

Institute of National Remembrance

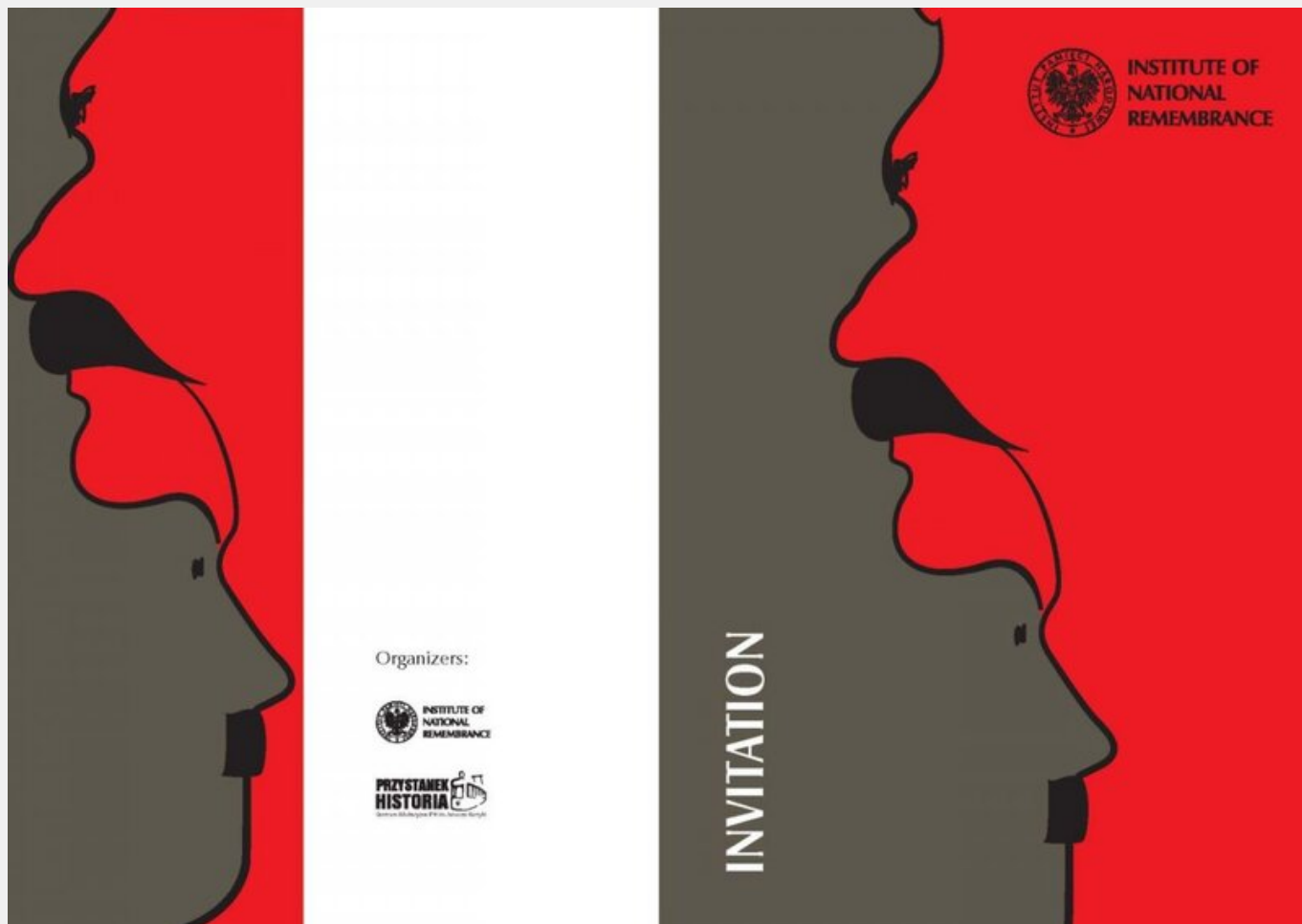
<https://ipn.gov.pl/en/news/2161,A-debate-on-the-occasion-of-the-European-Day-of-Remembrance-for-the-Victims-of-.html>

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A debate on the occasion of the European Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes

On the 80th anniversary of the conclusion of an agreement by the German Third Reich and the Soviet Union, falsely called the Treaty of Non-aggression by its signatories, and usually referred to as the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact or the Hitler-Stalin Pact, the Institute of National Remembrance invites you to a historical debate entitled "Ribbentrop and Molotov - arsonists of the world by the will of Hitler and Stalin".



Three outstanding experts in the history of diplomacy will take part in the debate:

Prof. Małgorzata Gmurczyk - Wrońska

Warsaw

Prof. Michael Jonas

Hamburg

Prof. *Vladimir Niewiezhyn*

Moscow

Moderator: Dr Paweł Kosiński (IPN)

23 August (Friday) 2019, at 11.00

History Point

IPN's Educational Centre

Marszałkowska 21/25

Warsaw

The European Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes was proclaimed by the European Parliament in 2008.

Ceremonial celebrations on this day were organized for the first time in 2011 in Warsaw. At that time, the "Warsaw Declaration" was signed, its signatories pointing out the need to keep Europeans informed about the criminal consequences of totalitarian regimes and calling on the European Union to investigate and collect documentation related to these crimes. The date of celebrating the European Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Totalitarian Regimes is not accidental - on 23 August 1939, the Foreign Ministers of the Third Reich and the USSR, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Vyacheslav Molotov, signed an agreement in Moscow that determined the outbreak of war, which was the next partition of the Polish land. The most important part of the agreement between the two totalitarian states was an additional, secret protocol providing for the division of Central and Eastern Europe (including Poland) into the German and Soviet spheres of influence. These findings heralded a genocidal policy pursued in the name of criminal ideas - both by the Germans and the Soviets.

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