

See also: ***Hlinka Guard personnel***

Iron Guard

Definition: The Iron Guard (Garda de Fier) was a Romanian anti-Jewish and fascist organization founded by Corneliu Codreanu in 1927. The Iron Guard's original name was Legiunea Archangehelului Mihail (Legion of the Archangel Michael) until 1929. The Iron Guard largely rooted its movement's philosophies in antidemocratic values, Christian mysticism, and the cult of death. Followers were to be completely subservient to the party leaders. The Iron Guard was officially dissolved by the Romanian government in 1933. Despite this, the Iron Guard remained active in Romania's political life. In 1936, the group allied itself with the Nazi party. The Iron Guard took part in 1937 elections as Totul Pentru Tara (All for the Fatherland) and became the third largest political party in Romania. In 1938, all political movements, including the Iron Guard, were banned by King Carol II. The Iron Guard was allowed to resume operation in 1940 because of its close ties to the Nazi party. This allowed the Iron Guard to conduct numerous anti-Jewish activities through the newly formed National Legionary government led by Horia Sima (The Iron Guard's new leader) and Prime Minister Ion Antonescu. A failed coup by Sima over Antonescu (January 21-23, 1941) resulted in Iron Guard leaders fleeing to Germany. The Nazis and Iron Guard leaders created an exiled Romanian government in late 1944. After World War II, many of the Iron Guard leaders fled to Western Europe, North America, and South America.

See also: ***Iron Guard members***

Levente

Definition: Levente was a Hungarian paramilitary youth organization active during World War II.

See also: ***Levente members***

Lietuviu Aktyvistu Frontas

Definition: The Lietuviu Aktyvistu Frontas (LAF, Lithuanian Activist Front) was a nationalistic Lithuanian organization first established on November 17, 1940, in Berlin, Germany, under the leadership of Colonel Kazys Skirpa. When the German armed forces began their invasion of the USSR and its occupied territories in June 1941, members of the Kovno branch of LAF declared the independence of Lithuania and set up a provisional government prior to the German arrival in the city. Under the direction of Colonel Jurgis Bobelis and Jonas Klimaitis, the militia unit of the LAF began a campaign of persecution and murder of the Jews in Kovno. The LAF members were called the "White Ribbons" by the Jews due

to the white armbands they wore. On 5 August 1941, the occupying German administration disbanded the LAF and its provisional government.

Orhanizatsiia Ukrain's'kykh Natsionalistiv

Definition: Orhanizatsiia Ukrain's'kykh Natsionalistiv (OUN, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) was formed in Vienna in 1929 by members of the Ukrain's'ka Viiskova Orhanizatsiia (Ukrainian Military Organization) and students affiliated with Ukrainian Nationalist Youth (based in Prague), the Legion of Ukrainian Nationalists (based in Podebrady), and the Ukrainian Nationalist Youth (based in Lwów). The OUN patterned some elements of its philosophy on basic ideas prevalent in Italian fascism and German National Socialism. The movement attracted adherents throughout Soviet-controlled Ukraine and Polish-administered western Ukraine. In the 1930s, the OUN employed a campaign of political violence targeting Polish and Soviet government officials, as well as Ukrainian opponents of OUN policies. The OUN also nurtured political and financial ties with the German government during the interwar period, and OUN headquarters were even relocated to Berlin. By 1939, the OUN had an estimated 20,000 members, mostly culled from the rank and file of Ukrainian youths.

In February 1940, the OUN splintered into two rival movements: OUN-M (or Melnykites) under the leadership of Colonel Andrii Melnyk and OUN-B under the leadership of Stepan Bandera; this latter faction was also known as Banderites, and as OUN-R (for revolutionary). Bandera and other Galicia-based OUN members disputed the organizational strategies implemented under the direction of OUN leader Melnyk. OUN-B collaborated with the German authorities to form a Ukrainian military detachment of the German armed forces named the Legion of Ukrainian Nationalists. In April 1941, Bandera proclaimed that "the Jews...are the most faithful prop of the Bolshevik regime and the vanguard of Muscovite imperialism in the Ukraine...The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists is engaged in a struggle against the Jews." Moreover, OUN-B affiliate Yaroslav Stetsko advocated that "German methods for liquidating the Jews should be brought to the Ukraine."

On June 30, 1941, the OUN-B unilaterally proclaimed an independent Ukrainian state in Lviv. In response, German authorities arrested the OUN-B leadership and Bandera was subsequently incarcerated at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Nevertheless, OUN-B operatives were able to organize local administrations in areas of eastern Ukraine formerly under Soviet administration. Members of these OUN-B expeditionary groups were later arrested or murdered by the Einsatzgruppen.

In Autumn 1942, in a bid to consolidate authority and create a "people's army", OUN-B leadership assumed control of the Ukrain's'ka Povstan's'ka Armiia (UPA, or Ukrainian Insurgent Army). OUN-M forces were incorporated into the UPA. In July 1944, OUN-B leadership formed with other Ukrainian political groups (excluding the OUN-M) the Ukrain's'ka Holovna Vyzvolna Rada (UHVR, or Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council). The UHVR's stated platform was anti-Soviet and anti-Nazi in sentiment.

The OUN movement in general continued to fight Soviet authorities years after the resolution of World War II, until the 1950s. The OUN-B also developed a support-network among Ukrainian immigrants based in North America, Great Britain, and the Ukrainian Diaspora at large.

See also: ***Ukrainska Povstanska Armiia***

Përkonkrusts

Definition: Pērkonkrusts (Thunder Cross) was the largest fascist group in Latvia before the war and was both antisemitic and anti-German in orientation. During the Soviet occupation of Latvia, members of the organization were arrested by the NKVD. During the German occupation, Pērkonkrusts was again prohibited because of their earlier anti-German stance. One branch of Pērkonkrusts split off to engage in resistance against the Nazis but others worked with the SD.

See also: *Pērkonkrusts members*

Ustasha

The Ustaša-Hrvatska Revolucionarna Organizacija (UHRO, Insurgency-Croatian Revolutionary Organization), more commonly known as the Ustasha, was founded in 1929 by Croatian nationalist Dr. Ante Pavelic. Under Pavelic's leadership, the political platform of the Ustasha was militant, nationalist, and fascist in character. Ustasha ideology also blended Croatian nationalism with a reverence for Catholicism. In the incipient stages of the movement, an estimated 2,000 members subscribed to Pavelic's vision. Despite relatively small membership numbers, the Ustasha engaged in a violent campaign directed against the Yugoslav government. In October 1934, members of the Ustasha and the Vatrashna Makedonska Revolucionarna Organizatsiya (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization) cooperated in the assassination of King Alexander and the French foreign minister in Marseilles. After the assassinations, Ustasha terrorist cells based in Croatia and Italy were successfully curtailed. Moreover, Pavelic was incarcerated by the Italian government. By 1939, the Ustasha movement had grown to encompass an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 members. After the German conquest of Yugoslavia in April 1941, the country was divided into separate administrative areas under the control of Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy and Germany. Hitler appointed Pavelic head of the Independent State of Croatia, a Nazi puppet regime. During Pavelic's tenure, the Ustasha regime, without the direct assistance of the Germans, embarked on a campaign of ethnic cleansing and extermination of countless numbers of Jews, Gypsies, and Serbians. Some estimates hold that 250,000-500,000 Serbs, 20,000 Gypsies, and 30,000-40,000 Jews were murdered. In 1945, the Ustasha regime collapsed with the defeat of German armed forces in Croatia.

See also: *Ustasha members*

Camp, Ghetto, and Prison Personnel

As well as the police and paramilitaries, it is important to index those involved in running the camps, ghettos, and prisons – not only by their personal names, but also in terms of their work. For this, the following terms exist:

camp personnel

Definition: Civilian and military administrators and support staff assigned to and responsible for various concentration camp operations.

ghetto personnel

Definition: People who held positions in ghetto administration (Germans or their supporters).

prison personnel

Definition: Civilian and military administrators and support staff responsible for various prison operations.

Note that there are more specific terms, both in terms of role and in terms of the ethnicity of the personnel:

camp commandants

Definition: Heads of Nazi, Axis, or Soviet concentration camps responsible for the external security and internal order of the camp.

camp doctors

Definition: Approximately 70 documented medical research and experimentation projects using prisoners against their will as test subjects took place in Nazi concentration camps during the war. The presiding doctors and medical personnel were recruited or drafted from the state and party organizations, professional organizations, (such as the National Socialist Physicians League) universities, military medical corps, the SA, the SS and its military branch, the Waffen-SS. However, higher numbers of physicians joined the SS; the doctors who supervised medical experiments in the camps were members of the SS but worked with medical personnel from other organizations. For example, experiments in the Dachau concentration camp were carried out by SS doctor Sigmund Rascher and civilian doctors drafted into the Luftwaffe. Approximately 200 doctors were stationed in the camps, conducting research and experiments and were advised by German and Austrian academic and research institutions. In June 1942, Karl Brandt became the head of medical services in Germany, which included military, SS, and civilian medical personnel. Doctors wishing to engage in medical experimentation submitted a request to Heinrich Himmler who granted approval and funding. After the war, doctors who had been members of the SS were tried by a US military tribunal at Nuremberg, as the SS had been defined as a criminal organization.

camp nurses

Definition: Non-prisoners who worked as nurses in a camp infirmary or in one of the facilities for medical experiments in the camps.

Belarusian camp personnel

Definition: Belorussian civilian and military administrators and support staff assigned to and responsible for various concentration camp operations.

Estonian camp personnel

Definition: Estonian civilian and military administrators and support staff assigned to and responsible for various concentration camp operations.

Etc.

Guards

Similarly yet more specially, that there are both generic and ethnically designated terms for camp guards, ghetto guards, and prison guards, e.g.:

camp guards

Definition: German, Axis, and Soviet personnel responsible for overseeing, controlling, and disciplining concentration camp prisoners.

Croatian camp guards

Definition: Croatian personnel responsible for overseeing, controlling, and disciplining concentration camp prisoners.

ghetto guards

Definition: Non-Jewish security forces detailed to guard ghetto entrances, exits, and boundaries.

Lithuanian ghetto guards

Definition: Lithuanian security forces detailed to guard ghetto entrances, exits, and boundaries.

prison guards

Definition: Personnel responsible for overseeing, controlling, and disciplining prison inmates.

French prison guards

Definition: French personnel responsible for overseeing, controlling, and disciplining prison inmates.

Other Guards

Terms for three other kinds of guards exist:

deportation guards

Definition: Security forces that were detailed to guard prisoners during deportations.

forced march guards

Definition: Security forces that were detailed to guard prisoners during forced marches.

transfer guards

Definition: Security forces that were detailed to guard prisoners during transfers.

For a full list of terms for camp, ghetto, and prison personnel, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “people”—“population categories”—“camp personnel”

- “people”—“population categories”—“ghetto personnel”
- “people”—“population categories”—“prison personnel”

Captives

It is also important to index those who were held captive in those locations: prisoners and ghetto inhabitants.

For people held in camps and prisons, there is a generic term and many ethnically designated terms:

prisoners

Definition: Individuals and/or groups who were deprived of their liberty and confined in a prison or camp.

Albanian prisoners

Definition: Albanian individuals and/or groups who were deprived of their liberty and confined in a prison or camp before, during, and after World War II by the Nazis, their allies, or other state authorities in Europe.

Algerian prisoners

Definition: Algerian individuals and/or groups who were deprived of their liberty and confined in a prison or camp before, during, and after World War II by the Nazis, their allies, or other state authorities in Europe.

Etc.

For captured soldiers, use the following terms:

prisoners of war

Definition: Soldiers who were captured during wartime combat and held in enemy captivity.

Soviet prisoners of war

Definition: Soviet soldiers who were captured during wartime combat and held in enemy captivity.

Etc.

For people held in ghettos, use the following terms:

Hungarian ghetto inhabitants

Jewish ghetto inhabitants

Roma ghetto inhabitants

Romanian ghetto inhabitants

Etc.

From within the captive population, the Germans appointed certain people and groups to positions of power over other captives. Terms include:-

Judenräte

Definition: Jewish councils were established to administer Jewish communities, either by German orders in German-occupied Europe or by the governments of German satellite states. Some Jewish councils coordinated nationwide populations (e.g., in Slovakia, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Hungary, and Romania).

See also: *Association des Juifs en Belgique, ghetto Judenrate, Joodse Raad, Ustredna Zidov, "Thirteen", Union générale Israélites de France*

Jüdischer Ordnungsdienst

Definition: Jewish police units established by the Germans in certain places in the areas under their occupation. A relatively short time after their establishment, the Judenräte in eastern Europe were ordered to organize these units, usually in anticipation of the ghettoization of the Jews. The Jewish police came into being only on German orders.

Jewish camp police

Definition: Jewish individuals responsible for the maintenance of order and discipline in Nazi or Axis camps. Jewish camp police are known to have served in camps designated for the purpose of forced labor, such as Starachowice and Skarzysko-Kammienna.

prisoner functionaries

Definition: Prisoners who were assigned various tasks by camp or prison personnel.

See also: *Blockälteste, criminal prisoner functionaries, German prisoner functionaries, Lagerälteste, Stubenälteste, etc*

kapos

Definition: SS-appointed prisoners responsible for overseeing labor squads and for carrying out various duties in the camps. The term kapo was created by the SS as an abbreviation of Kameradschaftspolizei.

See also: *Czech kapos, Jewish kapos, Polish kapos, etc.*

prisoner doctors

Definition: Prisoners with medical training who gave medical care to other prisoners.

For a full list of terms for camp, ghetto, and prison captives, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “people”—“population categories”—“captives”

Forced Labor Battalions

In Holocaust/World War II testimonies, forced labor battalions refer to a particular aspect of forced labor involving government, and especially military, control. There following four groups should be indexed using the “forced labor battalion...” locator terms.

Hungarian forced labor battalions

Definition: Forced labor units set up by the Hungarian government in 1939 as an

alternative form of military service for recruits deemed "unreliable." Hungarian Jews, communists, and Jehovah's Witnesses, among others, were conscripted into labor battalions and forced to provide labor support for military maneuvers, agriculture, essential industries, and other wartime operations. The labor service companies remained under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense. In 1943, a new central command within the Ministry was established - the Labor Organization for National Defense (Honvedelmi Munkaszervezet) - to centralize the labor service system and assure a more effective and economical operation. By 1944, labor servicemen were often placed under the immediate control of various enterprises and with a growing shortage of laborers, the government included women in their recruitment.

Bulgarian forced labor groups

Definition: In 1941, Jewish males between 20 and 40 years old were required to join special labor groups supervised by the Ministry of Public Works and later the Commissariat for Jewish Questions (Komisarstvo za evreiskite vuprosi). In 1943, the age limit for those drafted into these groups was raised to 46. Also in 1943, the work days were extended to 12 hours. Approximately 12,000 Jews in Bulgaria were forced to perform hard labor in the building of trails, rail lines, roads, and cutting trees in the mountains and forests during World War II. Beginning in May 1942, the Bulgarian Roma ("Gypsies") were also drafted into these labor groups. Another decree was issued in May 1943 for drafting Roma aged 17-50 into forced labor groups, in particular for harvest work. A roundup of Bulgarian Roma for forced labor took place in Sofia in August 1943.

Romanian forced labor groups

Definition: By the end of 1941, over 40,000 Jews were conscripted into a military forced labor system by the Romanian government. Either forced to work in areas near their homes, many were forced to work in so-called "exterior detachments of labor".

Slovak forced labor battalions

Definition: With the National Defense Law 20 of 1940, Jews were required to do manual work for the military instead of military service. Referred to as "Robotnik Zid" ("Work Jews"), they were given blue uniforms and dark blue berets instead of a military uniform. Assigned to the Sixth Labor Battalion, which consisted of several companies, No. 21, 22 and 23 consisted of Jews. No. 24 consisted of Roma ("Gypsies") and No. 25 consisted of convicts. Recruits to the sixth labor battalion assembled at Cemerne in the Vranov district where they received some military training using spades instead of rifles for drills. After the training, the companies were sent to various places in the country. The Ministry of Defense oversaw the military labor service.

By far the most commonly encountered being Hungarian forced labor battalions.

When an interviewee discusses his/her experiences in one of these groups, please index the relevant one of these terms.

When interviewees discuss being taken into one of these groups, together with the term for the group, index ***forced labor battalion conscription*** - NOT *civilian labor conscription*. For example,

forced labor battalion conscription
Hungarian forced labor battalions

Locator terms: terms beginning "forced labor battalion..." apply to forced labor battalion experiences. For example, discussions of what people ate in Hungarian forced labor battalions should be indexed not by *food* but instead:

forced labor battalion food
Hungarian forced labor battalions

Other terms for relevant people include:

Bulgarian labor servicemen
Jewish labor servicemen
Jewish forced labor battalion supervisors
Hungarian labor servicemen
labor servicewomen
Romanian labor servicemen
Slovak labor servicemen
forced labor battalion commanders
Ocskay, László

Please browse the forced labor battalion locator terms in the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- "forced labor"--" forced labor battalion experiences"

Ostarbeiter

The word *Ostarbeiter* (German for "eastern worker") refers to civilians in Eastern Europe who were taken to Germany to work after their country had been occupied by Nazi Germany.

When interviewees discuss being taken into one of these groups, index *civilian labor conscription* - NOT *forced labor battalion conscription*.

The term for the Ostarbeiter themselves is *[nationality] civilian laborers*.

For example, an interviewee recalls how he was taken with a group of Ukrainians for labor in Germany:

civilian labor conscription
Ukrainian civilian laborers
USSR 1942

The same interviewee talks about work in a factory in Germany while posing as Ukrainian:

factory forced labor
Germany 1942
identity concealment
Ukrainian civilian laborers

Restrictive Housing

In Holocaust/World War II testimonies, restrictive housing refers to a broad variety of situations in which persecuted groups were forced to reside in designated areas. These areas include:

- ghettos
- Judenhäuser
- enforced residence
- Transnistria/Romanian colonies
- Yellow Star Houses

The guidelines for how to handle each of these experiences follow.

However, if interviewees are forced to live in a designated area and none of the specific restrictive housing terms listed below apply, then use the term

restricted housing

Definition: Restricted housing in which Jews were forced to reside outside of the context of Judenhäuser, Yellow Star Houses, enforced residence, Romanian colonies or ghettos.

While all of these terms have been developed hitherto only for Holocaust/World War II testimonies, please propose new terms if similar concepts arise in the testimonies of other genocides, crimes against humanity, and/or other incidences of mass violence.

Ghettos

During the Nazi occupation during World War II, German authorities forced Jews into designated areas of cities in order to segregate them from non-Jewish populations. The USCSF Thesaurus currently has terms for around 3,200 ghettos. While almost all the ghettos were established in Eastern Europe, there were a few exceptions:

Amsterdam (Netherlands : Ghetto)

Hongkew (Shanghai, China : Ghetto)

Theresienstadt (Czechoslovakia : Ghetto)

To browse the indexing terms for ghettos, please consult the Type Hierarchy: “places”--“detention complexes”--“ghettos”

When the interviewee refers to a specific ghetto, index the term for that ghetto (see guidelines for indexing Specific Places).

When the interviewee refers to a specific ghetto, index the term for that ghetto (see guidelines for indexing Specific Places). For example:

Warsaw (Poland : Ghetto)

Poland 1943

If the interviewee talks about being in a ghetto, but the specific ghetto is never named, please index the generic term. For example,

ghettos
USSR 1941

For movement into a ghetto located in the same city, please see the guidelines for indexing Ghettoization.

For movement into a ghetto in another city, please see the guidelines for indexing Deportation from/to.

LOCATOR TERMS: Terms beginning *ghetto...* apply to ghetto experiences.

For example, when an interviewee discusses what she ate in a ghetto, do not index food but instead

ghetto food

To index a discussion of how the Jewish police punished people in the Warsaw ghetto, the following terms would work:

ghetto punishments
Jüdischer Ordnungsdienst
Poland 1943
Warsaw (Poland : Ghetto)

A description of how Bessarabian Jews interacted with local Jews in the Zhmerinka ghetto in Transnistria can be indexed as follows:

ghetto social relations
Jewish ghetto inhabitants
Romanian ghetto inhabitants
Ukrainian ghetto inhabitants
USSR 1941 (June 22) – 1945 (May 8)
Zhmerinka (Vinnitsa, Ukraine, USSR : Ghetto)

For a full list of ghetto locator terms and other ghetto-related terms, please browse the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “captivity”--“ghetto experiences”

[Ghettoization](#)

Ghettoization refers to the forced concentration of Jews during World War II into delineated areas of cities/towns in order to segregate and isolate them from the non-Jewish population. This term should be used only when an interviewee was moved into a ghetto in the city in which he or she lived. The term for this experience is:

ghettoization

When the formation of a ghetto is discussed, or when an interviewee discusses moving into a ghetto, index this term together with both the term for the relevant city and for the ghetto in question.

For example, an interviewee recalls he was forced to leave his apartment in Łódź and move into the newly established ghetto:

ghettoization
Łódź (Poland : Ghetto)
Łódź (Poland)
Poland 1940

As soon as the interviewee is talking about life only in the ghetto, please repeat the ghetto term and time period in a subsequent segment, this time without the city term. For example,

Łódź (Poland : Ghetto)
Poland 1940

Note: The term *ghettoization procedures* refers to the processes by which Jewish residents were concentrated and forced into delineated areas of cities/towns in order to segregate and isolate them from the non-Jewish population. This term should be used when an interviewee discusses the *procedural aspects* of their movement into a ghetto within the city in which he or she lived.

Judenhäuser

Judenhäuser (German for “Jewish houses”) were a type of restricted housing in Germany and Austria in which Jews were forced to reside after they were deprived of the right to own property.

The indexing term applicable to this experience is:

Judenhäuser

Index this term at the start of the discussion, in the same segment as the relevant place and time period, e.g.

Hannover (Germany)
Germany 1941
Judenhäuser

Locator Terms: There are no specific locator terms for this experience. Use non-locator terms.

Relevant indexing terms include:

anti-Jewish roundups
German soldiers
Gestapo members
Hitler Youth members
humiliation
living conditions

Note: The term “ghettoization” is only used with ghettos, not with “Judenhäuser”. For this experience, no movement term is indexed.

Enforced Residence

Enforced residence was a system of detention maintained by governments such as the Italian and Vichy governments during the 1930s and World War II in which individuals or whole families were held under police surveillance in private houses in remote villages. The indexing term for this experience is:

enforced residence

Index this term at the start of the discussion, in the same segment as the relevant place and time period, e.g.

enforced residence
Italy 1940 (June 10) - 1943 (September 7)
Lendinara (Italy)

Locator/explicit association: There are no specific locator terms for this experience. Use non-locator terms.

Relevant indexing terms include:

[nationality] government officials
[nationality] police and security forces
anti-Jewish arrests
covert economic activities
hunger

Transnistria/Romanian Colonies

Referring to the area of southwestern Ukraine between the rivers Dniester and Bug, Transnistria was under Romanian occupation from 1941 to 1944. Romania deported unwanted Jews from its Bessarabia and Bukovina provinces into the region. At the same time, the Germans and Romanians partially exterminated the local Jews. The deportees and remnant local Jewish population were subsequently moved into ghettos, camps, and a third form of detention center—Romanian colonies. These were typically abandoned facilities unfit for human habitation in isolated areas. They were not regularly guarded and in some instances Jews were housed with non-Jews. Any Jew leaving the area without authorization risked execution. The conditions under Romanian occupation in Transnistria varied from extremely harsh in camps such as Pechora or Bogdanovka and some colonies to comparatively bearable in some of the ghettos; in fact, some Jews survived by fleeing to Transnistria from German-controlled *Reichskommissariat Ukraine*. Nevertheless, despite the relatively higher survival rates, the entire region of Transnistria effectively functioned as a giant penal colony for Jews during this period.

The indexing term for the general area and its particular context is:

Transnistria

Index this term at the start of the discussion, in the same segment as the relevant place and time period.

For Romanian-Jewish deportees from cities such as Czernowitz (Cernauti/Chernovtsi), it was typical to be marched to Atachi and then cross the river Dniester.

Atachi (Romania : Deportation Center)
deportation from Cernauti (Romania)
deportation to Mogilev-Podol'skii (Vinnitsa, Ukraine, USSR : Ghetto)
forced marches
Dniester River (Europe)
Jewish refugees
Romanian refugees
Romania 1941

Once they had crossed the river to in Romanian-occupied Soviet territory, they had arrived in Transnistria.

Mogilev-Podol'skii (Vinnitsa, Ukraine, USSR : Ghetto)
USSR 1914
Transnistria

The indexing term for Romanian colonies is, unsurprisingly:

Romanian colonies

This term at the start of the discussion, in the same segment as the relevant place and time period. However, it is often the case that no specific location can be indexed, so the broader administrative unit will often suffice, e.g.

Romanian colonies
USSR 1941 (June 22) – 1945 (May 8)
Vinnitsa (Ukraine, USSR : Oblast)

Other relevant terms for this experiences are:

Transnistrian Jewish children rescue
Romanian police and security forces
Romanian soldiers
Romanian government officials

Yellow Star Houses

After the German invasion of Hungary in March 1944, the Jews of Budapest were forced by the German and Hungarian authorities to relocate to specially selected buildings throughout the city that were known as Yellow Star Houses. Each house was marked with a yellow Star of David on a black background. It was only in late November 1944 that Jews were moved into the Budapest ghetto.

The indexing term for this experience is:

Yellow Star Houses

Index this term at the start of the discussion, in the same segment as the relevant place and time period, e.g.

Budapest (Hungary)
Hungary 1944
Yellow Star Houses

Locator/explicit association: There are no specific locator terms for this experience. Use non-locator terms.

Relevant indexing terms include:

Arrow Cross members
protection papers
roundup evasion
sanitary conditions
SS/SD personnel

Note: Yellow Star Houses should be distinguished from protected houses. Protected houses were buildings in Budapest where only Jews under the protection of the legations of the neutral states (Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, and Spain) and the Vatican resided between July 1944 and November 1944. The indexing term applicable to this experience is:

protected houses (Budapest)

Note: Yellow Star Houses preceded the Budapest ghetto and should not be confused with it. The term “ghettoization” is only used with ghettos and not applicable for “Yellow Star Houses.” For this experience, no movement term is indexed.

Deportation Centers

Deportation centers were secured areas, often located near railroads, where Jews who were being deported from a city or ghetto were sometimes detained temporarily prior to their subsequent movement to a ghetto or concentration camp. Brickyards, synagogues, sports stadiums, and other structures were used as deportation centers. Such centers were especially common in Hungary, but they were also found in Transnistria and in Western Europe too.

The general indexing term for this experience is

deportation centers

There are also some specific terms for deportation centers too, such as:

Hollandsche Schouwburg (Amsterdam, Netherlands : Deportation Center)
Óbuda (Hungary : Deportation Center)

Index the general or the specific term at the start of the discussion, in the same segment as the relevant place and time period. It is important to not deportation centers are considered part of the deportation experience and should be indexed with “deportation...” locator terms as well as

“deportation from...”/“deportation to...” terms, e.g.

Atachi (Romania : Deportation Center)
deportation conditions
deportation family interactions
deportation from Cernauti (Romania)
deportation to Mogilev-Podol'skii (Vinnitsa, Ukraine, USSR : Ghetto)
Romania 1941

To browse the indexing terms for deportation centers, please consult the Type Hierarchy:

- “places”--“detention complexes”--“deportation centers”

Deportation and Transfer: Means of Transport

Understanding the ways in which the German government allocated limited resources during World War II to the deportation and transfer of Jews and other groups is an integral facet of Holocaust studies. The USCSF has therefore included in its methodology the indexing of the means of transport. There are two terms that denote means of transport:

deportations, means of transport
transfers, means of transport

These terms are indexed together with either *deportation...* terms or *transfer...* terms.

In addition, please index the mode of transport (passenger trains, freight trains, trucks, ships, etc.).

For a list of vehicles used for transporting people, please consult the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- “movement”--“means of transport”

For example, a discussion describing being taken in a freight car from the Munkacz ghetto to Birkenau should be indexed as follows:

deportation from Mukacevo (Czechoslovakia : Ghetto)
deportation to Auschwitz II-Birkenau (Poland : Death Camp)
deportation, means of transport
freight trains

An interviewee talking about being taken with other prisoners from the Kivióli labor camp across the Baltic Sea to the Stutthof concentration camp should be indexed as follows:

Baltic Sea
Danzig (FC) 1944
Estonia 1944
ships
transfer from Kivióli (Estonia : Concentration Camp)
transfer to Stutthof (Danzig (FC) : Concentration Camp)
transfers, means of transport

NB: The “means of transport” terms are only used when the interviewee is sent to camps and ghettos under German or Axis administration. The terms should *not* be used in instances of Soviet

deportations to GULag camps or special settlements, nor should they be used in conjunction with deportations or transfers to Allied internment camps. The specific issue addressed here is the devotion of economic resources by the Germans to the transport of Jews to the death camps during the war rather than to other wartime needs.

Holocaust Diversity

Holocaust testimonies present great challenges to indexers because of the enormous variety and specificity of experiences. The Holocaust took place over a relatively long time span, from 1933 to 1945 in the case of Germany, and affected almost every country in continental Europe as well as several countries in North Africa and the Middle East. Refugees from Europe fled to Africa and Latin America; some found themselves under Japanese occupation in China, the Dutch East Indies, and other places. From country to country, the terms you will need to be familiar with will very different.

To make Holocaust indexing manageable, we recommend two approaches:

1. Let us know your areas of specialization or areas where you would like to build up your knowledge. That way, we will try to direct testimonies to you that reflect them.
2. Consult the Subject Guides sections of the VHA LibGuide (libguides.usc.edu/vha). Each section includes a description of VHA testimonies related to a specific country. Additionally, it lists a selection of the most relevant specific indexing terms for each country. Finally, each section has a short selected bibliography which can be a starting point for further research into the Holocaust in that country.

For example, if you are working on the testimony of a Greek Holocaust survivor, first take a look at the page on Greece (<http://libguides.usc.edu/c.php?g=234998&p=1561695>.) in the VHA LibGuide and pay special attention to the suggested indexing terms.

Soviet Experiences

Indexers of Holocaust and World War II-related testimonies should be familiar with Soviet experiences and how to index them. Soviet experiences are at the core of Russian- and Ukrainian-language testimonies, but many people interviewed in English and other languages too also spent time in the Soviet realm. For Jews, the Soviet Union could be conceived as a positive force, first for its purported ideology of the equal treatment of all peoples and, even more so during World War II, for its central role in defeating the genocidally antisemitic Nazi Germany. Nevertheless, the punitive policies and actions of the Soviet government, especially under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, are a part of many testimonies of both Jews and non-Jews alike. Since the invention of the term genocide, there have been those who consider the Soviet Union to have been guilty of multiple genocides: the deportation and exile on a class basis of rich peasants (*kulaks*), the 1932-1933 Ukrainian Famine, the execution of thousands of supposed political opponents during the purges, and the deportation and exile of entire ethnic groups before and during World War II, to name the some of the more prominent examples.

General Soviet Experiences

Please read the definition of the following Soviet-specific terms referring:

collectivization
kolkhoz
Kommunisticheskaia Partia Sovetskogo Soiuz
Soviet Communist Party membership
sovkhoz

A number of event terms relate specifically to the Soviet Union:

"dekulakization" (USSR, 1928-1933)
New Economic Policy (USSR, 1921-1927)
Russian Revolution (1917)
Russo-Polish War (1919-1920)
Soviet Famine (1921-1922)
Ukrainian Famine (1932-1933)
Ukrainian Famine (1946-1947)

Special Settlements and Related Experiences

A commonly encountered punitive experience for many groups under Soviet rule was being sent to special settlements. In Holocaust testimonies, for example, there are often accounts of Jews living in eastern Poland (also the Baltic states, Bessarabia, and Bukovina) being deported by the Soviets together with large number of Poles after the Soviet annexation in September 1939. This experience of deportation and subsequent detention in harsh conditions in remote regions of Russia inadvertently rescued those Jews from the Nazis. The main term for this experience is:

Soviet special settlement regime

Definition: Forced settlement, often for an unspecified period of time, of groups to remote regions of the USSR, e.g. Siberia, central Asia, northern and easternmost Russia. A commonly encountered example is the experience of Poles (including Polish Jews) who were deported in 1939-1941 after the Soviets annexed eastern Poland.

Special settlements were a form of Soviet repression used against certain social and ethnic groups in the period 1930-1956. Special settlements were created in 1930 to accommodate peasants considered by the Soviet government as "kulaks" (rich peasants), who were deported to underpopulated northern and eastern parts of the USSR. In 1930-33, more than 2 million people (mostly peasants) were deported to special settlements. The next big wave of deportations began in 1939 with deportations from territories annexed by the USSR (eastern Poland, Baltic countries, and the Bessarabia and Bukovina provinces of Romania) as well as ethnic deportations during World War II. In 1939-1952, more than 3 million people were deported to special settlements. In 1950, there were more than 2.5 million people in special settlements.

These mass deportations fell outside the concept of exile in the Soviet criminal code because whole families were deported in an extrajudicial way for undefined periods and were forced to work in the special settlements. Special procedures and rules were aimed

to regulate the life and status of deported people in the settlements. In the 1930-1956 period, these regulations, including the official name of settlements, changed several times, but they kept their discriminatory nature. Officially being free, deported people lived under administrative surveillance, had to register monthly, and could not leave a special settlement without permission. Until 1937, most of them were disenfranchised. Often, they were forced to do heavy work such as forestry and mining and about 15% of their compensation was taken to pay the administration. Additionally, most settlements were organized in unpopulated areas with extreme environmental and housing conditions. By 1956, the special restrictions and regulations were cancelled, while some categories of deported people had to stay in the former special settlements until the end of 1950s.

[NB: Prior to March 2017, this term had the label *Soviet exile*.]

It is very common for survivors to refer to these experiences as being “camps”. However they were not. To clarify that you are in fact listening to a Soviet special settlements discussion, listen out for clues such as the interviewee remaining together with his/her family and men, women, and children living in the same place.

Movement to the special settlement should indexed with

deportation from...

deportation to...

Please be aware that interviewees often state that they were sent to “Siberia.” However, please note that Siberia was not the only possible destination: many special settlements were located in the Komi and Murmansk regions of northern Russia too. Listen out for the specific location of the special settlement and index that where possible.

When the interviewee discusses his/her arrival at the special settlement, please index *Soviet special settlement regime* together with the relevant place and time, e.g.

Soviet special settlement regime

Sykttyvkar (Komi ASSR, Russia, USSR)

USSR 1940

If interviewees describe being allowed to leave the special settlement, please index:

Soviet special settlement regime

Locator Terms: There are no specific locator terms for this massacre experiences. Use non-locator terms in the same segment as *Soviet special settlement regime*, e.g.

environmental conditions

food

housing conditions

forced labor

forced labor conditions

Soviet political police members

The following term is for the Soviets’ mass deportation of several entire ethnic minority groups:

Soviet national minority deportations

Definition: The deportation to Central Asia by Soviet authorities of entire ethnic groups accused of actual, or potential future, collaboration with the Nazi Germany or other powers. The first such deportation was that of Koreans residing in the Soviet Far East in October 1937. In September 1941, after the German invasion of the USSR, the Soviets deported en masse the Volga Germans. In 1943-44, national groups were removed from the North Caucasus and Crimea (e.g. the Karachais, Balkars, Chechens, Ingush, Kalmyks, and Crimean Tatars). All groups were resettled in regions of Soviet Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

It is also directly related to the special settlements experience in that the ethnic groups in question were all sent to special settlements. However, the difference is that not all Jews from eastern Poland, for example, were deported to special settlements, whereas all the ethnic Germans, Chechens, Crimean Tatars, and other groups listed above, were.

Please read the following terms too.

Soviet residence restrictions

Definition: A limitation on where one could live, applied and implemented on an individual basis by the Soviet authorities as a form of punishment and isolation. These restrictions were either in the form of 1) confinement to a specific place or 2) a prohibition from residing in certain places. They should be differentiated from the Soviet special settlement regime, by which large groups were deported to specially created forced labor settlements. Actively used by the tsarist government against its political opponents, the concept of exile was restored and developed by the Soviet government in 1922. Until the end of the 1920s, there was both external exile (banishment to a foreign country) and internal exile (banishment to another place within the USSR). In the 1930s-1960s, there was only internal exile. Indirectly, external exile in the form of revoking Soviet citizenship was restored in 1966 and was occasionally used until the end of 1980s. Internal exile was realized in two forms: exile proper (Russian: ssylka) and residence restriction (Russian: vssylka). For an exiled person, the place of exile was defined by the court or an executive institution. Persons whose residence was restricted were not permitted to live in certain places (usually in major cities and border regions), but otherwise they could choose a place to live. There were three main kinds of restricted residence which differed by the number of places closed for the residence (“minus 1,” “minus 6,” and “minus 12”).

voluntary labor resettlement

Definition: With the outbreak of World War II, Soviet authorities faced a major refugee problem. The situation was addressed by offering work and resettlement inside the Soviet Union. Primarily between November 1939 and February 1940, Soviet authorities registered refugees and then resettled them throughout the Soviet Union. Most were sent to the Crimean Peninsula, the Northern Urals, Siberia, or Central Asia. Refugees lived and worked in a variety of places including cities, towns, kolkhozes, industrial plants, mines, and forests. The quality of life varied widely from one location to another, and some refugees faced very harsh conditions.

Soviet Concentration Camps

The Soviet concentration camp system, known as the Gulag, is less commonly encountered. Soviet concentration and internment centers were places where political prisoners and members

of national or minority groups were confined for reasons of state security, exploitation, or punishment, usually by executive decree or military order. Since the early 1930s, these camps were also known as corrective labor camps. During Stalin's time, camps were located all over the country, including Moscow and other major cities. However, the majority of them were located in remote areas of the Soviet Union. Soviet camps had all the attributes of concentration camps such as a fence with barbed wire, watch towers with guards, and separate barracks for males and females. If compensated at all for the forced labor they performed, inmates were paid small or often symbolic sums. When indexing the testimonies of Soviet concentration camps, use the "camp" experience indexing terms. Clues that you are listening to the experience of a Soviet concentration camp, not a special settlement, include: camps would not keep families together, were single-sex; and were usually enclosed with barbed wire and stringently guarded. The USCSF thesaurus has a small number of terms for some of the better known Soviet concentration camps, e.g.

Kolyma (Russia, USSR : Soviet Concentration Camp)(generic)

Magadan (Khabarovsk, Russia, USSR : Soviet Concentration Camp)(generic)

Vorkuta (Russia, USSR : Soviet Concentration Camp)(generic)

When the name of the camp is not given, please index:

Soviet concentration camps (generic)

For a full list of Soviet concentration camps, please browse the Type Hierarchy:

- "places"—"detention complexes"—"concentration camps"—"Soviet concentration camps"

Locator terms: terms beginning *camp...* apply to camp experiences.

Please browse the camp locator terms in the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- "captivity"--"camp experiences"

Other Soviet Punitive Measures

Please read the definitions of the following terms relating to various forms of Soviet repression:

"dekulakization" (USSR, 1928-1933)

"enemies of people"

"lishentsy"

Soviet anti-private trade measures

Soviet anti-religious measures

Soviet filtration camps

Soviet labor units (generic)

Soviet political repression awareness

Soviet stigmatized groups

"trudarmia"

tylovoe opolchenie

Another group of general terms is relevant, but not exclusive, to Soviet experiences:

anti-political opponent measures
black market activities
censorship
dissident activities
political opponent legal prosecutions
political opponent arrests

Soviet Jewish Experiences

Within the broader rubric of Soviet experiences, certain specifics relate to the life of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Jewish kolkhoz

Definition: Agricultural cooperatives organized in the 1920s-1930s in the Soviet Union as a part of a program of Jewish agricultural resettlement and establishment the Jewish national autonomy in the USSR.

In 1924, the Soviet government began to grant free agricultural lands for Jewish settlers in southern Ukraine, Crimea, Smolensk province, and later in the Soviet Far East (the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, or "Birobidzhan"). Often, new settlements were established in areas where Jewish agricultural colonies had existed since the 19th century. In such locations, a special national administrative unit such as a raion (district) was formed, with a predominantly Jewish Soviet administration, newspapers, and schools. Jews in those districts constituted 25-35% of the population. Funding for the Jewish resettlement program was provided mostly by the Jewish organizations Agro-Joint and OZET. Until the end of the 1920s, settlers were not forced to organize and join agricultural cooperatives. However, many recent settlers did so voluntarily because it helped them adapt to the new places while, for some settlers, it could be equated with the Zionist idea of kibbutz. Agricultural cooperatives existed in various forms and with different degrees of socialization of its members' property. The Jewish agricultural resettlement program was exempted from some exclusions and restrictions imposed on disenfranchised people ("lishentsy") in the USSR. Because of this program, they were eligible for financial aid offered by the Jewish organizations and might join cooperatives.

From 1928, Jewish agricultural settlements were subject to collectivization. This meant that settlers had to join kolkhozes (collective farms) which became the only form of cooperative. Around the same time, the Soviet government began the policy of "internalization" of Jewish kolkhozes, supporting Jewish agricultural resettlement only in the Soviet Far East. By the end of the 1930s, all Jewish national districts in Ukraine - and by 1941 in Crimea - had lost their special national status.

Stalin's creation of a "Jewish homeland" in the 1928 attracted some Jews to move from western regions of the Soviet Union to the Soviet Far East.

Jewish Autonomous Oblast (Russia, USSR : Oblast)

Definition: The Jewish Autonomous Oblast (also referred to as Birobidzhan) is located within Khabarovsk territory in southeastern Siberia, Russia. The capital city is Birobidzhan. Jewish Autonomous Oblast is bounded on the east and south by China and on the north by Bureya and Khingan Mountains. As a Jewish national entity the Oblast

was formed in 1928. The Soviet Government sought realization of the so-called national question in the USSR and the Jewish one specifically. The basic idea was to provide the non-territorial Jews with a territory, which had to become their national home. In doing so, Soviet authority also pursued a political goal to confront with the Zionist idea to make Palestine a Jewish national home. The other strategic goal was to incase settlement on the vulnerable Soviet-Chinese border and make this area reachable for communications. In late 1920s, early 1930s, the Jewish youth migrated to Birobidzhan responding to their government's appeal. Nonetheless, Jewish Autonomous Oblast never became heavily Jewish populated. Jewish population constituted a minority in comparison with Russians and Ukrainians. Certain attributes of national Jewish autonomy definitely might be seen. The elements of Yiddish culture such as a newspaper, a magazine, a radio station, a theater, and folk groups have turned into reality in Birobidzhan. Jewish cultural activity in Birobidzhan has declined lately owing to the liberalization of Jewish emigration abroad and to the local conditions as well.

When interviewees describe their journey to the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, the following combination applies:

***Jewish Autonomous Oblast (Russia, USSR : Oblast)
migration (domestic)***

Note that the specific locations within the Jewish Autonomous Oblast should be indexed when interviewees arrive there.

Two other terms are relevant for Soviet Jewish agricultural life:

American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation

Definition: The American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation was established as a branch of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in 1924 to promote the settlement of Russian and Ukrainian Jews in agricultural colonies in the Ukraine and the Crimea in the USSR. Some 14, 000 Jewish families settled on farms and thus gained civil rights under the Soviet administration. However, as the world economy worsened during the Depression, many of the colonists moved to the cities and the Soviet government forced the Agro-Joint to leave in 1938. During the war, the remaining colonists perished in the Holocaust and only one agricultural community survived in the Crimea.

Obshchestvo zemleustroistva evreev trudiashchikhsia

Definition: Obshchestvo zemleustroistva evreev trudiashchikhsia (OZET, Society for the Settlement of Jewish Toilers on the Land) was created in the 1920s and operated by the KOMZET (Committee for the Settlement of Jewish Toilers on the land) to promote and publicize Jewish settlement in the Ukraine, Belarus, and Crimea. A few years later the OZET directed its energies to promoting Jewish settlement in the so-called Jewish Autonomous Oblast, or Birobidzhan.

Discussions of the closure of synagogues should be indexed as follows:

***Soviet anti-religious measures
synagogues***

A common discussion revolves around the “fifth line” (*piataia grafa*) of the Soviet passport. The Soviet passport was not for external travel, but was an internal identification document. Together with a photograph, it recorded basic information about the passport's holder. The fifth line was the place where the holder was required to indicate his/her ethnicity (*natsional'nost*). In the former Soviet Union, being Jewish was considered an ethnic identity, rather than a religious or ethno-religious one. Discussions of this topic should be indexed using the terms

identification papers

Jewish identity

Other relevant terms:

"Anti-cosmopolitan" campaign (USSR 1948-1953)

Doctors' Plot

Evreiskii Antifashistskii Komitet

Mikhoels, Solomon

1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda

Rwandan Geography

Indexers should be aware of the complexity of Rwandan geography.

Name and Boundary Changes

First, since gaining independence from Belgian colonial rule in 1962, Rwanda has renamed and redistricted its geography several times. Big changes since the 1994 Genocide mean that many places referred to in testimonies cannot be found on a modern map. Some interviewees use the old names, some the new, while some give a mixture of both. Adding to the complexity is that sometimes the old names have been re-used with new boundaries or even in different locations.

To handle this situation, we have created terms for both “historical” (reflecting the 1994-era name and administrative divisions, especially) and contemporary places. Indexers should use the historical term when the interviewee refers to it and the contemporary term when the interviewee refers to that.

Administrative Divisions

Second, Rwandan geography is made up not of cities, towns, and villages, as much as administrative divisions (from largest to smallest):

First order: *prefecture* (since 2000, *province*)

Second order: *commune* (since 2005, *district*)

Third order: *sector*

Fourth order: *cell*

An additional second-level administrative unit, the sub-prefecture, was introduced in 1975 and phased out after 1994.

As with all geography, indexers should index the most specific term based on the information given by the interviewee. If a sufficiently specific term does not yet exist, please propose it, e.g. if there is a term for the commune, but you need a specific sector within that commune.

For the complete list of Rwandan geographic terms, please explore the Type Hierarchy:

- “places”—“administrative units”—“administrative units in Rwanda”—“administrative units in Rwanda: verified”
- “places”—“cities”—“cities in Africa”—“cities in Rwanda”—“cities in Rwanda: verified”

Note that there are also specific terms for hills, forests, swamps, churches, schools, hospitals, hotels, commercial centers and other types of place in Rwanda. See:

- *places—geographic features* and/or *miscellaneous*

For the complete list of Rwandan geographic terms organized into the contemporary provinces, please explore the Indexing Term Hierarchy:

- *places—Africa—Rwanda*

Rwandan Social Groups

The two central groups involved in the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda have come to be described as social groups (rather than ethnic or tribal ones).

Hutus

Definition: People who describe themselves or who are described as being Hutu.

Competing theories exist to describe Hutus. One interpretation is that the Hutus are an ethnic group (or tribe), who were in Rwanda at the time the Tutsis arrived in the region in the 15th century. However, having given that Hutus and Tutsis have shared for some time a common language and culture, it is problematic to regard either as a distinct ethnic group. Belgian colonial rule of Ruanda-Urundi fixed Hutu and Tutsi and Hutu as concrete and unchanging ethnic categories, a viewpoint adopted uncritically after independence in the first and second Republics of Rwanda (1962-1994).

Another interpretation is that the Hutu can be defined socioeconomically as agriculturists (farmers) distinct from the Tutsi cattle-owning pastoralists. As such, social mobility was possible between these groups, depending for example on the number of cattle owned.

A recent approach (Mamdani, 2001) is to regard the Hutu (and Tutsi) as political identities arising in relation to the emergence of the Rwandan state.

Since 2001, when a law to combat post-genocide discrimination and sectarianism came into effect in Rwanda, it has been national policy to refer to all Rwandans as a single people (Banyarwanda) and illegal to refer to separate ethnic or social groups such as Hutus (similarly Tutsis and Twa).

Tutsis

Definition: People who describe themselves or who are described as being Tutsi.

Competing theories exist to describe the Tutsi. One interpretation is that the Tutsi are an ethnic group (or tribe), with origins outside Rwanda and arriving in the region in the 15th century. However, this is problematic in that distinct ethnic groups are usually defined as having a common language and culture, both of which Tutsis share with Hutus. Belgian colonial rule of Ruanda-Urundi fixed Tutsi and Hutu as concrete and essential ethnic categories, a viewpoint adopted uncritically after independence in the first and second Republic of Rwanda (1962-1994).

Another interpretation is that the Tutsi can be defined socioeconomically as cattle-owning pastoralists distinct from the Hutu agriculturists (farmers). As such, there was movement between these groups, depending for example on the number of cattle owned. Problematic here is that some people continue to be described as Tutsi despite not having the apparent socioeconomic requisites.

A recent approach (Mamdani, 2001) is to regard the Tutsi (and Hutu) as political identities arising in relation to the emergence of the Rwandan state.

Since 2001, when a law to combat post-genocide discrimination and sectarianism came into effect in Rwanda, it has been national policy to refer to all Rwandans as a single people (Banyarwanda) and illegal to refer to separate ethnic or social groups such as Tutsis (similarly Hutus and Twa).

The third main social group in Rwanda is the Twa:

Twa

Definition: People who describe themselves or who are described as being Twa.

One of the oldest peoples of Central Africa, Twa (Batwa) populations can be found in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Rwanda and Burundi, they comprise approximately 1% of the population. In the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, it has been estimated that up 10,000 Twa were also killed and around the same number fled the country.

Since 2001, when a law to combat post-genocide discrimination and sectarianism came into effect in Rwanda, it has been national policy to refer to all Rwandans as a single people (Banyarwanda) and illegal to refer to separate ethnic/social identities such as Twa (similarly Hutu and Tutsi).

For discussions of identity, use the terms:

Hutu identity

Tutsi identity

Twa identity

Also note that we have terms for sub-groups of Hutu and Tutsi:

Bagogwe

Definition: A sub-group of Tutsi who lived in the former Gisenyi and Ruhengeri provinces on north and west Rwanda. In January 1991, several hundred were killed by the Habyarimana government authorities.

Banyamulenge

Definition: Banyamulenge (singular: Munyamulenge) refer to a Tutsi sub-group in South Kivu in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of Congo, near the Rwandan border. Prior to the genocide, the term suggested an identity derived from Mulenge, the location where they first settled. Banyamulenge translates to "the people of Mulenge." Despite the fact that many of the Banyamulenge communities had existed in what was then Zaire since the early 19th century, they were seen as foreigners by the Zairois and denied citizenship rights. The Banyamulenge played a critical role in the military aspect of Laurent Kabila's rise to power in 1997. After the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, the Banyamulenge label began to denote an all-encompassing identity marker used by all

Tutsis in Zaire, without regard to regional ties or length of residence; this was intended to signify their Zairian ties and right to citizenship.

Also, there are terms for people from different regions of Rwanda. The emphasis of these opposing regional groups in the Kayibanda and Habyarimana administrations was a source of political conflict.

Abarera

Definition: People from the Burera (Gisenyi) region of Rwanda. Although part of the kingdom of Rwanda, the Abarera enjoyed a certain local autonomy. However, their resentment was stoked by the German colonial administration forcing them to accept mwami Yuhi V Musinga's legitimacy and Nyanza kingdom subsequently imposing their own Tutsi administrative officials to run the region.

Bakiga

Definition: A term referring to people from the north and/or from the highlands of Rwanda (comprising approximately the former Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, and Byumba prefectures). Because those from this region were incorporated into Rwanda by force during the German colonial period, they are viewed - from the perspective of Banyaduga - as outsiders in a given locality.

During the second republic of Rwanda (1973-1994), people from the north made up of the majority of the leadership and cadres. During the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, loosely organized Bakiga groups from unclear (northern) locations were involved in massacres and looting.

Banyanduga

Definition: A term referring to people from the south and/or central regions of Rwanda, especially the former Gitarama prefecture (the entire country, except for the former Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, and Byumba prefectures). They are often referred to in reference to tensions with Abakiga (Bakiga), people from the north of Rwanda.

Finally, note the term

Abazungu

Definition: A Kinyarwanda word (singular: Muzungu) referring to white people, people of European heritage.

Rwandan Military, Police, and Youth Militias

The Rwandan army, police forces, and youth militias were the main perpetrators of the violence in the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi.

Military

The Rwandan army from independence up until and including the time of the 1994 Genocide was the FAR:

Forces Armées Rwandaises

Definition: The national army of Rwanda from independence until July 1994. Originally

created by a 10 May 1963 law as L'Armée Rwandaise (Rwandan Army), it became the Forces Armées Rwandaises in the 1970s.

Forces Armées Rwandaises soldiers

Definition: Soldiers serving in the Forces Armées Rwandaises.

The military force that invaded Rwanda in 1990 and ultimately brought the 1994 Genocide to an end was the RPA.

Rwandan Patriotic Army

Definition: The Military wing of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).

In 1979, Rwanda refugees to Uganda formed the Rwandan Alliance for National Unity (RANU). In 1981, many Rwandans join Uganda's National Resistance Army (NRA) rebel movement to fight against President Milton Obote; two of the first 27 NRA rebels were the Rwandans Paul Kagame and Fred Rwigema. In December 1987, RANU held its annual conference and renamed itself the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

The Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) was formed in 1990 by defectors from the NRA. Under General Fred Rwigema, the RPA entered Rwanda to attack Habyarimana's regime on 1 October 1990. After Rwigema's death, Kagame assumed leadership of the RPA. Support from the Ugandan government helped sustain the RPA during the war. During the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, the RPA fought the Interhamwe militias and the Forces Armées Rwandaises (FAR) and sought to protect Tutsis. On 4 July 1994, Radio Rwanda announced that the RPA had liberated the country, although skirmishes with Hutu forces continued until 1998.

The RPA was incorporated into the Rwandan Defense Force (RDF) in 2002.

Rwandan Patriotic Army soldiers

Definition: Soldiers in the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA), the military wing of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).

Please note that the term for the RPF is used for the political organization, not for its military wing.

Rwandan Patriotic Front

Definition: Rwandan Tutsi rebel political organization, formed in Uganda, to fight against the Habyarimana regime.

In 1979, Rwanda refugees to Uganda formed the Rwandan Alliance for National Unity (RANU). In 1981, many Rwandans join Uganda's National Resistance Army (NRA) rebel movement to fight against President Milton Obote; two of the first 27 NRA rebels were the Rwandans Paul Kagame and Fred Rwigema. In December 1987, RANU held its annual conference and renamed itself the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

The military wing of the RPF was the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA), which launched the war against Habyarimana's regime on 1 October 1990, under the leadership of General Fred Rwigema.

In 1994, the RPF became the ruling political party in Rwanda.

Police

There were four main police forces in Rwanda at the time of the 1994 Genocide:

Garde Présidentielle (Rwanda)
Gendarmerie Nationale Rwandaise
Police Communale (Rwanda)
Police Judiciaire (Rwanda)

The term for post-2000 Rwandan national police force is

Rwanda National Police

When it is unclear which police force is being referred to, please use the generic term:

Rwandan police (generic)

Youth Militias

Along with the army and police, politicized youth paramilitary groups instigated much of the violence in the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi.

Interahamwe militia

Definition: Meaning in Kinyarwanda "those who stick together," the Interahamwe was the militia of the Mouvement Révolutionnaire National pour le Développement, a Hutu youth organization connected to the Mouvement Républicain National pour la Démocratie et le Développement (MRND). It played a leading role in the massacre, torture, and mistreatment of Tutsis during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.

Founded in 1990 and initially receiving training from the French, the Interahamwe's members and cells supervised by Joseph Nzirorera, secretary-general of the MRND, and its daily operations were organized by Interahamwe vice president George Rutaganda. The head of the National Interahamwe was Jerry Robert Kajuga.

Interahamwe militia personnel

Definition: Members of the Rwandan Hutu youth militia connected to the Mouvement Républicain National pour la Démocratie et le Développement (MRND).

Impuzamugambi militia

Definition: Impuzamugambi, a Kinyarwanda word meaning "those with a single purpose," was the militia of the extreme Hutu nationalist party, the Coalition Pour la Défense de la République (CDR). Established in 1992, it was an active, violent participant in the 1994 Rwandan Tutsi Genocide.

Impuzamugambi militia members

Definition: Members of the militia of the extreme Hutu nationalist party, the Coalition Pour la Défense de la République (CDR).

See also:

Abakombozi
comités de sécurité (Rwanda)

Rwandan Administrators

In Rwandan local government, the officials in charge of the administrative divisions were political appointees who wielded substantial powers over their respective administrations, often including the local police. As such, they had roles of great significance in 1994 and it is important to index discussions of them.

assistant bourgmestres (Rwanda)

Definition: The second-in-command to bourgmestres, who were Rwandan local government official in charge of communes (second-order administrative divisions).

bourgmestres (Rwanda)

Definition: Rwandan local government officials in charge of communes (second order administrative units).

Bourgmestres were political appointments, made by the President of Rwanda based on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior. With advent of multi-party system in Rwanda, however, after 1991, bourgmestres were no longer made up solely of representatives of the President Habyarimana's MRND party.

Bourgmestres worked to ensure the commune's economic development and oversaw the communal administration, which consisted of administrative and technical staff as well as the Police Communale (commune police). They were also responsible for keeping the peace in their commune. In addition to having authority over the Police Communale, under a 1959 Belgian colonial administration law still on the books in 1994, bourgmestres could evacuate, remove, or intern people should a state of emergency be declared. The extent of their de facto control over gendarmes, Interahamwe, and other forces operating in their communes is unclear.

During 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, bourgmestres were centrally involved in the planning and implementation of massacres.

conseillers (Rwanda)

Definition: Officials in charge of sectors (secteurs) in Rwanda.

prefets (Rwanda)

Definition: Rwandan local government officials in charge of prefectures (first order administrative units between 1963 and 2000).

Prefects had control over the subordinate commune- and sector administrations and their agencies, including the bourgmestres, conseillers, and Police Communale. Additionally, they had the authority to request the use of the Gendarmerie Nationale and other armed forces.

During 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, prefects were centrally involved in the planning and implementation of the genocide.

responsables (Rwanda)

Definition: Officials in charge of cells (fourth-order administrative divisions) in Rwanda.

sous-prefets (Rwanda)

Definition: Local government officials in Rwanda, in charge of sous-prefectures (sub-prefectures), which were second-order administrative units. Sous-préfets, or sub-prefects, were the assistants of and subordinate to préfets, or prefects (heads of prefectures).

If it is unclear which specific type of local administrator is being discussed, please use the generic term:

Rwandan local administrative personnel

Definition: Local officials of various titles in the Republic of Rwanda (1962-present).

If government ministers, or Rwandan administrative officials of an unspecified level, are discussed, please use the generic term:

Rwandan government officials

Definition: Officials or civil servants in Rwandan local, regional, or national administrations.

Rwandan Famous and Infamous People

A number of famous people indexing terms have been created for Rwandan testimonies. Please double-click on them to learn more about each person. The following are some of the most commonly encountered.

Presidents

Habyarimana, President Juvénal

Kayibanda, Grégoire

Kagame, Paul

Sindikubwabo, Theodore [interim president]

Politicians

Bucyana, Martin

Uwilingiyimana, Agathe

Royalty

Kigeli IV Rwabugiri

Kigeli V Ndahindurwa

Mibambwe I Sekarongoro I Mutabazi I

Mutara III Rudahigwa

Nyirayuhi V Kanjogera

Yuhi V Musinga

Others

Amin, Idi

Annan, Kofi

Baudouin I

Bikindi, Simon

Boutros-Ghali, Boutros

Clinton, William Jefferson

Dallaire, Roméo

Gatete, Jean-Baptiste
Gicanda, Rosalie
Gitera, Joseph
Habimana, Kantano
Kambanda, Jean
Kasavubu, Joseph
Kikwete, Jakaya
Locatelli, Antoinette
Marchal, Luc
Mbonyumutwa, Dominique
Munyaneza, Augustin
Museveni, Yoweri Kaguta
Ndadaye, Melchior
Ngeze, Hassan
Ntibantunganya, Sylvestre
Obote, Milton
Perraudin, André
Pope John Paul II
Renzaho, Tharcisse
Rwigema, Fred

Rwandan Politics

Two periods in Rwandan political history are often focused on specifically in testimonies. The first relates the end of Belgian colonial rule. The term for the central event of this era is:

Hutu Uprising (November 1959)

Definition: Violence erupted on November 1, 1959, in Rwanda, against the backdrop of the death in mysterious circumstances of the Tutsi monarch Mutara Rudahigwa and spurred by tensions between supporters of recently formed organizations such as the pro-Hutu APROSOMA (Association pour la Promotion Sociale de la Masse), the Hutu nationalist PARMEHUTU (Parti du Mouvement de l'Emancipation Hutu), and the pro-Tutsi UNAR (Union Nationale Rwandaise). Within one week, all of the country – except for the Astrida (Butare), Cyangugu, and Kibungo districts – was affected. While the violence was begun by Tutsis attacking a Hutu sub-chief, it soon became a widespread Hutu revolt against Tutsis generally, involving killings, expulsions, and home burnings, as well as Tutsi reprisals. The Belgian administration struggled to take back control of the situation and imposed military rule under Colonel Guy Loggiest. These events, known in the Habyarimana era at least as the start of the Rwandan Revolution (or Social Revolution), led to the deaths of some 20,000 Tutsi (by 1961), the displacement of thousands more Tutsi refugees, and the exile of Tutsi monarch Kigeri Ndahindurwa.

The relevant political parties of this period are:

Association pour la Promotion Sociale de la Masse
Rassemblement Democratique Rwandais [then PARMEHUTU]
Rassemblement Democratique Rwandais
Union Nationale Rwandaise

The second is the era of the multiparty system under Habyarimana, which took place around the time of two key events:

RPA invasion of Rwanda (October 1, 1990)

Definition: On October 1, 1990, under the leadership of General Fred Rwigema, the army of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) invaded Rwanda from Uganda. The Habyarimana government received military support from France and Zaire. Rwigema was killed one day after the start of the invasion and the RPA were forced to retreat from Rwanda. Rwandan authorities conducted arrests and killings of Tutsi and anti-Habyarimana Hutu who were labelled as "ibyitso" (accomplices).

The RPA gathered in the vicinity of the Virunga volcanoes and recreated itself in the mold of a guerilla force. On January 23, 1991, it launched an attack on Ruhengeri, freeing prisoners from the large prison and stealing military equipment, before withdrawing.

On April 8, 1994, under the leadership of General Paul Kagame, the RPA invaded Rwanda from Uganda. By April 11, these forces had reached the outskirts of the capital city, Kigali, but did not capture it in its entirety until July 4. The RPF declared a unilateral ceasefire on July 20.

Arusha Accords (August 4, 1993)

Definition: Talks began in Arusha, Tanzania, on August 10, 1992, between the Rwandan government, the main Rwandan political parties, and the Rwandan Patriotic Front towards a peaceful resolution of the civil war that had started in October 1990. By August 4, 1994, all parties had signed the agreement.

The relevant political parties of this period are:

Mouvement Démocratique Républicain (Rwanda)

Mouvement Républicain National pour la Démocratie et le Développement

Parti Libéral (Rwanda)

Parti Social Démocrate (Rwanda)

Rwandan Patriotic Front

If the name of the political party is not clear or never stated, the generic term may be used:

Rwandan political parties

Other terms that come into play in conjunction with the above are:

"Ibyitso"

political demonstrations

Pre-Genocide Discrimination and Violence in Rwanda

This section focuses on descriptions of discrimination experienced by witnesses in the years before 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda. Here, we illustrate not only the relevant specific terms but also how terms can successfully be combined.

At school, Tutsi survivors talk about experiencing prejudice expressed often by teachers:

***school anti-Tutsi prejudice
teachers***

Many interviewees discuss the system of quotas that was part of Rwandan life. The central term here is

“Iringaniza”

Definition: A Kinyarwanda word referring to the system of quotas introduced in 1970s in Rwanda. The policy of ethnic balancing (équilibre ethnique) in Rwanda was formulated by the PARMEHUTU party during the Tenth Congress in 1969, during the presidency Grégoire Kayibanda, and aimed to marginalize the minority Tutsi by limiting their access to schools and the civil service. The idea was to apportion places in secondary and tertiary education and in other public spheres based on the percentage of Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa groups in the population (approx. 85-90%, 9-14%, 1% respectively), rather than by scholarly or professional achievement. The result was to favor the majority Hutu. This program was first implemented in 1973, following the coup which installed General Juvénal Habyarimana as the second president of Rwanda. Party rhetoric justified the measures as a move toward national unity by combating the Tutsi domination of socioeconomic sectors. Under the Habyarimana regime, the policy of ethnic equilibrium was expanded to include regional parameters; the restrictions against the Tutsi population were combined with the marginalization of Hutu from regions other than the Gisenyi, Ruhengeri, and part of the Byumba prefectures.

When applied in the Rwandan education system, with the result that some Tutsis failed to get places in certain schools and universities despite having the best grades. For discussions of this kind, the following combination is appropriate:

“Iringaniza”

anti-Tutsi educational discrimination

For discussion of the same quota policy applying in employment and in the military, then the following combinations of terms apply:

“Iringaniza”

anti-Tutsi employment discrimination

“Iringaniza”

anti-Tutsi military discrimination

For discussion of the so-called “regional equilibrium” quota policy, use the following combinations of terms apply:

“Iringaniza”

Bakiga

Banyaduga

Other pre-Genocide discrimination-related terms include:

*“Ibyitso”
anti-Tutsi propaganda*

Events of pre-1994 Rwandan mass violence include:

*Bagogwe Massacres (1991)
Bugesera Massacres (March 1992)
Gikongoro Massacres (December 1963)
Kibilira Massacre (October 1990)*

1994 Genocidal Violence

In addition to the section of the Common Experiences Module relating to Massacres, Hiding, and Refuge especially, the following are terms for aspects of violence that are specifically relevant to the 1994 Genocide Against the Tutsi in Rwanda.

Please double-click on each term and read its definition.

*abductions
acid attacks
anti-Tutsi attacks
anti-Tutsi manhunts
beatings
burnings
child abuse
child killings
church attacks
coerced killings
decapitations
dog attacks
drownings
grenade attacks
home searches
house burnings
house demolitions
killing incitement
live burials
machete attacks
mass executions
mutilations
roadblocks
self-interment
shootings
stabblings
stonings
strangulations
tear gassings
Tutsi property attacks*

Specific massacres that occurred during the 1994 Genocide Against the Tutsi in Rwanda include:

Bisesero Hills Massacres (April-June 1994)
Ecole Technique Officielle and Nyanza Massacre (April 11-12, 1994)
Gatwaro Stadium Massacre (April 18-19, 1994)
Kabuye Hill Massacre (22-24 April, 1994)
Kibuye Catholic Church and Home St. Jean Massacre (April 17, 1994)
Kiziguro Parish Massacre (April 11, 1994)
Mugina Parish Massacre (April 21-26, 1994)
Murambi Technical School Massacre (April 21, 1994)
Musha Church Massacre (13 April, 1994)
Ntarama Church Massacre (April 15, 1994)
Nyamata Church Massacre (April 11-14, 1994)

Discussions of the involvement of media may be covered by the following terms. Please double-click on each term and read its definition.

media coverage
Radio Muhabura
Radio Rwanda
Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines

Guatemalan Genocide

Guatemalan Geography

There are a couple of approaches that will help you find places in Guatemala that are discussed in testimonies.

One is to explore the Indexing Term Hierarchy, where you will find places listed according to continent, country, and region (department):

- *places--North and Central America--Central America--Guatemala*

Alternatively, you may choose to explore Guatemalan geography using the Type Hierarchy. This is useful if you know the type of location you are looking for, for example cities (cities, towns, and villages), administrative units (Guatemalan departments), or geographic features (rivers, forests, etc.). Start from the type *places* and explore from there.

If you cannot find a term for the place you need, please propose a new term.

Guatemalan Military, Police, and Paramilitaries

The army, police, and paramilitaries were the main perpetrators of the violence in the Guatemalan Genocide.

Military

Guatemalan armed forces

Definition: The army, navy, and air force of Guatemala.

Guatemalan soldiers

Definition: Soldiers serving in the Guatemalan armed forces and/or soldiers of Guatemalan nationality.

Certain specific units of the Guatemalan military are often referred to in Guatemalan Genocide testimonies, e.g.

G-2

Definition: The Guatemalan military intelligence service, although over time its name and administrative structure changed. G-2 not only gathered information but also was responsible for surveillance, abduction, torture, and assassination of those suspected of armed and unarmed opposition in Guatemala especially from 1966 on.

Special intelligence agents were always known as G-2, or "La Dos." Some were full military officers while others were civilian staff or civilian employees (suboficiales) trained but with lower salaries. For example, many of them received a second job from the hydroelectric companies. G-2 agents typically earned more than soldiers or officers and had no uniform. G-2 had three sub-levels: 1) the intelligence section that included all chiefs of the military Zones, 2) all garrison-level chiefs, and 3) all group patrol chiefs at the battalion, platoon, squadron, and company levels. In 1982, under Rios Montt, the first two levels were renamed as S-2. Later, D-2 (the Directorate of Intelligence) was created as a level above S-2 and G-2.

Kaibil

Definition: An elite unit of the Guatemalan army's special forces created in 1975 as part of the counterinsurgency campaign and named after the Mayan Kekchí warrior "Kaibil Balam." Kaibil drew from both regular soldiers and the officer corps, and they were known as "Kaibiles" ("Kaibils" in English). They are considered one of the cruelest forces because of their training and participation in massacres, rapes, and numerous human rights violations. For example, members of Kaibil have been convicted for their involvement in the 1982 Dos Erres massacre. In 1997, after the implementation of the peace accords that stipulated a 33 percent reduction of military forces, only 1,000 Kaibils remained.

Also, please note the existence of an older Guatemalan institution, the military commissioners:

military commissioners (Guatemala)

Definition: Civilians, often military veterans, who worked for the Guatemalan army to enforce conscription and surveillance in rural areas. Military commissioners were first employed in the early 1950s. According to the Comisión para el Esclarecimiento Histórico, they were responsible for 11% of crimes committed during the Guatemalan Genocide.

Police

Guatemalan police (generic)

Definition: Departments of state and local governments responsible for the maintenance of public order, safety, health, etc., in Guatemala.

Policía Judicial (Guatemala)

Definition: A Guatemalan police body that was named as such from 1970 but had its roots in the Guatemalan secret service and the Judicial Department of the Directorate General of National Security (Dirección General de Seguridad Nacional, DGSN) of the mid-1950s. It was responsible for political affairs “...to ensure that subversive activities by agents of international communism are adequately prevented and sanctioned.” (From Silence to Memory: Revelations of the AHPN, p.26). In the 1960s, the police detectives corps (part of the DGSN Judicial Department) gained more influence, with investigative tasks and arrests, parallel to the “judiciales” (death squads) who continued operations under a variety of names. In 1970, under the Arana Osorio presidency, these bodies merged. The name of the Judicial Department of the DGSN changed and authorities started to refer to the Judicial Police instead. Initially, it had 375 members and, by 1981, the last year of its official existence, 673. “Judiciales” thus became the common name for the Judicial Police agents. Under the presidency of Rios Montt, the Judicial Police was renamed the Department of Technical Investigation (Departamento de investigaciones Técnicas, DTI) with the goal of control subversives and end internal corruption. The Judicial Police were responsible for forced disappearances, hiding, torture, and execution of victims during the 1960-1996 Guatemalan civil war.

See also:

judiciales (Guatemala)

Definition: The name “judiciales” originates from the judicial department in the Directorate General of National Security (Dirección General de Seguridad Nacional, DGSN), a secret separate section of the National Police. Informally, the term referred to state-operated death squads whose agents wore civilian clothing and carried firearms. In 1970, the DGSN’s judicial department was restructured and the police detective corps merged with the “judiciales” to form the Judicial Police (Policía Judicial) initially with 375 members and, by 1981, the last year of its official existence, 673 detectives. “Judiciales” thus became the common name for the Judicial Police agents. Under the presidency of Rios Montt, the Judicial Police was renamed the Department of Technical Investigation (Departamento de investigaciones Técnicas, DTI) with the goal of control subversives and end internal corruption. “Judiciales” were responsible for forced disappearances, hiding, torture, and execution of their victims.

Policía Militar Ambulaten

Definition: Created in 1945 as Guatemala’s military police, the Policía Militar Ambulaten (PMA, Ambulatory Military Police) was renamed as such in 1965 and attached to the national Defence Ministry. The PMA had military and police functions over rural populations and to protect state and private property. During the 1960-1996 civil war, it developed its own intelligence capacity which systematically surveilled, detained, interrogated, and abducted “subversives,” committing human right violations under the supervision of the G-2 military intelligence directorate. In 1988-1989, the PMA started to work with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) on anti-narcotics operations.

Paramilitaries

Patrullas de Auto-Defensa Civil

Definition: Patrullas de Auto-Defensa Civil (PACs, or Civil Defense Patrols) were paramilitary groups, or militias, established by General Romeo Lucas Garcia in 1981 as part of the Guatemalan military counterinsurgency campaign. This obligatory service expanded in 1983 during the presidency of Rios Montt - under the "Firmeza 83" (Firmness 83) plan, or "Plan G". Service in the PACs was coerced under threat of death, especially in rural areas, making it tacitly required for all men over the age of 14. The purpose of PACs was to prevent communities from aiding or joining the guerrilla groups (FAR, EGP, PT, URNG), to eliminate individuals or communities suspected of links to the guerillas, and hence to turn the PACs' victims into perpetrators. PACs were trained and armed by the military. Because arming the civilian population was, from the military's perspective, a dangerous proposition, PAC recruitment could only be done when the population was controlled and intimidated. Using past conflicts or personal discrepancies, PACs became an alternative authority system for those who possessed a weapon and used force, often for personal gain, changing traditional values and setting neighbors against neighbors. Forced into a world of violence, patrollers became as vicious and corrupt as their victimizers. Although the PACs were officially dissolved in 1996 following the peace accords, several groups continued operating in parts of the country in the years thereafter. Between 1981 and 1995, the PACs comprised between 500,000 and 1 million individuals.

Patrullas de Auto-Defensa Civil personnel

Definition: Individuals who were part of the Guatemalan militias known as the Patrullas de Auto-Defensa Civil (PAC; Civil Defense Patrols).

See also:

"orejas"

Definition: In a Guatemalan context, the Spanish word “orejas” (“ears” in English) refers to spies or confidential agents during the Civil War and genocide. Also known as “confidenciales,” they secretly worked for Guatemalan army intelligence (S-2) and for the “judiciales” informing on their neighbors’ activities or on suspected guerrillas in urban and rural areas.

Guatemalan Specifics

In the Video Indexing application, please search for each of the following terms. When you have found them, please double-click on them and read their definitions to learn more about each one.

Please also review the VHA LibGuide on Guatemala to see a list of the most commonly-used terms.

Pre-Genocide Discrimination

*anti-Mayan educational discrimination
anti-Mayan employment discrimination
anti-Mayan measures
anti-Mayan prejudice*

Political Opposition and Resistance Groups

*Comité de Unidad Campesina
Comunidades de Poblaciones en Resistencia
Coordinación Nacional de Viudas Guatemaltecas
Ejército Guerrillero de los Pobres
Frente Estudiantil Revolucionario Robin García
Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes
Guatemalan resistance groups
Guatemalan resistance participants
Partido Guatemalteco de Trabajadores
Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional de Guatemala*

Human Rights Organizations

*Bufete Jurídico Popular de Rabinal
Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos
Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala*

Genocide-Related Terms

*abductions
arrests*

clandestine cemeteries (Guatemala)
development poles (Guatemala)
desaparecidos
enforced disappearances
executions
Guatemalan Genocide awareness
Guatemalan Genocide faith issues
Guatemalan Genocide testimony-sharing willingness
Guatemalan Genocide-related psychological reactions
Guatemalan Genocide-testimony sharing reluctance
Guatemalan Peace Accords (December 29, 1996)
“Fusiles y Frijoles”
mass executions
military outposts (Guatemala)
military zones (Guatemala)
model villages (Guatemala)
post-Guatemalan Genocide reflections
Ríos Montt Trial (Guatemala)
United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights in Guatemala
Zona Militar 20 Santa Cruz del Quiché (Guatemala : Military Zone)
Zona Militar 22 Playa Grande Ixcán (Guatemala : Military Zone)

Specific Massacres

Agua Fría Massacre (September 14, 1982)
Chichupac Massacre (January 8, 1982)
Panzós Massacre (May 29, 1978)
Plan de Sánchez Massacre (July 18, 1982)
Río Negro Massacres (March 4, 1980 and March 13, 1982)
Spanish Embassy Massacre (January 31, 1980)

Famous and Infamous People

Falla, Ricardo
Lucas García, Fernando Romeo

General History and Culture

alfabetizadores (Guatemala)
autoridades ancestrales
cofradías
Comité Nacional de Alfabetización
“costumbres”
Guatemalan Agrarian Reform Law (June 17, 1952)
Guatemalan Civil War (1960-1996)
Guatemalan Earthquake (February 4, 1976)

Juventud Obrera Católica
Kaqchikel (language)
Kekchi (language)
Ladinos (people)
Mayan identity
Mayan refugees
United Fruit Company

Stills

Guatemalan Genocide family photographs (stills)
post-Guatemalan Genocide documents and artifacts (stills)
post-Guatemalan Genocide family photographs (stills)
pre-Guatemalan Genocide family photographs (stills)

If you have looked and cannot find the term you need, please **propose a new term**.

Armenian Genocide

Armenian Genocide-Related Geography

All USC Shoah Foundation non-European geographical terms are based on the modern names and geographical boundaries. So, for Armenian Genocide indexing, the most commonly referenced places will therefore be given as places in Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Armenia, and Georgia.

Since the USC Shoah Foundation's original collection centered on the Holocaust, the European geography was based on where a particular place was in 1939. As a result, places in Russia are given as being in the USSR.

Despite looking strange from an Armenian Genocide perspective, please use these index terms nevertheless. The geographic indexing terms all have multiple synonyms to help indexers find places that interviewees may only refer to using only the Armenian names.

Using the Video Indexing application, there are two approaches that will help you find places once in the Ottoman Empire that are discussed in testimonies.

1) The first approach is to explore the Indexing Term Hierarchy, e.g.

- *places--Asia--(PIQ) Turkey*

This is the quickest way to see a list of all the places we have in a given country.

In the Indexing Term Hierarchy, localities in Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan can be found under two different pathways, both via the modern country and also the Soviet Union, e.g.

- *places--Asia--(PIQ) Armenia*

- *places--Europe--(PIQ) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (historical)--Armenia (USSR : Soviet Socialist Republic)*

2) The second approach is to explore relevant geography using the Type Hierarchy.

This is useful if you know the type of location you are looking for, for example a city (a populated place such as a city, town, or village), an administrative division, a geographic feature (for example, a river or forest), or a miscellaneous place. For example, double click on a type such as "cities in Turkey: verified" to see a list of indexing terms, then click on the term you want and hit Add to assign it to a segment. For example:

- *places--cities--cities in Asia--cities in Turkey--cities in Turkey: verified*

Please note that in the Type Hierarchy, localities in Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan are found under cities in Europe--cities in USSR--cities in USSR: verified.

If you cannot find a term for the place you need, please propose a new term.

Ottoman and Other Relevant Time Periods

Country-time periods relevant to Armenian Genocide testimonies include:

Armenia 1918 (May 28) - 1920 (December 2)
Greece 1914 (July 31) - 1918 (November 10)
Greece 1918 (November 11) - 1924 (April 12)
Greece 1924 (April 13) - 1935 (November 24)
Lebanon 1922 (July) - 1939 (August 31)
Ottoman Empire 1876 (August 31) - 1899 (December 31)
Ottoman Empire 1900 (January 1) - 1908 (July 31)
Ottoman Empire 1908 (August 1) - 1914 (October 27)
Ottoman Empire 1914 (October 28 - December 31)
Ottoman Empire 1914 (October 28) - 1918 (October 29)
Ottoman Empire 1915
Ottoman Empire 1916
Ottoman Empire 1917
Ottoman Empire 1918 (January 1 - October 29)
Ottoman Empire 1918 (October 30) - 1923 (October 28)
Russian Empire 1855 (March 2) - 1894 (November 1)
Russian Empire 1894 (November 1) - 1914 (July 18 = July 31)
Russian Empire 1914 (July 19 = August 1) - 1917 (October 24 = November 6)
former Russian Empire 1917 (October 24 = November 7) - 1922 (December 29)
Syria 1922 (July) - 1939 (August 31)
Turkey 1923 (October 29) - 1939 (August 31)
USSR 1922 (December 30) - 1929 (December 26)
USSR 1922 (December 30) - 1939 (August 31)
USSR 1929 (December 27) - 1939 (August 31)
USSR 1939 (September 1) - 1941 (June 21)
USSR 1941 (June 22) - 1945 (May 7)
USSR 1945 (May 7) - 1953 (March 5)

USSR 1945 (May 7) - 1991 (December 24)
USSR 1953 (March 6) - 1964 (October 14)
USSR 1964 (October 15) -1985 (March 10)
USSR 1985 (March 11) - 1991 (December 24)

When you are indexing, if you have looked and cannot find the term you need, please propose a new term.

Armenian Life and Relevant Social Groups

General terms include:

Armenian culture
Armenian history
ethno-racial relations
neighbors
social relations
socioeconomic status
weapons

Relevant social groups include the following:

Arabs
Armenians
Assyrians
Azeris
Chechens
Circassians
Cossacks
Georgians
Greeks
Kurds
Turks

When you are indexing, if you have looked and cannot find the term you need, please propose a new term.

Armenian Genocide-Related Organizations and Famous People

Aharonian, Avetis
Armenian Apostolic Church
Armenian Catholic Church
Armenian Evangelical Church
Armenian Legion (World War I)
Armenian General Benevolent Union
Cemal Pasa
Dashnaktsutyun
Davis, Leslie

Homenetmen
Hunchakian Party
Kanaian, Drastamat
Near East Relief
Ozanian, Andranik
Ramgavar
Sebastatsi Murad
Zohrab, Krikor

When you are indexing, if you have looked and cannot find the term you need, please propose a new term.

Armenian Genocide-Related Armed Groups

The army, irregular soldiers, police, and were the main perpetrators of the violence in the Armenian Genocide.

chetes
Ottoman armed forces
Ottoman gendarmes
Ottoman soldiers

Due to the context of World War One, other national armed forces or units are often mentioned or critical to the narrative of the period. For example:

Armenian armed forces
Armenian Legion (World War I)
Armenian resistance fighters
Armenian resistance groups
Armenian soldiers
British armed forces
French armed forces
Russian Empire armed forces

For example, an Armenian soldier serving in the Imperial Russian Army should be indexed as *Armenian soldiers + Russian Empire armed forces*.

When you are indexing, if you have looked and cannot find the term you need, please propose a new term.

Armenian Genocide-Related Deportation Terms

Each interview and interviewee will have varied stories of deportation and the common timelines leading to a deportation will vary as well. Consider the below terms and read their definitions for pre-deportation content:

anti-Armenian arrests
anti-Armenian roundups
anti-Armenian measures

anti-Armenian prejudice
deportation awareness
deportation orders
deportation preparations
hiding valuables
home searches
property seizure

Index the place from where interviewees describe their deportation leaving from and ultimately to their final destination in the same segment, e.g.

deportation from Erzincan (Turkey) + deportation to Damascus (Syria)

Please indicate the exact location - not the larger region - for the origin and destination of the deportation, and propose a new term if what you need does not already exist. If unsure or unspecified for either location, do not index and/or propose what you believe may be the place.

Other common terms for deportation experiences are below:

deportation awareness
deportation barter
deportation bribery
deportation brutal treatment
deportation centers
deportation childbearing
deportation children
deportation conditions
deportation corpses
deportation deaths
deportation diseases
deportation environmental conditions
deportation executions
deportation family interactions
deportation food
deportation food acquisition
deportation hunger
deportation killings
deportation mass executions
deportation personal property seizure
deportation procedures
deportation resistance
deportation sexual assaults
deportation warnings
deportations, means of transport

When you are indexing, if you have looked and cannot find the term you need, please propose a new term.

Armenian Genocide-Specific Terms and Historical Events

Armenian Genocide documented evidence
Armenian Genocide indifference/ignorance
Armenian child restoration
child placement
children's homes
Christian missionary activities
loved ones' deaths
loved ones' fates
loved ones' renewed contacts
loved ones' separations
loved ones' togetherness decisions
post-conflict family home returns

Testimonies often refer to certain well-known historical events before, during, and after the Armenian Genocide. For instance:

Adana Massacres (April 14-17 and April 25-27, 1909)
Armenian Earthquake (December 7, 1988)
Defense of Van (April 7 - May 6, 1915)
Great Exchange (Turkey-Greece, 1923)
Great Fire of Smyrna (September 13-22, 1922)
Hamidian Massacres (1894-1896)
Kemah Gorge Massacres (1915-1916)
"Red Sunday" (April 23-25, 1915)
Young Turk Revolution (July 1908)

When you are indexing, if you have looked and cannot find the term you need, please propose a new term.

Cambodian Genocide

FORTHCOMING

Nanjing Massacres

FORTHCOMING

Release Name Guidelines: USC Shoah Foundation testimonies

Testimonies of the USC Shoah Foundation are accompanied by pre-interview questionnaires (PIQs) completed by the interviewer in conjunction with the interviewee. From 1994 and 2001, the PIQ developed and became a longer and more complex document, totaling up to 80 pages in length. Typically, the Release Agreement is found at the very start of the PIQ and, from 1997 on, has contained a name field with boxes for each letter of the name as well as a separate place for the interviewee's signature.

To resolve any discrepancies with the Main Interviewee Name or other problems arising as a result of unclear information on the Release Agreement, please use the following procedures:

- If the Release Form contains a name written in capital letters in boxes, please default to this spelling of the name. If there are no boxes, please look for the spelling written in answer to Name/Interviewee Name question on the Release Agreement.
- If there is only a signature on the Release Agreement, do not change the pre-assigned Interviewee Name and leave the Release Name field blank. If legible, enter the spelling from the signature as an Other Name alias. The signature may help to provide corroboration of a name spelling, but should not be used as the sole source to make this determination.
- If an interviewee spells his/her name during the audiovisual interview in a different way, it can be added as an Other Name alias. While a spoken spelling cannot be considered as the only source for the Interviewee Name or Release Name, it may help with clarification of a spelling, e.g. if the name spelling on the Release Agreement is difficult to decipher (e.g. a hard-to-read signature). If the name spelling on the Release Agreement differs from the way the interviewee spells his/her name during the interview, and there is an obvious mistake on either one (e.g. an omitted letter), choose the correct spelling.
- Any spelling given on the interview slate on the start of an interview may be added as an Other Name alias. However, it is not a source for the Release Name and/or Main Interviewee Name.

Release Name Guidelines: Hovannisian Oral History Collection

Most audio testimonies in the Hovannisian Oral History Collection are accompanied by interview forms completed by the student conducting the interview. Typically, there is a release agreement signed by the interviewee at the end of the interview form.

The spelling provided by the interviewee should be considered the authoritative spelling—a communication of that person's wishes for how he/she chooses to represent him/herself. However, sometimes it is not immediately obvious what the spelling should be. Please use the following

procedure:

- Use the interviewee's signature in the Release Agreement to determine the Release Name spelling.
- If the interviewee's signature is not fully legible, revert to the folder/file name for corroboration.
- If the folder/file name is unclear, revert to the spelling provided in the interview form.

If the Release Name is written only in Armenian and not in English, please use the Library of Congress Romanization tables to appropriately transliterate (see standards below) the name into the Release Name section in Aliases. If the Release Agreement contains the name in both Armenian and Roman letters, prefer the transliterated Armenian spelling as the Release Name.

All additional name spelling variations may be added in the interviewee's aliases (e.g. as an Other Name).

If it is still unclear how the Release Name should be spelled after following this procedure, it may be necessary to conduct additional research using external sources (ancestry.com, US Social Security Death Index, obituaries, cemetery records, ship manifests). Before doing so, please contact the Armenian Genocide indexing supervisor.