

Chronology Poland/Jedwabne massacre

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| 10 July 1941 | Pogrom of the Jewish population in Jedwabne |
| 5 April 1945 | Szmuel Wassersztajn gives the account of the crime in Jedwabne in front of the Provincial Jewish Historical Commission in Białystok |
| 16-17 May 1949 | Łomża – the trial of Bolesław Ramotowski and 21 accused of participating in the pogrom. Nine are acquitted, 11 are given prison sentences of 8-15 years |
| 1961 | First commemoration of Jews from Jedwabne through a memorial stone with the inscription: “The site of the murder of the Jewish population. On 10 July 1941, the Gestapo and German military police burned 1,600 people alive.” |
| 1980 | The Jedwabne Book of Memory is published in Israel; it contains accounts of eyewitnesses of the tragedy that clearly name Polish residents as perpetrators |
| May 2000 | The book Neighbours of Jan Tomasz Gross is published |
| 31 August 2000 | Prosecutor Radosław Ignatiew from the Institute of National Remembrance in Białystok is charged to launch an investigation into the mass murder of Jews in Jedwabne |
| 6 March 2001 | Prime Minister Jerzy Buzek declares that “the participation of Poles in the Jedwabne crime is indisputable” and adds: “the murder was committed neither in the name of the nation, nor in the name of the Polish state.” |
| 30 May 2001 | Exhumation of bodies is initiated at the request of the then Minister of Justice Lech Kaczyński, who five days later decides to stop it under the pressure of protests from religious Jewish circles |
| 10 July 2001 | Ceremony in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the pogrom; President of Poland Aleksander Kwaśniewski apologises for the crime in Jedwabne. |
| 9 July 2002 | Radosław Ignatiew makes the report of the IPN available to the public. The report confirms the Polish responsibility for the crime, indicating that partial exhumation showed that at least 340 people were killed in Jedwabne. |
| 10 July 2011 | On the 70th anniversary of the massacre, President of Poland Bronisław Komorowski, like his predecessor Alesander Kwaśniewski 10 years earlier, apologises for the crime. |
| August 2011 | The monument in Jedwabne is destroyed and defiled with the inscription: “We are not sorry for Jedwabne.” |
| 2016 | Jan Tomasz Gross is interrogated by the police for “having insulted the Polish nation”. He had suggested in an article that “Poles in fact did kill more Jews than they killed Germans during the Second World War”. |

Chronology Italy/Giovanni Palatucci

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| 27. January 1924 | Treaty of Rome: Italy and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes agree that Fiume is annexed to Italy, while the town of Sušak is assigned to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Today these two towns are parts of Rijeka in Croatia. |
| 1937 | Giovanni Palatucci becomes head of the office for foreigners at the local police headquarters |
| September 1943 | After the surrender of Italy to the Allies, Rijeka and the surrounding territories are occupied by Germany. |
| 10 February 1945 | Giovanni Palatucci dies under unknown circumstances in the Dachau concentration camp |
| 3 May 1945 | Fiume becomes part of Yugoslavia under the name of Rijeka |
| 1990 | The Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem honors Palatucci as “Righteous among the Nations” for having rescued at least five persons |
| 1995 | The Italian government decorates Palatucci posthumously with the “Gold medal award for civil merit”. |
| 2000 | Pope John Paul II includes Palatucci among the martyrs of the 20th century |
| October 2002 | The Pope's vicar in Rome opens a beatification case for Palatucci |
| 2013 | A research panel led by the Centro Primo Levi in New York comes to the conclusion that Palatucci was a Nazi collaborator and a “a willing executioner of the racial legislation” |
| June 2013 | The Vatican announces that it had asked a historian to review the new findings |
| February 2014 | Yad Vashem confirms the recognition of Palatucci as Righteous Among the Nations |

Chronology Spain/Baltasar Garzón

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| 17 July 1936 | Beginning of the Spanish Civil War |
| August 1936 | Spanish poet Federico Garcia Lorca is shot by a Francoist firing squad |
| April 1937 | Guernica is destroyed by aerial bombing |
| April 1939 | End of the Spanish Civil War; beginning of the dictatorship led by General Francisco Franco. During his rule, at least 200,000 political opponents are murdered. |
| 1955 | During the Cold War, Spain joins the United Nations |
| November 1975 | Franco dies. His successor, the grandson of the country's last monarch, is crowned King Juan Carlos I. |
| March 1976 | Large protests in the Basque city of Vitoria after police shot striking workers. |
| July 1976 | Adolfo Suárez, appointed President of Government, begins negotiations for a political reform law. |
| November 1976 | Spanish parliament passes the Law on Political Reform, paving the way for democratic elections in June 1977. |
| January 1977 | More than 150,000 people demonstrate peacefully in Madrid after a right wing terrorist group murdered communist labor lawyers in an incident known as the Massacre of Atocha. The right to strike is legalized two months later. |
| April 1977 | Suárez legalizes the Communist Party. Francoist "National Movement" disbanded. |
| 1977 | Two years after Francisco Franco's death, the Spanish Amnesty Law is promulgated. It shields any Franco era crime from being put under trial. |
| October 1978 | Parliament approves a new democratic constitution. |
| October 2000 | Private initiative to exhume victims of executions by Falangists during the Civil War; Association for the Recovery of Historical Memory registered NGO in March 2002 |
| October 2007 | The Historical Memory Law (Ley de Memoria Histórica), also called Zapatero Law, is passed by the Congress of Deputies. |
| September 2008 | Judge Baltasar Garzón opens a trial against main perpetrators of the Franco regime (crimes against humanity) |
| May 2010 | Garzón is suspended from judicial activity in Spain. His suspension is the result of a legal action initiated by Manos Limpias, a far-right trade union. |
| February 2012 | The Supreme Court of Spain convicts Garzón of illegally wiretapping conversations between suspects. He is disqualified from judicial activity for eleven years. |