



LE NAZISTURIA ANZARDE KAMPURIA ANDO NIAMT'SO, ANDE POLSKA HAJ ANDE KAVER THEMA KOTE KAJ DINE ANDRE. O AUSCHWITZ SAS O MAJ BARO.



KATE INGERDE AMARI FAMILIJA ANDE JEK H BARAKO. ŠTALA ANELAS.



# Teaching about and Commemorating the Roma and Sinti Genocide

*Practices within the OSCE Area*

# Teaching about and Commemorating the Roma and Sinti Genocide

*Practices within the OSCE Area*



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The drawings on the cover of this publication are from the autobiography *Sofia Z 4515*, written by Gunilla Lundgren in co-operation with Sofia Taikon, a Roma genocide survivor whose family was sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau. The drawings are by Amanda Eriksson. The book was published by Bokförlaget Tranan in 2005 in a bilingual edition, Swedish and Kalderash Romany. The translators to Romany were Zandra Brzezinska and Lars Demetri. In 2012, Mantra Lingua published an English edition translated by Janna Eliot. In 2015, this resource is being published by the NGO Folk Er Folk in their efforts to strengthen Roma rights and educate about the genocide.

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# Table of Contents

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<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>7</b>
<hr/>	
<b>I. OVERVIEW OF TEACHING ABOUT AND COMMEMORATING THE ROMA AND SINTI GENOCIDE</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>II. TEACHING ABOUT THE ROMA AND SINTI GENOCIDE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS</b>	<b>24</b>
A country-by-country overview of teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide	25
<b>III. COMMEMORATING THE ROMA AND SINTI GENOCIDE</b>	<b>52</b>
A country-by-country overview of the commemoration of the Roma and Sinti genocide	53
<hr/>	
<b>ANNEXES</b>	<b>68</b>
ANNEX 1. ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues Questionnaire on Roma genocide Education and Commemoration	69
ANNEX 2. Bibliography and website sources provided by OSCE participating States in relation to the availability of teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide	72
ANNEX 3. Overview of concentration camps and/or extermination sites where Roma and Sinti were subject to persecution or extermination and established memorial sites reported by participating States	82
ANNEX 4. OSCE participating States responses to the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues questionnaires on Roma genocide education and commemoration	86
ANNEX 5. Overview of teaching about and commemorating the Roma and Sinti genocide	88



# Foreword

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Roma and Sinti are one of the largest ethnic minorities in Europe. For centuries they have suffered discrimination, racism and persecution, which peaked with the murder of an estimated half million Roma and Sinti during the Second World War. This horrific crime against Roma and Sinti has been widely ignored and they have received little or no compensation for their suffering or lost property. It took decades for Roma and Sinti to go public with their stories, giving testimony of the racist Nazi persecution and demanding justice and recognition as victims of genocide. Today, they continue to face widespread discrimination, intolerance and marginalization within our societies.

Twenty-five years ago, in 1990, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) recognized the vulnerable position of Roma and Sinti with regard to racial and ethnic hatred, xenophobia and discrimination. Since then the OSCE has committed to promote the human rights of Roma and Sinti and their integration into society. These commitments were acknowledged in 2003 by participating States through the adoption of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area. Particular consideration was given to education about the experience of Roma and Sinti people during the Holocaust.

The OSCE participating States have pledged to promote the remembrance of and education about this and other genocides. They have also pledged to undertake effective measures to eradicate discrimination against Roma and Sinti and enhance their equality of opportunity.

This year, as we commemorate the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the end of World War II, ODIHR presents the report *Teaching about and Commemorating the Roma and Sinti Genocide – Practices within the OSCE Area*, which complements ODIHR's fourth edition of *Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region*. This report, the first of its kind, takes stock of the existing practices to teach about and remember the Roma and Sinti genocide in OSCE participating states and focuses attention on the many areas where more work is needed.

Teaching about and remembering the Roma and Sinti genocide remains a crucial priority. There is still a lack of knowledge about this tragedy. Education lays the basis for promoting tolerance and non-discrimination, thus countering persistent prejudice, hate speech and hate crimes against Roma and Sinti. At the same time, remembrance activities pay respect to the victims and ensure that the genocide of the Roma and Sinti becomes part of the public consciousness. We must ensure that the many sites of persecution and extermination are recognized and remembered.

Finally, I would like to extend my gratitude to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), a key partner in our efforts to promote education, research and remembrance of the Roma and Sinti genocide.

*Michael Georg Link*  
*ODIHR Director*

# Introduction

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The OSCE participating States have recognized the particular difficulties faced by Roma and Sinti people and the need to undertake effective measures to eradicate discrimination against them. In this spirit, in 2003 they adopted the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti in the OSCE Area (the Action Plan), which provided a blueprint for promoting equal opportunities for Roma and combating racism and discrimination against them. Underlining the importance of improving access to education for Roma and Sinti children in the Action Plan, the OSCE participating States committed to include Roma history and culture in educational texts, including their experience during the Holocaust.<sup>1</sup> The Action Plan has been further reinforced by participating States in 2008, 2009 and 2013, and is complemented by the OSCE commitments combating discrimination and intolerance, and promoting mutual respect and understanding.<sup>2</sup>

The key findings of the ODIHR Status Reports on the Implementation of the Action Plan in 2008 and 2013 confirm the prevalent racism against Roma and Sinti and the persistence of historically ingrained prejudices and stereotypes against them.<sup>3</sup> The ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues has there-

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1 Paragraph 71 of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area recommends action by participating States to “(i)nclude Roma history and culture in educational texts, with particular consideration given to the experience of Roma and Sinti people during the Holocaust”.

2 Please see OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/08, “Enhancing OSCE Efforts to Implement the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area”, Helsinki, 5 December 2008, <<http://www.osce.org/mc/35488?download=true>>; OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 8/09, “Enhancing OSCE Efforts to Ensure Roma and Sinti Sustainable Integration”, Athens, 2 December 2009, <<http://www.osce.org/cio/40707?download=true>>; OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 4/13, “Enhancing OSCE Efforts to Implement the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area, with a particular Focus on Roma and Sinti Women, Youth and Children”, Kyiv, 6 December 2013, <<http://www.osce.org/mc/109340?download=true>>.

3 The ODIHR Status Reports from 2008 and 2013 on the “Implementation of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti Within the OSCE Area”, are available at: <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/33500?download=true>> and <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/107406?download=true>>.



fore increased its efforts to promote knowledge about and recognition of the plight of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust to counter present discrimination and racism and promote tolerance.

In 2010, ODIHR launched a website dedicated to the genocide of the Roma and Sinti,<sup>4</sup> in co-operation with the Council of Europe, to serve as a database for both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. The website facilitates exchange of information and activities by participating States in teaching and raising awareness of the Roma and Sinti genocide. In addition, participating States can share initiatives undertaken to commemorate the persecution and extermination of Roma and Sinti under the Nazi regime.

The ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues has also supported Roma and Sinti youth initiatives<sup>5</sup> to educate about and commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide and strengthened international co-operation in this area<sup>6</sup> to further awareness and recognition of the plight of Roma under Nazi rule and in countries under their influence.

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) is a key partner for ODIHR's work to promote education and research about and remembrance of the Roma and Sinti genocide.<sup>7</sup> ODIHR's Senior Adviser on Roma and Sinti Issues delivered a keynote speech at the Expert Meeting and Conference

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4 Please see Genocide of the Roma website, at: < <http://www.roma-genocide.org/>>.

5 In 2010 and 2011 the ODIHR supported the ternYpe International Roma Youth Network projects to educate Roma and Sinti youth about and commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide in Auschwitz-Birkenau on 2 August. Further, in 2013, ODIHR co-sponsored the Dik He Na Bister (Look and don't forget) Roma Genocide Remembrance Initiative of ternYpe International Roma Youth Network, which brought together more than 430 young Roma and Sinti and non-Roma from 18 countries to the former Nazi concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau for the 2 August commemoration. Please see for more information: "DIK HE NA BISTER – Roma Genocide Remembrance Initiative 2013", ternYpe website, <<http://www.ternype.eu/dik-i-na-bistar-roma-genocide-remembrance-initiative-2013>>.

6 In 2010, ODIHR's former Senior Adviser on Roma and Sinti Issues delivered a statement on the Roma and Sinti genocide at the memorial ceremonies organized by The Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme. For more information please consult The Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme, International Day, at: <<http://www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/2014/calendar2014.shtml>>.

7 IHRA, initiated in 1998, currently has 31 member countries, 29 of which are OSCE participating States.

on the Genocide of the Roma in 2014 and is actively engaged in the IHRA Committee on the Genocide of the Roma.<sup>8</sup>

In order to discuss experiences and practices educating about the Roma and Sinti genocide, on 2 June 2014 ODIHR hosted the expert meeting “Teaching about the Roma and Sinti Genocide – Experiences and Good Practices within the OSCE Area”.<sup>9</sup> The meeting brought together participants from Roma and Sinti civil society and academia to reflect on the lack of recognition of the Roma and Sinti genocide and its impact on continued discrimination against Roma and Sinti.

Participants emphasized that the history of the Roma and Sinti genocide should be taught as an element in countering the discrimination the communities face today. They noted a series of gaps when it comes to education about the Roma and Sinti genocide, including bias and negative perceptions on the part of educators and students, the absence of information about the Roma and Sinti genocide in the education curricula, a lack of teaching materials and a lack of resources to develop them.

In recent years’ the Roma and Sinti genocide has received increased attention from international organizations and European institutions, and the call for recognition and remembrance is increasingly supported by Roma and Sinti civil society initiatives. There is also increased attention to observing 2 August as Roma and Sinti genocide remembrance day, to mark the murder of 2,897 Roma women, elderly men and children in the gas chambers of Auschwitz-Birkenau, an event known as the liquidation of the “Zigeunerlager” (“gypsy camp”) in Auschwitz-Birkenau.<sup>10</sup>

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8 “Report on IoE and IHRA committee on the genocide of the Roma. Expert meeting and Conference on the Genocide of the Roma, 10-11 May 2014”, (Centre for Holocaust Education, IOE, IHRA) is available at: <<http://www.holocausteducation.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Report-on-the-Conference-on-the-genocide-of-the-Roma.-IOEIHRA-London-May-2014.pdf>>. In 2015 ODIHR also joined the IHRA visit to the Czech Republic to promote education and research about, and remembrance of the Roma and Sinti genocide and the memorial site at the former concentration camp in Lety. For more information see: <<https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/media-room/news-archive/calling-attention-former-roma-concentration-camp-lety>>.

9 “Teaching of the Roma and Sinti genocide is crucial to addressing discrimination, say participants at OSCE meeting”, OSCE/ODIHR website, 2 June 2014, <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/119388>>.

10 Georg Michael Link, “Ahead of the 70th anniversary of the ‘Gypsy camp’ liquidation at Auschwitz-Birkenau, OSCE/ODIHR Director calls for leaders to speak out against anti-Roma rhetoric, scapegoating”, <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/122154>>.

Since 2008 ODIHR has published a bi-annual report on *Holocaust Remembrance Days in the OSCE Region*. In the report published in 2012, which analysed responses from 44 participating States, ODIHR also included information about remembrance days dedicated to the commemoration of the Roma and Sinti genocide. At that time, six countries reported that they had special commemoration days and events for the Roma and Sinti genocide under National Socialism. Of these Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine observe 2 August as Roma and Sinti Genocide Remembrance Day.<sup>11</sup>

Several OSCE participating States have started to engage in developing educational materials or commemorating the persecution, including with official recognition. In order to establish what practices commemorating and educating about the Roma and Sinti genocide exist in the OSCE space, ODIHR decided to dedicate a full report to this topic.

This report is a first step to bring attention to and share information about existing activities in this area undertaken by OSCE participating States. The publication provides an overview of practices reported by the OSCE participating States. It is also meant to serve as a basis for defining future initiatives for ODIHR, OSCE participating States and other relevant stakeholders seeking to promote greater awareness about the plight of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust.

#### **WORK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTING EDUCATION ABOUT AND REMEMBRANCE OF THE ROMA AND SINTI GENOCIDE**

Many international organizations have made efforts to promote teaching and remembrance activities related to the Roma and Sinti genocide. Each year “The Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme” organizes the International Day of Commemoration for Victims of the Holocaust on 27

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11 Austria, Hungary, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine. For further information, please see: “Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region, An overview of governmental practices”, ODIHR/OSCE, December 2012, <[http://tandis.odihhr.pl/hmd/pdf/Holocaust\\_Memorial\\_Days\\_2012.pdf](http://tandis.odihhr.pl/hmd/pdf/Holocaust_Memorial_Days_2012.pdf)>.

January. In the years 2010 and 2013 the memorial ceremonies featured statements on the Roma and Sinti genocide.<sup>12</sup>

In 2009 the Council of Europe issued a recommendation on the education of Roma and Travellers in Europe, emphasizing the importance of teaching about the Roma genocide.<sup>13</sup> A 2001 Council of Europe recommendation to member states on history teaching in twenty-first century Europe also sets standards and guidelines for Roma and Sinti genocide education at a general level.<sup>14</sup> With regard to countering present forms of racism and discrimination, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Policy Recommendation “On combating anti-Gypsyism and discrimination against Roma” reinforces the importance of remembrance activities.<sup>15</sup>

The Council of Europe has also created Roma and Sinti genocide remembrance programmes that focus on education and capacity building and target educational professionals and civil society organizations. In addition, the activities of the Council of Europe’s European Youth Centres train and support Roma and Sinti youth organizations. Its recent publication, *Right to Remember: A Handbook for Education with Young People on the Roma Genocide*, aims to present a resource to promote awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide.<sup>16</sup>

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- 12 In 2010 ODIHRs former Senior Adviser on Roma and Sinti and in 2013 Ethel Brooks, associate professor at Rutgers University, New Jersey, delivered statements. In 2009, observance of the International Day of Commemoration for Victims of the Holocaust included the exhibition “Roads to Death: The Pharrajimos in Hungary” on the persecution and murder of the Roma and Sinti. The exhibition was supported by the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations. For more information please consult The Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme, International Day, at: <<http://www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/2014/calendar2014.shtml>>.
- 13 Council of Europe Recommendation (2009)4, of the Committee of Ministers to member states “On the education of Roma and Travellers”, Article 17. Roma history and culture should be appropriately reflected in the general curriculum, including teaching about the Roma extermination as part of the Holocaust/genocide of Roma, 17 June 2009, <<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1462637>>.
- 14 Council of Europe Recommendation (2001)15 of the Committee of Ministers to member states, “On history teaching in twenty-first-century Europe”, 31 October 2001, <<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=234237>>.
- 15 European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, Policy Recommendation no. 13, “On combating anti-Gypsyism and discrimination against Roma”, Strasbourg, 24 June 2011, <[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/gpr/en/recommendation\\_n13/e-RPG%2013%20-%20A4.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/gpr/en/recommendation_n13/e-RPG%2013%20-%20A4.pdf)>.
- 16 Ellie Keen, “Right to Remember: A Handbook for Education with Young People on the Roma Genocide”, Council of Europe, 2014, p. 99 – 100, <<http://enter.coe.int/roma/Media/Files/Right-to-Remember-A-Handbook-for-Education-with-Young-People-on-the-Roma-Genocide>>.

In addition, the Council of Europe published “Factsheets on Roma History”<sup>17</sup> for a wider audience in all teaching contexts as part of its Education of Roma Children project, which began in 2002. Furthermore, the Council of Europe, in co-operation with OSCE/ODIHR, developed the online database dedicated to genocide of the Roma and Sinti, which contains teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide and a virtual library.<sup>18</sup> Thomas Hammarberg, the former Commissioner for Human Rights, personally worked to promote awareness about the Roma genocide. In 2008 he criticized Europe’s “shameful collective amnesia” and highlighted the need to provide compensation to the victims.<sup>19</sup>

The current President of the European Parliament, Martin Schultz, granted the European Parliament’s high patronage to the Roma Genocide Remembrance Initiative organized in 2013 and 2014 by the ternYpe – International Roma Youth Network.<sup>20</sup> In 2011, the statement of the then president of the European Parliament noted that “the 66th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz – Birkenau, reminds us that the Roma were the third largest minority group among the victims. Unfortunately, this fact is not generally known by the Europeans. Not all European Union countries have officially recognized the Roma genocide. It is time to make the citizens of Europe aware of the fact that Roma living among us, as a community, went through the trauma of genocide”.<sup>21</sup> On 15 April this year, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the occasion of International Roma Day — anti-Gypsyism in Europe and EU recognition of the memorial day of the Roma genocide during World War II.<sup>22</sup> In this resolution the members of the European Parliament confirmed their recognition of the historical fact of the genocide of Roma and called for a European day dedicated to the Roma victims during World War II called “European Roma Holocaust Memorial Day”.

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17 Factsheets on Roma History, at: <[http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/roma/histoCulture\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/education/roma/histoCulture_en.asp)>.

18 Genocide of the Roma website *op.cit.*, note 4.

19 Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, “The shameful history of anti-Gypsyism is forgotten – and repeated”, Viewpoint, August 2008, <<http://archive.today/CnmZ#selection-1719.158-1719.162>>.

20 For more information please see European Parliament Patronage at: <<http://2august.eu/events/supporters/european-parliament-patronage/>>.

21 For more information please see: “Buzek on the EU recognition of the Roma genocide during World War II”, Brussels, 2 February 2011, <[http://www.sitepres.europarl.europa.eu/president/en/press/press\\_release/2011/2011-February/press\\_release-2011-February-3.html](http://www.sitepres.europarl.europa.eu/president/en/press/press_release/2011/2011-February/press_release-2011-February-3.html)>.

22 The full text of the Resolution is available at: <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&language=EN&reference=P8-TA-2015-0095>>.

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights has also implemented activities related to the Roma and Sinti genocide as part of its project on “Holocaust and Human Rights Education”. The project integrates teaching about the Holocaust within the framework of human rights and mainstreams issues related to Roma and Sinti.<sup>23</sup> The project included a survey among European Union Member States, stakeholder engagement and networking, the development of an online toolkit and other activities.

The IHRA is an intergovernmental body that currently has 31 member states. It works to attain political and social support for Holocaust education, remembrance and research at national and international levels. Since 2007, several delegates have worked to include issues related to the Roma and Sinti genocide in the work of the organization. As a result, the committee on the genocide of the Roma was established. The committee aims to educate about, research and remember the Roma and Sinti genocide and to encourage the inclusion of information about it into school curricula and within teaching practices in Holocaust education. The committee organizes international events to raise awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide among the IHRA delegates and is committed to further the exchange of good practices and to disseminate existing texts on the Roma and Sinti genocide among member states and to translate them into national languages.<sup>24</sup>

IHRA further aims to raise awareness about to the continuity of prejudices against Roma and Sinti, before, during and after the Second World War, demonstrating the link between the history of discrimination and persecution and the present situation of the community.

## **RATIONALE AND METHODOLOGY**

This is the first report dedicated to activities on education about and remembrance of the Roma and Sinti genocide in the OSCE area. The publication is based on information systematically collected from OSCE participating States through the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues Questionnaire

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23 For more information please visit the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights website: <<http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2006/holocaust-and-human-rights-education>>.

24 For more information please visit IHRA website: <<http://holocaustremembrance.com/focus/genocide-roma>>.

on Roma Genocide Education and Commemoration from 31 January 2014.<sup>25</sup> ODIHR received 28 replies to the questionnaire by 1 October 2014.

Further information from Canada, Croatia, Belarus, Belgium, Montenegro and Ukraine was collected from the responses to the ODIHR questionnaire “Commemorating the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti Genocide, An overview of memorial days in the OSCE region”, transmitted on 13 June 2014. The responsibility for the accuracy of the information in the country-by-country overviews in this report lies with the responding OSCE participating States authorities. Given the diversity and often very general nature of the responses received, the information provided by participating States does not allow for qualitative analysis. This report, therefore, is limited to quantitative and descriptive overviews. The information collected from other sources is referenced accordingly in the report.

The report is organized in three chapters. The information included for each participating State depends on the completeness of the response. The publication summarizes each response provided by the governments of the OSCE participating States.

The responses contain information related to:

- the teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide at all levels of education;
- the availability of teaching materials and awareness-raising activities organized by educational institutions;
- the commemoration of the Roma and Sinti genocide; and
- the former concentration and extermination camps, killing sites and memorial sites in OSCE participating States.

In Chapter I, “Overview of teaching about and commemorating the Roma and Sinti genocide”, findings from the responses to the ODIHR questionnaire are summarized and grouped together to allow a comparative overview about where and at which level the history of Roma and Sinti genocide is taught; the availability of teaching materials; the organization of awareness-raising activities in public schools; the commemoration days organized and their mandates; and whether Roma and Sinti were subject to persecution during Second World War in each country.

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<sup>25</sup> See Annex 1.

Chapter II, “Teaching about Roma and Sinti Genocide in the Public School System”, provides a country-by-country overview of the information related to practices in education systems throughout the OSCE region.

Chapter III, “Commemorating the Roma and Sinti Genocide”, focuses on commemoration events organized by OSCE participating States and gives a country-by-country overview summarizing information provided by each participating State.

Information about former concentration and extermination camps, killing sites and memorial sites established, as reported by participating States in response to the ODIHR questionnaire, is summarized in a separate table in Annex 3 of this report.

The report includes five Annexes:

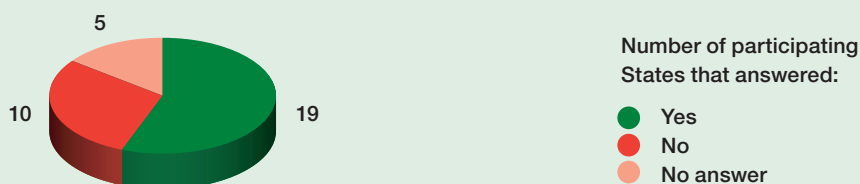
- Annex 1 contains the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues Questionnaire on Roma genocide Education and Commemoration;
- Annex 2 contains the bibliography and website sources provided by OSCE participating States in relation to the availability of teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide;
- Annex 3 contains an overview of former concentration camps and/or extermination sites where Roma and Sinti were subject to persecution or extermination and established memorials reported by participating States;
- Annex 4 contains the dates and sources of the responses provided by OSCE participating States to the ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues Questionnaire on Roma genocide Education; and
- Annex 5 contains a table overview of teaching about and commemorating the Roma and Sinti genocide.



# I. Overview of teaching about and commemorating the Roma and Sinti genocide

Of the 57 OSCE participating States, 34 responded to the ODIHR questionnaire on teaching about and commemoration of the Roma and Sinti genocide.<sup>26</sup> The answers indicate a general level of awareness that Roma and Sinti were victims of genocide during the Second World War. In total, 20 countries (59 per cent)<sup>27</sup> out of the 34 participating States indicated that the Roma and Sinti genocide is taught at a minimum of one level of education – primary, secondary or higher education.<sup>28</sup> Nine countries (26.5 per cent)<sup>29</sup> said that, to some extent, information about the Roma and Sinti genocide is provided as early as primary education.

**Graph 1. Does the national education curriculum include teaching on the Roma and Sinti genocide, its causes, effects and number of victims at the secondary level?**



\* For further information on all the graphs in this section of the report, please see Annex 5: Overview of teaching about and commemorating the Roma and Sinti genocide.

<sup>26</sup> Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

<sup>27</sup> Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Sweden.

<sup>28</sup> Responses to the question: “Does the national education curriculum include teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide, its causes, effects and number of victims?” For more information please consult Annex 1.

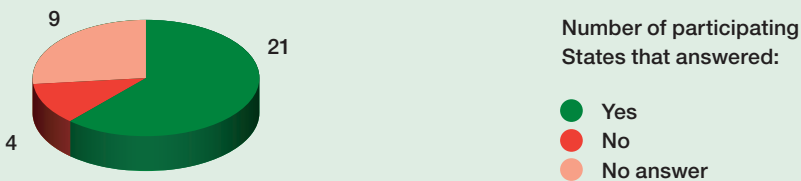
<sup>29</sup> Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Sweden.

The majority of respondents, a total of 19 (56 per cent)<sup>30</sup> indicated that the subject is taught at the secondary level (see Graph 1.). This does not necessarily mean that a specific lesson is dedicated to the Roma and Sinti genocide, but that information about the persecution of Roma and Sinti by the Nazis is or may be included within the core curricula subjects of history or citizenship education, or under other subjects in the context of teaching about the Second World War, totalitarianism or the Nazi and Fascist regimes.

Only nine of the 34 responding participating States (26.5 per cent) noted that teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide is included in official curricula at the university level.<sup>31</sup> However, it should be noted that many countries responded explaining that this is often because university institutions have full autonomy when deciding what subjects to include in their curricula.

At the same time, the responses to this question suggest a growing awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide within teacher-training programmes in participating States. In total, 21 countries (62 per cent of respondents) noted that some form of training is available to teachers that wish to teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide (see Graph 2.).<sup>32</sup> However, this does not necessarily indicate whether training is mandatory for all teachers or that training about the Roma and Sinti genocide is widely available within official teacher-training programmes.

**Graph 2. Do teachers have the opportunity to participate in pre- or in-service training that would equip them with the skills and knowledge to teach and raise awareness about the genocide of the Roma and Sinti?**



<sup>30</sup> Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Sweden.

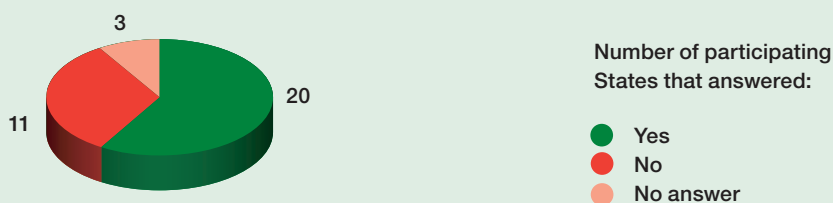
<sup>31</sup> Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania and Slovakia.

<sup>32</sup> Andorra, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Although not included in this statistic, Austria noted that *Erinnern*, an educational project of the Federal Ministry of Education and Women's Affairs is planning in-service teacher training in 2015 or 2016.

For example, four participating States noted that while the Roma and Sinti genocide is not explicitly mentioned in text books, teachers might opt to include such information while teaching about the Second World War, the Holocaust or totalitarianism. Others noted that teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide is not included in the national curriculum, but that it is taught as part of specialized or optional courses.<sup>33</sup>

Twenty out of 34 respondents (59 per cent)<sup>34</sup> indicated that teaching materials are available for teachers that wish to teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide (see Graph 3).<sup>35</sup> Many states referred to the IHRA and its network, emphasizing the important contribution that the network has made towards improving the availability of teaching materials. Several countries also made special mention of the websites “The Fate of European Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust”<sup>36</sup> and “Erinnern: National Socialism and the Holocaust”,<sup>37</sup> as sources of information for teachers.

**Graph 3. Are any specific teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide under National Socialism made available?**



<sup>33</sup> In Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom, teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide is at the discretion of teachers, while in Croatia and Slovenia the Roma and Sinti genocide is taught in optional classes.

<sup>34</sup> Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

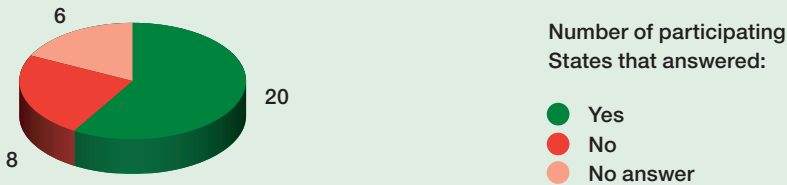
<sup>35</sup> Responses to the question: “Are there any specific teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide under National Socialism made available?” Please consult Annex 1.

<sup>36</sup> Please see The Fate of European Roma and Sinti During the Holocaust website, at: <[www.romasintigenocide.eu](http://www.romasintigenocide.eu)>.

<sup>37</sup> Please see Erinnern: National Socialism and the Holocaust website, at: <<http://www.erinnern.at/>>.

In terms of awareness-raising activities in schools related to the Roma and Sinti genocide, this report identifies several practices.<sup>38</sup> In some countries, schools organize project-based activities, such as classroom visits by Roma and Sinti representatives to talk and interact with students,<sup>39</sup> or tours of exhibitions and museums that feature information about the Roma and Sinti genocide.<sup>40</sup> One country noted that schools are awarded trips to Auschwitz-Birkenau, where, as part of the tour, students learn about the Roma and Sinti genocide.<sup>41</sup> In total, 20 countries (59 per cent)<sup>42</sup> indicated that there are awareness-raising activities organized and eight (24 per cent) responded that no awareness-raising activities are carried out (see Graph 4).<sup>43</sup>

**Graph 4. Are there any activities carried out in schools, mandated by your education ministry, to raise awareness of the Roma and Sinti genocide?**



A total of 25 participating States (72 per cent)<sup>44</sup> indicated that the Roma and Sinti genocide is commemorated in their country (see Graph 5).<sup>45</sup>

38 Responses to the question: “Are there any activities carried out in schools to promote awareness and teaching about Roma and Sinti genocide by the Ministry of Education?” For more information please consult Annex 1.

39 Austria, Germany, Hungary, Ireland and Sweden.

40 Czech Republic and Poland.

41 United Kingdom.

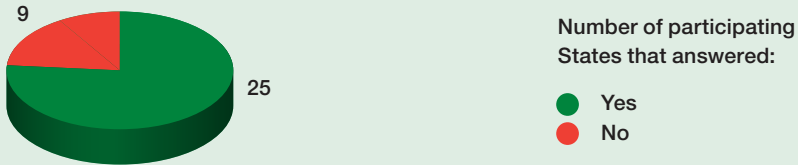
42 Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

43 Andorra, Bulgaria, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands and Spain.

44 Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine.

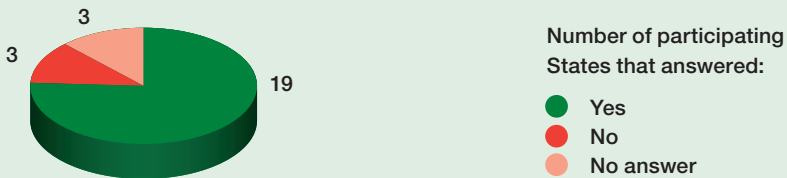
45 Response to the question: “Is there a special commemorative event supported by the government for the Roma and Sinti genocide under National Socialism?” Please consult Annex 1.

**Graph 5. Is there a special commemorative event supported by the government for the Roma and Sinti genocide?**



Of the 25 countries that hold commemoration events, three countries indicated that events are not official<sup>46</sup> and three provided no information regarding this aspect (see Graph 6).<sup>47</sup>

**Graph 6. Has the Roma and Sinti genocide commemoration day been officially established?**



\* Does not include the nine participating States that do not hold a commemorative event.

With regard to the specific dates when states commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide, 12 countries (35 per cent) noted that the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide are commemorated on 27 January, the International Holocaust Remembrance Day.<sup>48</sup> Seven countries (21 per cent) indicated that

<sup>46</sup> The date of the commemoration day has not been inscribed into legislation as official national days in the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Slovakia.

<sup>47</sup> Belarus, Bulgaria and Hungary.

<sup>48</sup> Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

victims are commemorated on 2 August,<sup>49</sup> while six countries (18 per cent of respondents) indicated other varying commemoration dates (see Graph 7).<sup>50</sup>

**Graph 7. When does the national commemoration of Roma and Sinti genocide take place?**



\* Does not include the nine participating States that do not hold a commemorative event.

Events held in commemoration of the Roma and Sinti genocide are attended by Roma and Sinti groups (NGOs, relatives of survivors, etc.) in 18 countries<sup>51</sup> (53 per cent of respondents).<sup>52</sup> In 15 countries (44 per cent of respondents) commemorative events are also supported by national governments and diplomatic representatives.<sup>53</sup>

A total of 20 out of the 34 participating States that responded to the ODIHR questionnaire (59 per cent)<sup>54</sup> indicated that Roma and Sinti were subject to persecution or extermination in their country under National Socialism.<sup>55</sup>

49 Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.

50 Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Russian Federation and Serbia. In addition, the Czech Republic and Latvia have several commemoration dates for the Roma and Sinti genocide.

51 Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

52 In response to the question: "Is there a specific commemorative event supported by the government for the Roma and Sinti genocide under National Socialism?" Please consult Annex 1.

53 Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

54 Response to the question: "Have Roma and Sinti been subject to persecution or extermination in your country under national Socialism?" Please consult Annex 1.

55 Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

In addition, 18 out of the 34 participating States (53 per cent)<sup>56</sup> that responded to the ODIHR questionnaire provided information on former concentration camps and extermination sites in their countries.<sup>57</sup> For the complete list of concentration camps and/or extermination sites provided, please consult the table in Annex 3 of this report.

Fourteen participating States (41 per cent) that responded to the ODIHR questionnaire provided information on memorial sites that have been designated by the government.<sup>58</sup> One respondent referred to the Central Council of German Sinti and Roma (Zentralrat Deutscher Sinti und Roma) as an important source for accessing further information about camps and memorials throughout Europe.<sup>59</sup>

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56 Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine. The United Kingdom noted that there were no concentration camps, however, there were four sub-camps of the Neuengamme concentration camp on the British Channel Islands. In addition, Romania responded that there were no camps or killing sites, however, Roma were deported from Romania to Transnistria.

57 Response to the question: "Are there any known former concentration camps and/or extermination sites within the territory of your country? In this context has an official memorial site for Roma and Sinti victims of the genocide been designated by the government?" Please consult Annex 1.

58 Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia.

59 The German response indicated that a full list of memorials within Germany can be accessed on the website of the Central Council of Roma and Sinti, available at: < <http://gedenkorte.sintiundroma.de/index.php>>.



# II. Teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide in public school systems

Teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide in public education is essential to ensure that future generations are aware of the plight of the Roma and Sinti during the Second World War. It exposes the crimes committed under National Socialism against Roma and Sinti, ensures the recognition of the Roma and Sinti genocide and promotes non-discrimination and counters racial prejudice. This chapter presents the practices featured in education systems in the 34 OSCE participating States that provided responses to ODIHR.

# A country-by-country overview of teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide

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The following section of the report consists of summaries of the information provided by responding OSCE participating States about the Roma and Sinti genocide in public education and practices related to training teachers and awareness-raising activities. The overview highlights the availability of teaching materials about the Roma and Sinti genocide.

## ANDORRA

Andorra has three separate education systems: Andorran, French and Spanish. In Andorra, the Roma and Sinti genocide is not a specific subject in any of these educational systems. In the Andorran education system, teachers have the opportunity to participate in training organized by the Council of Europe under the “Pestalozzi” programme. In the Spanish education system, on Spanish Constitution Day and World Peace Day (30 January) awareness-raising activities on promoting peace and on issues relating to Roma genocide may be conducted.

## AUSTRIA

Austria did not indicate at which level of schooling students learn about the Roma and Sinti genocide. However, the response of the government to the ODIHR questionnaire notes that the national history and/or citizenship education curricula includes teaching about the Holocaust, totalitarianism, National Socialism and their effects on various religious, ethnic, political and social groups and minorities. The Government of Austria notes that the Government Decree on the Educational Principle of Citizenship Education enables teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide in all schools, at all levels.

Austria also notes that, the “Erinnern: National Socialism and the Holocaust” website, an educational project of the Federal Ministry of Education and Women’s Affairs, is planning to provide in-service teacher training in 2015

or 2016.<sup>60</sup> The website “The Fate of European Roma and Sinti During the Holocaust” is the main source of teaching materials on the genocide of the Roma and Sinti in the country.<sup>61</sup> The website is available in English, French and German. The site is hosted and serviced by Erinnern and has been developed by the Austrian Ministry of Education, in co-operation with the Standing Committee on the Roma Genocide of the IHRA and the Memorial of the Shoah. In 2012 and 2013, a joint project of Anne Frank House, Roma Museum Brno and *www.erinnern.at* trained a number of teachers from several European countries using these teaching materials. A variety of teaching materials are also offered on the “Erinnern: National Socialism and the Holocaust” website including educational materials that were developed by the Graz University project Rombase in 2004.<sup>62</sup> In addition, *polis*, The Austrian Centre for Citizenship Education in Schools, on behalf of the Ministry of Education, developed teaching material focusing on social exclusion of Roma in Austria.<sup>63</sup>

In terms of raising awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide in schools, the Ministry of Education of Austria mentions the practice of inviting Roma and Sinti representatives to provide lectures in classrooms in public schools. The ministry covers all the costs related to the lectures.<sup>64</sup>

## BELARUS

The events of the Second World War are studied in schools in tenth grade as part of world history and the history of Belarus. The world history curriculum includes teaching about the meaning of genocide and the Holocaust. The tenth-grade world history textbook contains detailed information about

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60 Please see Erinnern: National Socialism and the Holocaust website, at: <<http://www.erinnern.at/bundeslaender/oesterreich>>.

61 Please see The Fate of European Roma and Sinti During the Holocaust, at: <[www.romasinti-genocide.eu](http://www.romasinti-genocide.eu)>.

62 Rombase focuses on information about Roma and Sinti in a socio-cultural and socio-historical context to counter prejudice, stigmatization and discrimination against them. See: <<http://rombase.uni-graz.at/>>.

63 The teaching materials focus on the social exclusion of Roma in Austria. Please see Politik Lernen at: <<http://www.politik-lernen.at/site/gratisshop/shop.item/105771.html>>.

64 The Roma association Roma-Service has produced a documentation series with Roma survivors from Burgenland Austria, available at: <<http://www.roma-service.at/mrihist-ausgaben.shtml>>.

the Dachau, Buchenwald, Majdanek, Oswiecim and Treblinka concentration camps.<sup>65</sup> It also provides factual information about the victims.

As part of the tenth grade subject the History of Belarus, the topics “USSR in the years of the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War” and “The German Occupational Regime on the Territory of Belarus” are included. A number of issues that are related to the Roma and Sinti genocide are being studied, such as: the Generalplan Ost, the occupational “new order” and the politics of genocide.

The section in the tenth grade textbook “The German Occupational Regime on the Territory of Belarus” contains information about the Generalplan Ost, according to which Jews and Roma were killed within the territory of Belarus.<sup>66</sup> Moreover, this section also contains information about the politics of genocide against any population, irrespective of nationality. In the end of the section there is a task for students entitled “Our land”. Students, including Roma, can learn on their own about the genocide against their people and then make a presentation about it during class. They can find the relevant information in regional museums, in additional literature and in the historical chronicle of their region – the book *Memory*.

Specific teaching materials for schools on the Roma and Sinti genocide during the Second World War have not been developed. At the same time, information on this topic is widely presented in reference books about the Second World War and on the Internet.

## BELGIUM<sup>67</sup>

The issue of Roma and Sinti genocide can be addressed through mandatory courses on the concentration camps and Nazi extermination in secondary education. Publications, exhibitions and activities are offered to teachers in particular by state-recognized centres. Other organizations, such as Amnesty International, offer materials and publications that can be exploited in the

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65 Kosmach G.A., Koshelev V.S., Krasnova M.A. *The World Contemporary History: 1918 – 1945: textbook for 10th grade of the secondary school*, edited by G. A. Kosmach – Minsk: Narodnaya asveta, 2012.

66 Novik E.K., *The History of Belarus, 1917 – 1945: textbook for 10th grade of the secondary school*. Minsk: Narodnaya asveta, 2012.

67 The response from Belgium only covers the efforts of the French-speaking community in Belgium.

classroom. The Kazerne Dossin Museum is visited by many school groups.<sup>68</sup> The museum provides information on the issue of Roma and Sinti genocide in its permanent exhibition. A workshop on this topic is also available in public schools.

## BULGARIA

According to the Bulgarian Government, teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide is not provided at the primary, secondary or university levels, nor are any awareness-raising activities organized in public schools. Bulgaria indicated that there is no specific teacher training on the Roma and Sinti genocide. Furthermore, the Bulgarian response did not indicate whether there are teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide available.

## CANADA

Canada does not have a standardized national curriculum. The Roma and Sinti genocide is sometimes addressed during classes devoted to teaching about the Holocaust. Non-governmental educational resource centres devoted to Holocaust education — in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver — undertake extensive outreach to teachers and schools. These centres have not developed specific pedagogical tools with respect to the Roma and Sinti genocide, however they have partnered with Roma community groups during Holocaust-Education weeks to carry out awareness-raising activities. In such instances they employ existing tools developed by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.<sup>69</sup>

## CROATIA

The Croatian Government indicated that information about the Roma and Sinti genocide is provided at primary and secondary education levels, while

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68 Kazerne Dossin Memorial, Museum and Documentations Centre on Holocaust and Human Rights, Belgium. For more information please consult: <<https://www.kazernedossin.eu/EN/Archief-Onderzoek/Archief-en-documentatiecentrum/Collecties>>.

69 Please see “Sinti and Roma: Victims of the Nazi Era”, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, at: <<http://www.ushmm.org/learn/students/learning-materials-and-resources/sinti-and-roma-victims-of-the-nazi-era>>.

at universities this subject is integrated into specialized studies and taught in optional subjects. Teachers can apply for in-service training seminars that bring together teachers from various related subjects. Lectures on the genocide of the Roma and Sinti are also included in Croatian teacher-training seminars. Croatian schools rely on teaching materials created under the guidance of Anne Frank House in co-operation with other states.

Activities to promote awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide are organized by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, in co-operation with the Education and Teacher Training Agency of the Republic of Croatia. No further details were made available.

### CZECH REPUBLIC

The response of the government of the Czech Republic to the ODIHR questionnaire highlighted that Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports' Framework of Educational Programmes includes a binding curriculum for both primary and secondary schools, including history, which gives ample attention to teaching about the events of the twentieth century, including topics such as fascism, the Second World War, Nazi racial persecution, Czechoslovak anti-fascist resistance, the Holocaust and the "Roma and Sinti genocide."

In the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Education issued recommendations on the collection of pedagogical and organizational information for nursery schools, basic schools, secondary schools, conservatories, tertiary professional schools, basic art schools and language schools. These recommendations contain links to sources of information about the Roma and Sinti genocide and the Jewish Holocaust that can be obtained at, specialized workshops for teachers entitled "How to teach about the Holocaust" (Jak učit o Holocaustu) and as part of the documentation project "Neighbours Who Disappeared", (Zmizelí susedé), implemented by the educational section of the Terezín Memorial and the Educational and Cultural Centre of the Jewish Museum in Prague.

The response to the ODIHR questionnaire also contains many website links<sup>70</sup> referring to specific teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide and a list of publications and video documentaries.

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70 Please see Annex 2.

In terms of activities to promote awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide, the response to the ODIHR questionnaire notes that the Government Act No. 158 of 2 March 2011 mandates the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to build a Romani Holocaust Memorial on the site the former Gypsy Detention Camp at Hodonín.<sup>71</sup> The National Pedagogical Museum and Library of J. A. Comenius is a special institution founded by the ministry that has been commissioned to build the memorial, and in connection with building the memorial, the museum has created two touring exhibitions. The first exhibition was dedicated to the history of the Gypsy Detention Camp in Hodonín and the second educates visitors about Roma in the Czech Republic in historical context. It is not clear from the response to the ODIHR questionnaire whether the visits included students enrolled in the public education system.

## FINLAND

The Finnish National Core Curriculum includes teaching about Roma and Sinti genocide in seventh and ninth grade ethics and history classes. At the upper secondary school level such information is included in the chapter Human Rights Issues and Co-operation of Nations, covering human rights violations such as genocide, the Holocaust and persecution of people in different countries. Furthermore, education providers and schools develop their own detailed curricula that feature specific content and they choose, independently, the textbooks, Internet sources and other materials used to teach about the Holocaust and the Roma and Sinti genocide. In-service training covering the Roma and Sinti genocide is available to teachers, who are free to choose whether to participate. Information about the Roma and Sinti genocide is also provided in higher education.

Regarding the availability of teaching materials, Finland noted that information about the genocide is included in many textbooks. Further information is available on websites in Finnish.<sup>72</sup>

Activities to promote awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide include seminars and ongoing exhibitions to which the Ministry of Education and

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71 For more information please see “Gypsy camp at Hodonin”, at Holocaust.cz website: <<http://www2.holocaust.cz/en/history/camps/hodonin>>.

72 Please see Unohdettu kansanmurha [The forgotten genocide] website, at: <<http://www.drom.fi/unohdettu-kansanmurha>> and Romaniit.fi website, at: <[www.romanit.fi/historia/mustalaisyksymyksen-nousu/romanit-silmatikuina/](http://www.romanit.fi/historia/mustalaisyksymyksen-nousu/romanit-silmatikuina/)>.

Culture contributes resources. Schools from different parts of Finland have been encouraged to visit these exhibitions.

### FRANCE

Teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide is carried out at all levels of schooling, although no additional details were provided about educational practices. France reported that, during their initial training, teachers specializing in history and geography may cover the topic of the Roma and Sinti genocide within the general study of the Second World War and genocides. The Roma and Sinti genocide is also taught at the university level, however no further details are provided.

Regarding the availability of teaching materials, France noted that a number of publications are available on the subject of the Holocaust. According to the government response, these can be used by educators to teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide.<sup>73</sup>

### GERMANY

States in Germany have considerable autonomy in determining the exact content of educational curricula; nevertheless, National Socialism and the Holocaust are mandatory in all states. In spite of this, only seven out of Germany's 16 states have indicated that the Roma and Sinti genocide is taught as part of these subjects. Among them, three states have indicated that they also teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide in civic education, political culture or other courses.

The Roma and Sinti genocide is not a mandatory topic in elementary school, but two states have indicated that it may be touched upon in several courses. In Baden-Württemberg the topic is not explicitly part of the new school curricula. However, an explicit aim of the elementary school programme is to allow the pupils to develop respect and tolerance for different lifestyles and cultures, provided that these cultures respect basic rights and the principles of democracy. Teaching about the Roma and Sinti minority in general, and the Roma and Sinti genocide in particular, is fully compatible with this aim

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73 Please see Annex 2.



and may thus be taught in various subjects, such as “Life in the Community”, politics and current affairs, “The World We Live In” and “Past, Present, and Future”. In Rhineland-Palatinate the Roma and Sinti genocide may be touched upon in a course entitled “Myself and Others”, which is designed to promote respect for human rights and introduce children to the different perceptions people have about coexistence.

Concerning teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide in secondary schools, Germany has provided the following information:

In Baden-Württemberg, the Roma and Sinti genocide will be included in the new curriculum as part of the history lesson, chapter on “National Socialism, Stalinism and the Second World War – Destruction of Democracy and Crimes against Humanity”. Part of the lesson is devoted to the disenfranchisement and persecution of Roma and Sinti and others during this period. The genocide may also be mentioned in two other instances: in various social science courses that discuss human rights and coexistence in Germany, and in relation to the framework for the protection of minorities that is explained to the students using the example of Sinti and Roma in Baden-Württemberg.

In Bavaria, the subject of the Holocaust will be covered in detail in the history curriculum and will include teaching about the persecution and genocide of the Sinti and Roma people.

In Brandenburg, teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide is a mandatory component of the framework curricula, both at lower – and upper-secondary school levels. Pupils are taught about genocide and violent crimes perpetrated by the state. The subject can also be taught in political education and social, ethics and religious education. The government response did not specifically indicate that the Roma and Sinti genocide is being taught.

In Lower Saxony, the persecution of Roma and Sinti and other minorities under National Socialism is covered under the core curriculum subject “History, Cultural Values and Norms” and a course called “Dealing with Foreigners and the Unfamiliar”. The topic is also mentioned in the intercultural education framework. In addition, the topic of the 2014 secondary school final examination was National Socialism and German identity during this period, which gave individual school boards the opportunity to focus on specific groups of victims, such as the Roma, if they so wished.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, the Ministry of Education of North Rhine-Westphalia is currently implementing the “Remembering for the Future Initiative”, which will provide intensive interdisciplinary political and history courses to pupils. The initiative covers the Roma and Sinti genocide.

In Rhineland-Palatinate, Roma and Sinti history and culture in general and the Roma and Sinti genocide in particular is covered in several social studies and history courses in seventh and tenth grades in the chapters “Society and governance in the Medieval city”, “The great migration — causes, manifestations, and consequences of migration”, “An inescapable past – National Socialism, The National Socialist regime and National Socialism”.

In Saxony, teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide is not mandatory in secondary school, however the curriculum offers considerable scope for teaching about the history and the persecution of the Roma and Sinti, particularly in the subjects history, “Governance and Day-to-Day Life under National Socialism”, “The National Socialist Dictatorship — A system of terror and violence”, “Democracy and Dictatorship”, ethics and “Questions About Justice”, as well as other fields. The response explicitly mentions that the Roma and Sinti genocide, as well as other important historical events, are purposefully omitted from the curriculum and that the teaching material is designed in a way that allows the teacher to define the exact content of the course.

In Saxony-Anhalt, the Roma and Sinti genocide is studied in ninth grade as part of the chapter on National Socialism and Second World War. The topic is one of the 15 units of study. Universities and higher education establishments operate according to the principle of autonomy in research and education. However, the state exam for higher education student teachers of history and politics requires knowledge of National Socialism and the Holocaust, which also includes the genocide of the Sinti and Roma.

Nine states have indicated that they provide teacher training on this topic. The content of the training varies from state to state. In Baden-Württemberg, teachers receive training on a broad range of historical topics, including the Roma and Sinti genocide. During training they are provided with the latest information and research findings and are taught about the “emotionally-affective aspects” of dealing with diversity in a non-discriminatory manner. The training sessions include preparations for student visits to cultural centres, such as the Documentation and Cultural Centre of German Sinti and Roma in Heidelberg, and historical sites, such as the Natzweiler-Struthof concentration camp in Alsace and its satellite camps in Bisingen on the Swabian Alb and

Mosbach-Neckarelz in the Neckar valley. In Bavaria, the Roma and Sinti genocide is included in the teacher training programme on the Holocaust, which is held on a regular basis. In Brandenburg, depending on the programme on offer, teachers may have the possibility to attend a course that covers the Roma and Sinti genocide. In Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, training about the Roma and Sinti genocide are offered on request. In North Rhine-Westphalia, teacher training in political education and social sciences deals with the Roma and Sinti genocide. In Lower Saxony, the regional Ministry of Education and Co-operation organized a conference on the Roma and Sinti genocide during the 2014 training on National Socialism and genocide. Rhineland-Palatinate plans to organize teacher training about minorities in the twentieth century, with a course titled “We and the Others”, and on the history of the Hinzert concentration camp.

In Saxony, in September 2009, a training course was specifically held on the National Socialist genocide of the Roma and Sinti. In Saxony Anhalt, teacher training and qualification activities on topics such as the genocide and minorities during the Third Reich are provided in the form of state-wide and regional workshops. The training is focused on specific issues or on interdisciplinary aspects of the topic to allow teachers to develop awareness and stimulate empathy among pupils for the Roma and Sinti people.

Germany reported the availability of three types of teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide: publicly available, official online teaching materials; official schoolbooks containing information about the Roma and Sinti genocide; and materials developed at a regional or local level.

In 2002, the Baden-Württemberg region produced a teaching guide on “Anti-Gypsyism: The past and the present of German Sinti and Roma – Ideas for lessons for secondary schools and grammar schools”. The guide was published by the State Headquarters for Political Education, which also offers documents on the genocide. In Bavaria, the state Headquarters for Political Education was involved in the preparation of the teaching materials included in the website [www.romasintigenocide.eu](http://www.romasintigenocide.eu). Since August 2013, the teaching materials have been presented in six training sessions for teachers from various types of schools, including seminars for federal armed forces and police. Model lessons were also created for use by educators. The Brandenburg and Berlin education server provides comprehensive teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti that are available to all teachers in Germany. The database includes information on Roma history and the history of Roma deportations, Roma culture and the

Roma minority in Germany today.<sup>74</sup> In Lower Saxony, documentation from a didactic conference on the “Genocide as a Topic for Tuition”, organized in 2012, can be found on the homepage of the Lower Saxony Ministry of Culture and is hence available for all teachers, parents and pupils.<sup>75</sup> In Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the *Rom heisst Mensch* (Roma means human) project has produced a book and an exhibition on Roma and Sinti history that may serve as a basis for teaching materials. North Rhine-Westphalia and Saxony Anhalt have also provided links to teaching materials or specialized teacher training institutes, although these have not specifically mentioned the Roma and Sinti genocide as a topic. In Rhineland Palatinate, the Ministry of Education, Science, Training and Cultural Affairs has funded the documentary *Survival – this wasn’t the plan for us, Life stories of Rhineland Palatinate Sinti families*, which has been distributed to all secondary schools in Rhineland Palatinate. The documentary is centred on interviews with genocide survivors, who recount their life stories and explain how they have been affected by persecution. Their descendants also describe their experiences as relatives of Sinti and Roma minorities and their future perspectives in German society today.

In Saxony, the Roma and Sinti genocide is a central topic in history schoolbooks. In *The Free State of Saxony*, the causes and consequences of the genocide are explained and the number of victims is given. The genocide is also provided as an example when teaching about social Darwinism and racial ideology.

The following information was provided about awareness-raising activities in schools. In Baden-Württemberg, the State Headquarters for Political Education organizes and funds, on request, visits to historical sites in the region. In addition, the state of Baden-Württemberg has established a partnership with the Association of German Sinti and Roma for the implementation of political and educational activities whose aim is to eliminate prejudice and make Roma and Sinti history a formal part of the school curriculum. In Bavaria, in co-operation with the Bavarian State Association for German Sinti and Roma, survivors of the Sinti and Roma genocide have visited schools, accompanied by history students who led discussions. The costs were covered by the State Headquarters for Political Education. In Brandenburg, historical

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74 See Bildungsserver Berlin-Brandenburg official website at: <[http://bildungsserver.berlin-brandenburg.de/9753.html?tx\\_solr%5Bq%5D=roma&id=9753&L=o&suchbutton.x=0&suchbutton.y=0](http://bildungsserver.berlin-brandenburg.de/9753.html?tx_solr%5Bq%5D=roma&id=9753&L=o&suchbutton.x=0&suchbutton.y=0)>.

75 See Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Kultur [Ministry of Science and Culture] Official website at: <<http://www.mwk.niedersachsen.de/startseite/>>.

site museums such as Sachsenhausen and Ravensbrück offer to organize activities with groups of students focusing on the topic of the Roma and Sinti genocide. In addition, co-operation has been established between experts at historical sites and the Berlin Association of Sinti and Roma, but it is unclear whether schools are involved in this initiative. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern provides funds and technical expertise when projects fall under one of the following categories: sustainable development; promotion of democracy; human rights and peace; political education and prevention of violence at schools; democratic education and tours around historical sites in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern; and crime prevention. Activities for raising awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide fall under several of these categories and may thus be funded by regional authorities. In addition, a project called *Rom heisst Mensch* (Roma means human) has been carried out by the Rövershagen European school, with the aim of overcoming negative stereotypes that have been noticed among pupils. The pupils participating in the project will learn about Roma and Sinti history and how this group has been marginalized and persecuted, not only during the Second World War but since the fifteenth century.<sup>76</sup> North Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate indicated that activities have been organized in these regions, yet no further information was provided. In Rhineland-Palatinate, the State Educational Institute organizes school field trips to historical sites where pupils have the opportunity to meet genocide survivors.

## GREECE

In Greece students at the secondary and upper-secondary school learn about the Roma and Sinti genocide. At the secondary level, history textbooks contain two references to the Roma and Sinti genocide, one in the context of the economic crisis of 1929 and the Second World War and the second refers to the persecution of Jews and Roma and mass extermination under the Nazi regime. At the upper secondary level, students revisit the subject of the Holocaust while studying Hellenic and European Civilization and history. The Roma and Sinti genocide is also mentioned in the sections on totalitarian regimes in Italy and Germany. Vocational school text books also contain information about the Roma and Sinti genocide.

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76 For further information on the project see *Rom heisst Mensch – Ein Projekt der Europaschule Rövershagen* [Roma means Human – a project of the European school Rövershagen], at: <<http://www.buendnis-toleranz.de/cms/beitrag/10033804/424897>>.

Greece noted that no specific teacher training or materials are available to educators. However, the guide book *Preparing Holocaust Memorial Days: Suggestions for Educators*, which was developed by ODIHR in co-operation the Yad Vashem International School for Holocaust Studies, contains references to the Roma and Sinti genocide and is available to Greek educators.<sup>77</sup>

Greece notes that there are no specific provisions promoting awareness-raising activities related to the Roma and Sinti genocide, but teachers may design such activities on their own.

## HUNGARY

Hungary's response indicates that the Roma and Sinti genocide is being taught at the primary and secondary school levels. The national curriculum contains the theme of Roma culture and history, including teaching about the Roma genocide. The topic of the Holocaust is included in text books following a rigorous accreditation of the content by the government. As a result, knowledge about the Holocaust can be found in the content of a variety of textbooks (history, civics, literature, ethics, etc.).

In Hungary, the remembrance of the Roma and Sinti genocide was also included within the framework of the Holocaust Remembrance Year (2014). The government noted that on special memorial days activities are organized in each and every public school. The Ministry of Human Resources, together with the Hungarian Institute for Educational Research and Development, issued a call for proposals on good practices related to Holocaust Remembrance Day. Teachers' proposals are judged by a committee and awarded either with school trips to Auschwitz or with financial support for such trips.

## IRELAND

Ireland noted that it is not generally deemed age-appropriate for children under the age of eleven to engage in study of genocide. According to the government response, this view was endorsed by the IHRA, to which Ireland

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77 "Preparing Holocaust Memorial Days: Suggestions for Educators", OSCE/ODIHR and Yad Vashem, January 2006, <<http://www.osce.org/odihr/17827>>.

was admitted to in 2012. However, students are encouraged to engage on the study of issues related to the rights and responsibilities of citizens, including modern examples of failures to respect human rights. The activities are encouraged at the primary school level through the Social, Personal and Health Education syllabus. At lower-secondary school level, all students delve more deeply into contemporary matters of human rights in Civic, Social and Political Education. Additionally, approximately 90 per cent of students also study history, which includes study of the crimes of the Nazi regime against Jews and other groups.

Institutions that offer teacher training courses at post-graduate level also offer options in citizenship education, in addition to undergraduate courses in history and politics and other related disciplines. The Holocaust Educational Trust in Ireland also runs in-service courses in Holocaust studies, which can include the study of, and methodological training relevant to, the Sinti and Roma genocide. The Holocaust Educational Trust also organizes a number of initiatives, such as the commemorative Crocus Project in primary schools and the National Holocaust Commemoration Day every January. The activities include the commemoration of Jewish and non-Jewish victims of the Holocaust and involve both children and educational practitioners. The Irish government mentioned a new initiative that is developed within the Irish school system called the Yellow Flag.<sup>78</sup> The initiative awards schools that promote interculturalism. It is promoted by the Irish Traveller Movement and supported by the Department of Education and Skills.

## ITALY

Italy lists the following higher education institutions where academic programmes do include in their curricula the study of the Roma and Sinti genocide: University Alma Mater Studiorum, Bologna; University Leonardo Da Vinci, Chieti; University Sacro Cuore, Milan, University of Calabria; University of Turin, Turin, University for Foreigners, Perugia.

The Italian response indicates that, in terms of training and awareness-raising, the National Office Against Racial Discrimination has recently translated the Council of Europe Factsheets on Roma history into Italian. The factsheets

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<sup>78</sup> Please see Yellow Flag Programme website, at: <[www.yellowflag.ie](http://www.yellowflag.ie)>.

will be disseminated in Italian schools nationwide in the upcoming years.<sup>79</sup> Two factsheets are dedicated to the issue of the Roma and Sinti genocide. The history of the deportations in Transdnistria of Roma from Romania is also mentioned within one factsheet and has been included in a specific book series *Collana Rom e Sinti* on Roma and Sinti related issues.

In Italy remembrance initiatives related to the Roma and Sinti genocide take place every year, within the framework of the Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. Activities are organized by school principals or local authorities. Italy highlighted the documentary film *The Shadow of my home* (*L'ombra della mia casa*), which features information about the extermination of Roma and Sinti. The documentary was produced by students from the municipality of Modena, Emilia Romagna Region, on the occasion of their visit to Auschwitz.<sup>80</sup>

## LATVIA

In Latvia teachers are provided with a special guidebook, *The Inclusion of Roma Pupils*.<sup>81</sup> The Latvian government noted that awareness-raising activities are organized by governmental institutions, public foundations and Roma NGOs, in order to promote knowledge about the Roma and Sinti genocide among different groups, including school pupils and youth, and society as a whole.

## LITHUANIA

The national education curriculum at the secondary level provides information about the Roma and Sinti genocide (referred to as the “Roma Holocaust”). Information about the Roma and Sinti genocide is included in the course on the Holocaust during the Second World War.

Lithuania noted that the study by historian Vytautas Toleikis, *Lithuanian Roma in the time of Nazi occupation*, is available to educators on the webpage

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79 Factsheets on Roma History, *op. cit.*, note 17.

80 “*L'ombra della mia casa*” [The Shadow of my Home], Documentary film directed by Stefano Cattini, 2007, <[http://www.friuliveneziagiulia.istruzione.it/shoah/eventi/eventio8/ombra\\_casa.pdf](http://www.friuliveneziagiulia.istruzione.it/shoah/eventi/eventio8/ombra_casa.pdf)>.

81 The guidebook *The Inclusion of Roma Pupils* is available at: <[http://issuu.com/iic\\_daiga/docs/celvedis\\_izgl\\_iest?e=5624051/2924677](http://issuu.com/iic_daiga/docs/celvedis_izgl_iest?e=5624051/2924677)>.



of the International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes of Nazi and Soviet Occupation Regimes. In addition in 2012, the Ministry of Culture published a brochure about the Roma victims of the Holocaust that is disseminated to history teachers at specific events.

### MOLDOVA

Moldova did not indicate whether the Roma and Sinti genocide is part of the curricula at all levels of schooling and in higher education. However, responding to the question regarding the availability of teaching materials, the government indicated that school history text books for ninth and twelfth grades reflect on the Holocaust.<sup>82</sup>

### MONTENEGRO

Montenegro indicated that no teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide takes place at any level of schooling. Furthermore no teacher training or awareness-raising activities are organized.

### NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands has not adopted and does not employ a national curriculum. Education is organized around overall attainment or competence targets that students are expected to achieve. The government indicated that the attainment targets also include learning about the Second World War and the Holocaust. In-service training for teachers in primary and secondary education are organized by the state. The training focuses in general on subjects including the Second World War and the Holocaust. One example provided by the government response is the in-service training organized by the Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies.<sup>83</sup>

The Netherlands provides materials about the Holocaust on the website of the National Institute for Curriculum Development. According to the government, the Anne Frank Foundation also makes available materials on the Holocaust.

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82 Please see Annex 2.

83 State institution, previously called State Institute for War Documentation.

It is unclear whether the materials include information about the Roma and Sinti genocide.

### NORWAY

The Norwegian educational system employs an approach focused on the acquisition of competencies. According to the government response to the ODIHR questionnaire, at each level of schooling, competency aims include knowledge about the Roma and Sinti genocide. As such, the response indicates that in primary schools information about the Roma and Sinti genocide may be relevant for the competency “know the national minorities in Norway and describe their main rights, histories, and their ways of life”. At secondary and upper-secondary level competence aims where the Roma and Sinti Holocaust might be relevant are included within social sciences classes. Teachers expect pupils to discuss human worth, discrimination and development of racism in past and present life, and the causes and effects of significant international conflicts in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. In the general studies history curriculum, students consider the effects of different ideologies, political movements, and the development of the state. Students will also give accounts of the official Norwegian policy towards indigenous peoples and national and ethnic minorities in the nineteenth and twentieth century, and discuss some of the consequences of this policy.

The Centre for Studies of the Holocaust and Religious Minorities organizes courses for teachers teaching at the lower secondary level. The topics of Nazism and the Holocaust, as well as the Roma and Sinti genocide, are included in the course curriculum. Norway provided information on various teaching plans that deal with the Nazi perpetrated genocide against different groups during the Second World War, including the Roma and Sinti. The teaching plans are published on the website of the Centre for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities.<sup>84</sup> The website *Holocaustdagen* also refers to some of the above mentioned teaching plans.<sup>85</sup> The Directorate for Education and Training has supported the Centre for Historical Reflection and Peace Building (Stiftelsen Arkivet – senter for historieformidling og fredsbygging) to develop the above mentioned website. A guidebook on education about

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84 Please see Centre for Studies of Holocaust and Religious Minorities website, at: <[www.hlsenteret.no](http://www.hlsenteret.no)>.

85 Please see the *Holocaustdagen* website, at: <[www.holocaustdagen.no](http://www.holocaustdagen.no)>.

the Holocaust, which includes the subject of the Roma and Sinti genocide, is available to educators on the website of the Directorate of Education and Training. The guidebook was published by the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Research and Remembrance. Roma and Sinti genocide is also a topic covered by the website Folkemord.no, developed by the Centre for Studies of the Holocaust and Religious Minorities.<sup>86</sup> The Directorate of Education and Training plans to prepare information about national minorities, their history, languages and ways of life in the past and present. The information targets teachers and other personnel in schools and kindergartens. The subject of the Roma and Sinti genocide is explored in the chapter about Roma.

## POLAND

The national curriculum of Poland covers a wide variety of topics dealing with national and ethnic minorities. At lower and upper secondary level, the history curriculum includes information about the social and religious structure of Polish society between 1918 and 1939; the Polish policy towards national minorities before the Second World War; and the population, material and cultural losses that occurred as a result of the war. The social studies curriculum covers national and ethnic minorities and groups of migrants currently living in Poland; the human rights protection system in Poland; and minority ethnic and religious rights. However, the Polish response indicated that teachers decide how the subject of national and ethnic minorities is taught, while taking into consideration the needs and competences of their students.

The Polish government indicated in their response that there are no official teaching materials about the Roma and Sinti genocide. However, it was pointed out that those teachers who wish to raise the subject of Roma and Sinti genocide as part of history classes can use a wide selection of bibliographical resources available in Polish.<sup>87</sup>

Schools in the Małopolska region take part in programmes that present the history and culture of Roma and in projects that commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide. In addition, the museum lessons organized by the Museum of Roma Culture in Tarnów and events under the Caravan of Remembrance

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86 Please see the Folkemord.no website, at: <[www.folkemord.no](http://www.folkemord.no)>.

87 Please see Annex 2.

(organized annually since 1996 through the localities of Tarnów – Żabno – Szczurowa), where Roma were exterminated, provide further opportunities for awareness-raising activities.

## PORTUGAL

In Portugal, students learn about the Second World War, the Holocaust and the victims of the Nazi regime, including the Roma and Sinti, at the secondary school level.

The school curriculum contains bibliographic indications and website links that facilitate the study of the Holocaust. Portugal indicated that teachers benefit from ongoing professional training in areas related to the Holocaust. Training courses are provided by the Association of History Teachers and the Memory of the Holocaust. Additionally, the government response notes that teachers of history will also encounter the topic during their initial training in national universities. In higher education, some degrees, especially history degrees, require knowledge about the Roma and Sinti genocide.

## ROMANIA

In Romania, within the primary school curriculum approved by Ministry of National Education, the chapter entitled “Nations yesterday and today” contains information about all the national minorities. The chapter discusses the mutual influences, traditions, customs and holidays of minority communities in the country, including those of the Roma. Information about the Roma and Sinti genocide is included in the curriculum. At the secondary-school level, the history curriculum includes a chapter on the Second World War, which in turn includes information about the Holocaust. Within the chapter “Romania between democracy and authoritarianism”, a case study called “The Great Tragedy of Jews and Roma in the Period from 1938 to 1944” is explored. At the upper-secondary-school level, the approved curricula includes a chapter entitled “People, society and the world of ideas”, which provides information about ethnic and religious diversity in Romania and national minorities in Romania in the twentieth century. The Romanian education system also features a mandatory subject that explores the history and traditions of Roma in Romania for sixth and seventh grades, designed for classes of Roma students. The course benefits from the availability of handbooks. In addition, the

curriculum for the optional course “The History of Minorities in Romania” has also been approved by the Ministry of National Education.

Romania noted that between 2010 and 2014 national Roma non-governmental organizations promoted courses on ethics and non-discrimination in the health system in Romania. Consequently, the course “Roma History and Traditions” is being taught at the following universities: Grigore T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy; Iuliu Hațieganu University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Cluj Napoca; University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Targu Mures; Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Bucharest; and Lucian Blaga University, Victor Papiilian Faculty of Medicine in Sibiu.

Annual training courses for teachers are organized by the Ministry of Education, in partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund and the non-governmental organization Romani CRISS. The courses are dedicated to the study of the *Rromanipen*, which includes a training component, the “Tragic History of Roma”.<sup>88</sup> This component is taught during a summer school organized by the Ministry of National Education where participants learn the Romani language.<sup>89</sup>

A variety of educational materials published by international and Roma organizations, in partnership with the Ministry of Education, are available for use by educators. Among these, the auxiliary materials edited by the Ministry of National Education and the United Nations Children’s Fund “Highlights in the history of Roma, Roma Tears, Laws of The Shatra”, “With death in the eyes” a manual of Roma history and tradition, and the “Optional Manual of Jewish history and the Holocaust in Romania” are available. Furthermore, video material edited by the Association of Jews and Holocaust Victims from Romania, such as the *The forgotten Holocaust*, is also made available to educators.

In Romania in 2006 the Ministry of National Education developed a “Roma calendar” containing information about events that public schools should organize. The calendar contains at least six activities that raise awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide.

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88 The term *Rromanipen* is used to define the concept of Roma culture and spirit.

89 The participants in the course are school mediators, school principals and teachers who are active in schools with at least 25 per cent Roma pupils.

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation indicated that the general education curriculum covers the issue of the persecution and mass extermination of Roma and other ethnic groups in the period between 1941 and 1944 by Nazi Germany and its allies on the territory of the former Soviet Union. The mass extermination of Roma is covered in a number of publications. These can be used by educators to teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide.<sup>90</sup> Optional and elective courses are available at various levels of schooling to promote awareness about the experience of Roma and Sinti under Nazi rule.

## SERBIA

Serbia indicated that the Roma and Sinti genocide is not covered in the curriculum at any level of the national education system. Nevertheless, it highlighted a case when a history teacher from one of Belgrade's secondary schools set up a web-based history classroom, *Historia magistra vitae est*, presenting various historical sources and teaching materials for pupils and teachers. In particular, the website contains information on Serbs, the Roma and the Jews killed during Second World War, and has a specific section on the Forgotten Genocide with information about the Šumice execution site and its memorials.

Teachers have the opportunity to learn about the Roma and Sinti genocide through civil-education training seminars. Although there are currently no specialized teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide, new teaching materials are being developed jointly by the Serbian National Library, the Anne Frank House and Terraforming Association as part of the Remembrance Days project sponsored by the IHRA. The new teaching materials will offer a more comprehensive educational perspective on some of the important remembrance days in Serbia. One of the project's aims is to gather information about the genocide committed against the Roma, explain its causes and mechanisms, and teach how to recognize and prevent discrimination against the Roma today. The new teaching materials and teaching methods will be presented in a series of training seminars for librarians and teachers.

At a later stage, during remembrance day activities, teachers and librarians will hold workshops with elementary and secondary school students.

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<sup>90</sup> Please see Annex 2.

The first seminar was held on 29 April 2014 at the Serbian National Library in Belgrade. Activities are organized through history and civil education classes in order to promote awareness and teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide.

## SLOVAKIA

Slovakia includes teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide within the lessons on the Holocaust. According to the government response to the ODIHR questionnaire, basic information on the Roma, including their experiences in the period between 1918 and 1938 and the murder of Roma between 1941 and 1944, is provided in the text book *Pátrame o minulosti 9* [*In search of the past 9*].<sup>91</sup> In addition, an educational curriculum has been developed for Roma studies in lower secondary education that includes the chapter “*Roma after 1938*”. Romani studies can be taught in primary schools as a part of the school education programme — during available free hours.

Slovakia reported that that while there is not a specific textbook on the Roma and Sinti genocide, various publications are made available for the use of teachers; in particular they refer to a relatively large number of educational materials that focus on Roma in the Slovak Republic between 1939 and 1945.<sup>92</sup>

The activities of the Methodological and Pedagogical Centre include the education programme, Professional and Career Development for Pedagogical Workers.<sup>93</sup> The programme contains information about the Holocaust in Slovakia, the main focus of which is information on the Holocaust and characteristics of Jewish culture. However, as part of this project, the centre published the textbook, *Specific Characteristics of the Holocaust in Slovakia*.<sup>94</sup> This textbook includes topics on discrimination and the Roma and Sinti genocide in Slovakia. Slovakia also mentions a series of opportunities to take part in

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91 Vilam Kratochvíl, *Pátrame o minulosti 9*, (Orbis Pictus Istropolitana, 2012.)

92 Please see Annex 2.

93 The Methodology and Pedagogy Centre is a State budgetary organization of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic. It is an organization set up for the provision and fulfilment of tasks within the area of continual education and reporting directly to the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic. For further information please see: < <http://www.mpc-edu.sk/>>.

94 The textbook *Vybrané aspekty a metódy vzdelávania o holokauste na Slovensku*, [*Specific Characteristics of the Holocaust in Slovakia*], (Bumová, et. Al., 2013) is available at: <[http://www.mpc-edu.sk/library/files/vrzgulova\\_holokaust\\_web.pdf](http://www.mpc-edu.sk/library/files/vrzgulova_holokaust_web.pdf)>.

training, including the refresher courses “Multicultural Education for the First Stage of Primary School”; “Multicultural Education for Inclusive Education”; and “Multicultural Society in Germany”. It is not clear, however, whether the Roma and Sinti genocide is covered in any of these courses.

In the future, the Government of Slovakia plans to translate into Slovak the “Factsheets on Roma History” published by the Council of Europe.<sup>95</sup> The government also plans to prepare a publication entitled *Roma Studies* [*Rómske reálie*]. The plans are part of the project Innovative Education for Pedagogical Workers.

## SLOVENIA

The Government of Slovenia indicated that teacher training is provided on the subject of the Holocaust and separately on Roma history to teachers that teach the optional subject Roma Culture in primary schools. However, information on the Roma and Sinti genocide is not a specific focus of this course. Several publications on the subject of the Roma and Sinti genocide are available.<sup>96</sup> The government highlighted a European Union funded project that focused on the education of Roma assistants. According to the government, the project was managed by the NGO Zveza Romov Slovenije and was co-financed and overseen by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport. It is unclear whether the project dealt with the subject of the Roma and Sinti genocide.

## SPAIN

In Spain, the study of the Holocaust is included in the basic education curricula in the context of teaching about democracy, human rights, combating racism and xenophobia and conflict resolution. The Spanish government indicated that legally, it is up to the educational administrations of the Autonomous Communities of Spain to include information about the victims of the Holocaust in primary, secondary and upper-secondary education. The Ministry of Education and Culture, as well as other organizations, have carried out teacher training courses focused on the study of the Holocaust – however it is not clear whether the Roma and Sinti genocide is specifically covered.

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95 Factsheets on Roma History, *op. cit.*, note 17.

96 Please see Annex 2.



Spain noted that there are no concrete activities organized by the Ministry of Education to raise awareness about the Roma and Sinti genocide. However, the education administrations of the Autonomous Communities in Spain organize such activities regularly.

## SWEDEN

Sweden's response to the ODIHR questionnaire underlines the fact that Roma are one of the national minorities in Sweden. The core content of history classes explores several topics that touch upon the subject of the Roma and Sinti genocide: nationalism and different forms of democracy and dictatorships in Europe and in other parts of the world; the World Wars, their causes and consequences; the oppression and displacement of people and genocide; the Holocaust and the Gulag; historical narratives from different parts of the world depicting people's experiences of oppression, such as through colonialism, racism or totalitarian dictatorships and resistance to these; and historical perspectives on national minorities in Sweden. As well as all this, courses also cover issues including: basic human rights; the equality of all people; children's rights as laid down in the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the indigenous Sami people and other national minorities in Sweden; and the rights of national minorities. However, the Government of Sweden did not indicate how these subjects specifically cover issues related to the Roma and Sinti genocide.

Similarly, at upper-secondary level students may study topics that relate to the Roma and Sinti genocide within history and civics curricula. However, there was no clear indication that the topic is officially included in the national curricula. At the university level, the content of education is regulated through the Higher Education Ordinance. The ordinance includes no specific requirement to cover the Roma and Sinti genocide in the content of university education. However there are courses (such as a master programme in Holocaust and genocide studies at Uppsala University) that relate to the issue.<sup>97</sup>

Sweden indicates that the Living History Forum co-operates with researchers, academics, educational professionals, voluntary organizations and other stakeholders, with the aim of sharing knowledge on various themes related

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<sup>97</sup> For further information please see the Uppsala University website at: <<http://www.uu.se/en/admissions/master/selma/program/?pKod=HFF2M&lasar=13/14>>.

to the Holocaust and the persecution of the Roma and Sinti.<sup>98</sup> It is not clear, however, whether any teacher training is being conducted and whether these touch upon the Roma and Sinti genocide.

The Living History Forum plans to translate web-based materials that contain facts about the genocide of Roma during the Second World War that are available on the website, *The Fate of European Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust*.<sup>99</sup> The materials are produced by the Austrian organization *Erinnern*. The web materials contain facts, visual images, biographies and discussion exercises. Suggestions for lesson plans appropriate for secondary and upper-secondary schools are also available. Currently, there is a selection of translated materials with lesson plans on the website of the Living History Forum.

In addition, the comic book *Sofia Z-4515* about the life of Sofia Taikon before, during, and after the Holocaust was written by Gunilla Lundgren and illustrated by Amanda Eriksson in 2006.<sup>100</sup> The comic book has been digitalized and is available for download on the Living History Forum website.<sup>101</sup> Additionally, the exhibition “We are Roma”, has been produced and featured by the Gothenburg City Museum. It contains interviews, photographs and films made by, or in collaboration with Roma. A part of the exhibition focuses on Roma during the Holocaust, and contains testimonies and facts. The exhibition will be displayed in the Living History Forum’s exhibition hall in Stockholm between August 2014 and July 2015. Pedagogical workshops are offered to schools and other groups as part of the exhibition.

In 2014, in connection to the Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January, the Living History Forum organized a touring exhibition entitled “Roma during the Holocaust”. The Forum produced six copies of the exhibition that are currently touring Sweden. Additionally, the “We are Roma” exhibition has been produced and exhibited by the Gothenburg City Museum. A part of the exhibition focuses on Roma during the Holocaust and includes testimonies and factual information about the genocide of the Roma and Sinti.

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98 The Living History Forum is a Swedish public authority commissioned to work with issues related to tolerance, democracy and human rights, using the Holocaust and other crimes against humanity as its starting point. For more information please consult: < <http://www.levandehistoria.se/>>.

99 Please see *The Fate of European Roma and Sinti*, website, at: < <http://www.romasintigenocide.eu>>.

100 Sofia Taikon, *Sofia Z-4515* (Mantra Lingua, 2012). The cover art of this publication is a page from the comic book.

101 Download the comic book, *Sofia Z-4515*, at: <[http://www.levandehistoria.se/sites/default/files/material\\_file/sofia-z-4515\\_141015\\_0955.pdf](http://www.levandehistoria.se/sites/default/files/material_file/sofia-z-4515_141015_0955.pdf)>.

## SWITZERLAND

According to the Swiss government response, schools cover the Roma and Sinti genocide within the framework of lessons on history and on human rights. Education from pre-school level up to university level is a cantonal responsibility. In 2003 the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education designated 27 January as the Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust and Prevention of Crime against Humanity. The year 2004 marked the first time the Holocaust Remembrance Day was commemorated in Swiss schools, however each canton and school is free to choose the activities it stages. Education activities cover not only remembrance of the Holocaust, but remembrance of all twentieth century genocides and reflections on human rights, tolerance and on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, as well. Within this framework, themes concerning Roma, Sinti and Yenish can be and are treated.

## UKRAINE

No information was provided regarding teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide in public schools. The Ukrainian Government, however, implemented several project-based activities. On 17 and 18 May 2013 the Ukrainian Centre for Studying Holocaust History, within the framework of the fourteenth I.B. Medvinski annual call for research papers and creative work, held a meeting dedicated to the tragic destiny of Roma in the occupied territory of Ukraine during the Second World War. In addition, beginning in 2013, the Centre for Studying Holocaust History, with the support of the German fund Remembrance, Responsibility and the Future, extended its work on the three-year research and education project Genocide of Roma (Gypsies) During the Time of Occupation of Ukraine (1941-1944): Exploration, Teaching, Commemoration. The objectives of the project are to promote research, introduce documentary sources and establish oral histories on the destinies of Roma in the occupied territory of Ukraine in the Second World War and to stimulate research on the Roma and Sinti genocide by historians.

## UNITED KINGDOM

The government of the United Kingdom noted that there are no specific requirements to teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide at primary school level. However, the new national curriculum, introduced in public schools in

England from September 2014, is less prescriptive and teachers are free to teach about the Roma and Sinti genocide if they deem it appropriate. At the secondary and upper-secondary levels, students are taught about the challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world from 1901 to the present day. This topic must include information about the Holocaust. The Roma and Sinti genocide is not explicitly mentioned, however teachers may choose to include related information when teaching about the Holocaust.

The United Kingdom underlines that schools have the autonomy to decide what areas of the national curriculum to prioritise and how to use the funding they receive in their school budgets for teacher training.

The government's response to ODIHR states that the Department for Education has provided £250,000 per year from 2008 to 2012 to the Institute of Education's Centre for Holocaust Education. Beginning in 2013 the amount of funding was doubled to £500,000 annually. The funding is matched by the Pears Foundation.<sup>102</sup> The aim of the project is to help ensure that teachers are equipped with the training and resources they need to deliver effective Holocaust education. The core curriculum of the Centre for Holocaust Education offers training on the experiences of different groups that were victims of the Nazis, including the Roma and Sinti.<sup>103</sup>

The Government of the United Kingdom provides £1,850,000 per year to the Holocaust Educational Trust for the project "Lessons from Auschwitz". The programme awards a trip to Auschwitz-Birkenau to two students from every school and sixth form college in England.<sup>104</sup> The preparatory and follow-up work that is carried out with the students allows them to share their experience with their peers and the school community. The guides who accompany the trips may provide information about the experience of Roma when presenting fact about the victims of the Nazis.

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102 A British family foundation working on positive identity and citizenship, rooted in Jewish values. For more information please see: <<http://www.pearsfoundation.org.uk/>>.

103 The Centre for Holocaust Education of the University of London delivers free professional development for teachers across England, and provides teaching and learning resources. For more information please see: <<http://www.ioe.ac.uk/>>.

104 A sixth form college is an educational institution in the United Kingdom where students aged 16 to 19 typically study for advanced school-level qualifications, such as A-levels and the International Baccalaureate Diploma, or school-level qualifications.

# III. Commemorating the Roma and Sinti Genocide

Official recognition of the history of persecution of Roma and Sinti during the Second World War and the commemoration ceremonies remembering the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide inform the general public and decision makers about the atrocities committed against Roma and Sinti. While recognizing the suffering of victims, commemoration is also a tool to combat discrimination against the Roma and Sinti today. This chapter presents the practices of commemorating this genocide reported by 34 OSCE participating States.

# A country-by-country overview of the commemoration of the Roma and Sinti genocide

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The following overview summarizes practices to commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide in OSCE participating States. Furthermore, it provides information about former concentration and extermination camps and memorial sites. A total of 20 participating States<sup>105</sup> indicated that Roma and Sinti were subject to persecution or extermination under National Socialism and 18 provided information about known former concentration and extermination camps and official memorial sites for Roma and Sinti victims of the genocide. The information is summarized in Annex 3 of this report.

## AUSTRIA

Austria observes 5 May, the day on which the Mauthausen concentration camp was liberated, as National Day against Violence and Racism in Memoriam of the Victims of National Socialism. The commemoration also includes Roma victims. Remembrance events also take place each November. Politicians, representatives of the Roma and Sinti community and others commemorate the fate of the Roma and Sinti during the National Socialist era at the memorial of the detention camp for Roma and Sinti, which was established in November 1940 in the village of Lackenbach, Burgenland. The Government of Austria noted that a semi-official memorial site for Roma and Sinti has been established in Lackenbach.

## BELARUS

There is no special day in Belarus commemorating victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide committed by the Nazis. Roma and Sinti people that were killed

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105 Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

by the Nazis are commemorated annually on 22 June, the national commemoration day of all victims of the Great Patriotic War, and also on other days that are related to the period of the Great Patriotic War.

There is no memorial dedicated solely to victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide. The memory of the Roma and Sinti victims is immortalized in memorials and memorial signs, established on the territory of Belarus, commemorating the victims of fascism.

### **BELGIUM**<sup>106</sup>

Belgium noted that there is no specific commemoration date for Roma and Sinti in the French speaking region of Belgium. However, various exhibitions, events and conferences are organized at the Kazerne Dossin Memorial, Museum and Documentation Centre on Holocaust and Human Rights. Among the events many have been dedicated to the Roma and Sinti victims of the genocide.

### **BULGARIA**

Bulgaria commemorates the Roma and Sinti genocide during International Roma Day on 8 April. Each year, the National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Integration Issues, with the support of the Ministry of Culture, organizes a commemoration ceremony at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier and a memorial service in the Sveta Nedelya metropolitan cathedral. These events are attended by representatives of the government, administration, non-governmental organizations and representatives of diplomatic missions. Various other side events are organized, such as academic conferences, exhibitions and concerts. In addition, the National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Integration Issues finances NGO initiatives, such as memorial services for the victims, awareness-raising campaigns and sport and artistic events. In particular, in 2013, the National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Integration Issues took part and at the same time financed the participation of a group of Bulgarian Roma in the Roma Genocide

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<sup>106</sup> The response by Belgium only covers the efforts of the French-speaking Community of Belgium.

Remembrance Initiative organized by the ternYpe – International Roma Youth Network – in Krakow and Auschwitz.

#### CANADA

The Government of Canada acknowledges Roma and Sinti genocide victims within the context of its Holocaust remembrance activities. Canada is currently constructing a national Holocaust Memorial in Ottawa that will honour Jewish and other victims of National Socialism. The National Holocaust Monument Act, passed by the Parliament, acknowledges that the “Nazis sought to eliminate vulnerable groups such as disabled persons, the Roma and homosexuals in their bid to establish the hegemony of the Aryan race”.<sup>107</sup> Commemorations are attended by high-ranking officials, including the Prime Minister and cabinet ministers.

#### CROATIA

Croatia officially commemorates the International Day of Remembrance of the Roma victims of the Holocaust on 2 August. The commemoration takes place in the Jasenovac concentration camp with the participation of Roma representatives from different regions of Croatia. The memorial service at the Uštica Roma cemetery at Jasenovac was attended by representatives of the highest state institutions, local and regional government, the diplomatic corps, religious groups, anti-fascists and non-governmental organizations. The ceremony is punctuated by speeches and prayers led by representatives of religious communities. At the end of the ceremony, wreaths are laid and a Roma song is performed.

#### CZECH REPUBLIC

The Czech Republic has adopted in law the Day Commemorating Holocaust Victims and Prevention of Crimes against Humanity on 27 January. The Roma and Sinti genocide is not specifically mentioned in the act establishing this

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107 Her Majesty the Queen of Canada, National Holocaust Monument Act, “An Act to establish a National Holocaust Monument”, 25 March 2011, <[http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/AnnualStatutes/2011\\_13/page-1.html](http://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/AnnualStatutes/2011_13/page-1.html)>.



day. Victims of the Roma genocide are, however, remembered on different dates through several annual commemorative events held by non-governmental organizations (Lidice Memorial, National Pedagogical Museum and Library of J. A. Komenský, Museum of Romani Culture and the Committee for the Redress of the Roma Holocaust). The Museum of Romani Culture in Brno regularly organizes commemoration events.<sup>108</sup> For instance, in 2011, the museum held an interactive programme for pupils and students in co-operation with the Jewish Museum in Prague. The programme focused on both the Holocaust and the broader issues of genocide, racism and xenophobia, and included lectures on the history of the Holocaust and of the genocide against Roma and Sinti. It also included discussions, meetings with survivors, the screening of a short documentary film and a photography exhibition.

Other commemoration events include the commemoration organized by the Museum of Romani Culture in Brno every year on 7 March of the first mass transport of Moravian Roma to the Auschwitz concentration camp; the commemoration of Roma victims of Nazism, organized by the Committee for the Redress of the Roma Holocaust and supported by the Lidice Memorial administrator of the Lety u Písku memorial site on the premises of the Lety Memorial, held on 13 May;<sup>109</sup> the Commemoration of Roma victims of Nazism and remembrance of the beginning and end of the operation of the Gypsy camp in Lety, organized by the Lidice Memorial on the premises of the Lety Memorial, held on 2 August;<sup>110</sup> and the Commemoration of the mass transport of Roma in 1943 during which most prisoners of the so called Gipsy Camp in Hodonín u Kunštátu were transported to the concentration camp Auschwitz-Birkenau, held on the Sunday closest to 21 August each year and organized by the National Pedagogical Museum and Library of J. A. Komenský, together with the Museum of Romani Culture, at the Žalov Memorial and the Černovice cemetery. All commemoration events are attended by representatives of the government, foreign diplomatic missions and representatives of civil society.

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108 The museum was founded and originally funded by private individuals, and today it is financed by the state budget. For more information, please consult: <<http://www.rommuz.cz/en>>.

109 See “Cardinal Duka leads prayers for Romani victims of Lety”, Romea.cz website, 13 May 2013, <<http://www.romea.cz/en/news/czech/cardinal-duka-leads-prayers-for-romani-victims-of-lety>>.

110 See “Czech PM Rusnok honors Romani genocide victims at Lety, says he needs to review UN recommendations about pig farm”, Romea.cz website, 2 August 2013, <<http://www.romea.cz/en/news/czech/czech-pm-rusnok-honors-romani-genocide-victims-at-lety-says-he-needs-to-review-un-recommendations-about-pig-farm>>.

## FINLAND

The official Memorial Day for the Victims of Holocaust held on 27 January [Vainojen uhrien muistopäivä] was established in February 2001. The official Memorial Day was established to commemorate the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, as well as other victims of persecution, including Roma and Sinti. Commemorations feature a ceremony and an academic seminar. Government ministers participate in the memorial ceremony, which is organized by the Finnish Society for Yad Vashem. Speakers in the memorial ceremony are leading politicians, diplomats and researchers. The President of Finland has also participated at these events. The commemorative event is open to the public.

## FRANCE

In France, no special commemorative event for the Roma and Sinti genocide is supported by the government. However, in July 2012 on the 70th anniversary of the Vel d'Hiv roundup, the President of the Republic gave a speech in which he mentioned Roma victims of the genocide.<sup>111</sup> France indicated that Roma and Sinti were subject to persecution and extermination in the country under National Socialism.

## GERMANY

Germany has no specific national commemoration day for the Roma and Sinti victims of National Socialism. However, Germany marks 27 January as Remembrance Day of the victims of the National Socialism. In addition, there is the people's mourning day (Volkstrauertag) to remember the victims of wars and violent oppression.

On 24 October 2012, the Memorial to the Sinti and Roma victims of National Socialism was inaugurated in Berlin. The ceremony was attended by the President, the German Chancellor and the President of the German Bundesrat. Germany were a number of concentration camps within their territory

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111 Raffle du Vel' d'Hiv was a Nazi ordered raid and mass arrest of Jews in Paris by the French police.

during National Socialism. More than one hundred other German cities have memorials.<sup>112</sup>

### GREECE

Greece noted that there is no official evidence of Greek Roma being deported to concentration camps, as no Roma were registered as Greek citizens before 1979. No systematic research about Roma participation in national resistance or about Roma victims during the occupation is available either.

### HUNGARY

In Hungary the Roma Holocaust Memorial Day is 2 August. According to the government of Hungary, remembrance ceremonies are organized in all public schools. In 2014, within the framework of Holocaust Remembrance Year, the Roma and Sinti genocide was commemorated. Students put on plays with themes related to the Holocaust in the auditorium of public schools. The events were attended by students, as well as invited guests, survivors, experts and public officials. The programme included special lectures dedicated to the topic, such as a special literature classes, history classes, music classes, and discussions with the head teacher on topics such as prejudice, empathy and being a minority, as well as watching Holocaust related documentaries. The Memorial Day also featured visits to Holocaust monuments (i.e., in the city of Pécs visits to the monument dedicated to the victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide). Official government level participants included representatives of the Ministry of Human Resources, the Secretariat of Public Education and the Hungarian Institute for Educational Research and Development.

Hungary noted that Roma and Sinti were subject to persecution under National Socialism but that no official memorial site for the victims has been designated by the government.

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112 For a complete list, please see the Dokumentations – und Kulturzentrum Deutscher Sinti und Roma website, at: <<http://gedenkorte.sintiundroma.de/index.php>>.

## IRELAND

Ireland commemorates victims of the Roma and Sinti genocide on 27 January a part of the International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

## ITALY

In Italy, all the commemorative events of the Roma and Sinti genocide fall within the framework of initiatives during Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. In addition, the National Strategy on Roma Inclusion includes a provision on education about Roma history.<sup>113</sup> The provision does not specifically mention the commemoration of the Roma and Sinti genocide. However, according to the government response to the ODIHR questionnaire, such events are being organized annually. For example, the 2013 Remembrance Day, organized as part of the Dosta Campaign, featured a Roma orchestra concert that was organized and financed by the National Office against Racial Discrimination under the aegis of the Council of Europe.

## LATVIA

Roma and Sinti victims of genocide are officially commemorated on 8 May (Commemoration Day of Victims of World War II) and 27 January (International Holocaust Remembrance Day).<sup>114</sup> In addition, the Latvian Roma community commemorate the genocide on 8 April, during the International Romani Day.

In 2013 and 2014, a project entitled “Different people. Various experiences. One Latvia” was implemented by the Social Integration Foundation in the co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and within the framework of the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Solidarity PROGRESS 2007 – 2013. The project included activities to promote awareness about Roma culture

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113 See “National Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Caminanti Communities – European Commission Communication No. 173/2011”, National Office on Anti-Racial Discriminations, National Focal Point, <[http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/roma\\_italy\\_strategy\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/roma_italy_strategy_en.pdf)>.

114 “State Secretary Pildegovičs: in solidarity with the rest of the world we commemorate Holocaust victims”, press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia, 28 January 2014, <<http://www.am.gov.lv/en/news/press-releases/2014/january/28-2/>>.

and history in general and the genocide in particular. These activities were attended by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Culture and the United States Ambassador to Latvia.

Currently, Latvian authorities are implementing the “Learn more about Latvian Roma — Break the Stereotypes and Open for Joint Dialogue” project in co-operation with the Roma Cultural Centre. The objective of the project is to raise awareness about the Roma genocide among the general public by organizing a public forum on the topic, attended by experts and survivors. In addition, a scientific conference will be organized on the “Roma Holocaust: evidence and consequences of the past tragedy” and educational materials on the genocide in Latvia will be published and distributed.

## LITHUANIA

Lithuania indicated that the unofficial Roma and Sinti genocide Remembrance Day is 2 August. Since 2009, with the support of the Ministry of Culture, the national minority issues division and Lithuanian Roma community leaders organize a ceremony at the Paneriai Holocaust Memorial Center in Vilnius.<sup>115</sup> Members of the Lithuanian parliament, representatives of the Jewish community, various NGOs and members of the diplomatic corps attend the ceremony. In 2014, the Ministry of Culture set up a Public Procurement Commission on the idea of a Comprehensive Re-arrangement of the Paneriai Holocaust and Nazi Victims Memorial. Roma non-governmental organizations addressed a letter to the commission, asking for the introduction of supplementary information on Roma and Sinti genocide as part of the Memorial Centre exhibition.<sup>116</sup> In addition, the government created the International Commission for the Evaluation of the Crimes under Nazi and Soviet Occupation. The commission has specifically looked into the crimes committed against Roma during Second World War.

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115 For further information, see “International Roma Holocaust Remembrance Day”, Vilnius. usembassy.gov, 2 August 2013, <<http://vilnius.usembassy.gov/news-events/international-roma-holocaust-remembrance-day.html>>.

116 The two non-governmental organizations involved were the Gypsy Fire association and the Roma Community Centre.

### MONTENEGRO

Montenegro indicated that there have not been commemorative events supported by the government for the Roma and Sinti genocide during the Second World War.

### MOLDOVA

In Moldova, the Roma and Sinti genocide is commemorated as part of the International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January, and ceremonies also take place during the International Roma Day on 8 April. The commemoration includes a wide variety of events, such as academic conferences, roundtables, debates, memory marches, the unveiling of memorials and commemorative plaques, the screening of documentaries and the presentation of scientific studies on the topic. Such activities are always developed in close collaboration and with the support of state authorities and are attended by senior officials, representatives of international organizations and the general public. On 27 and 28 January 2014, for instance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, the Interethnic Relations Bureau, the OSCE/ODIHR and the IHRA jointly organized a roundtable dedicated to the commemoration of Holocaust victims.<sup>117</sup>

### NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands indicated that 4 May is their day of solemn remembrance called *Dodenherdenking*. The date marks the eve of the day on which the Netherlands was liberated. The Netherlands commemorates all civilians and soldiers who died in the Second World War, including the victims of the Holocaust.

### NORWAY

In Norway, the Roma and Sinti genocide is commemorated on 27 January, within the framework of the International Holocaust Remembrance Day. The

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<sup>117</sup> For further details on the consultations organized in Chisinau see: <<http://www.holocaustremembrance.com/media-room/stories/moldova>>, published on 30 January 2014.

nature of the commemoration is not described in the response to ODIHR. However, in January 2011, the government appointed a committee of independent experts, tasked with documenting and assessing previous policies and measures towards Roma people in Norway. In addition, the Centre for Studies of the Holocaust and Religious Minorities will carry out a one year research project examining the history of the Norwegian Roma during the Holocaust.

## POLAND

In Poland, the commemoration of the Roma and Sinti genocide takes place on 2 August at Auschwitz-Birkenau. The ceremony includes speeches delivered by Polish and international leaders, laying wreaths and prayers. The event is attended by state officials including the Chancellery of the Prime Minister and/or the Chancellery of the President, the Minister for Religious Denominations and National and Ethnic Minorities, the Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment, cabinet ministers and the Voivodship governors, as well as Roma associations, including the Association of Roma in Poland and ternYpe.<sup>118</sup> The event receives considerable media attention.

## PORTUGAL

In Portugal, the Holocaust commemoration takes place on 27 January, but it is unclear whether Roma victims are commemorated as well. The ceremonies take place in the parliament and in public schools. A National Day in Memory of the Holocaust was established following the UN General Assembly Resolution 60/7, yet the resolution does not specifically mention Roma and Sinti.

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

In the Russian Federation, the official annual commemoration of the Roma and Sinti genocide takes place during International Roma Day on 8 April. The ceremony is organized by Roma associations such as the Federal National

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118 See "Genocide Remembrance Day of the Roma and Sinti", Auschwitz.com, 2 August 2013, <[http://en.auschwitz.org/m/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=1124&Itemid=8](http://en.auschwitz.org/m/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1124&Itemid=8)> and the Roma Genocide Initiative description, <<http://2august.eu/past-editions/2013-event/outline/>>.

Cultural Autonomy of Russian Roma, an umbrella Roma organization, and national cultural autonomies of the Russian Roma. However, state representatives, namely federal and local authorities and the Moscow Government, also participate in the commemoration that takes place in the Moscow House of Nationalities.

### SERBIA

In Serbia, the Roma and Sinti genocide is commemorated on two separate occasions, during the International Roma Day, 8 April, and on the occasion of the Day of Remembrance of Roma victims during the Second World War, on 16 December. Serbia also noted that the Roma and Sinti genocide is commemorated as part of more general commemoration days in Serbia, such as the International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January and the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the WWII Holocaust and Genocide on the 22 April.

“Step into Time”, the central event commemorating the Roma and Sinti genocide during the 2014 International Roma Day, included the screening of a documentary *And Thou, My God, Survive*, on the Roma victims of the Jasenovac concentration camp. The commemoration was organized by the National Council of the Roma National Minority of Serbia with the support of the Serbian Government Office for Human and Minority Rights, the Belgrade Youth Center and the OSCE Mission to Serbia, and was attended by a large number of representatives from state institutions, embassies, international organizations, civil society organizations and representatives of media outlets. Among other numerous guests, the official ceremony was attended by the Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade and Telecommunications, the Minister of Construction and Urban Planning, the Minister of Health, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy and State Secretary of the Ministry of Interior and the Director of the Office for Human and Minority Rights. On the occasion, officials were presented with the Golden Wheel award for their special contribution to Roma inclusion.

The 2014 ceremony of the Day of Remembrance of Roma victims during Second World War took place at the Stratište memorial in Jabuka near Pančevo. A wreath laying ceremony was organized by the Committee for Fostering the Tradition of Serbian Liberation Wars and was attended by the National Council of the Roma National Minority, members of the diplomatic corps and by the Prime Minister’s envoy, who laid wreaths.



## SLOVAKIA

The government of Slovakia indicated that a special commemorative event is supported by the government on 2 August, but this has not been introduced into legislation. In addition to commemorations organized by Roma NGOs, the Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for Roma Communities organizes national level ceremonies in co-operation with regional authorities. Such events are financed from the state budget, either nationally or at the regional level on the basis of partnership agreements.

In 2013, the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for Roma Communities organized a commemoration concert in the Bratislava Reduta. The event, held under the patronage of the President of the Slovak Republic, was broadcast on national television and radio. The event also featured the video documentary *Selected Roma Testimonies from the Archive of Oral History*, comprising testimonies of Roma survivors and witnesses. The event was organized with the help of the Milan Šimečka Foundation and the Prešov Regional Museum. The Plenipotentiary also attended the wreath laying ceremony at the Hanušovce nad Topľou Memorial and the Museum of Slovak National Uprising in Banská Bystrica. The office also supported the ceremonial wreath laying at the memorial of the Roma Holocaust in Dunajská Streda as a part of the partnership project with the Institute for Roma Studies.

The 2014 ceremony took place in the Bratislava Castle. The Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Government for Roma Communities prepared an awareness-raising video, which aimed to inform the public of the historical events that took place in Slovakia during the Second World War, the persecution of Roma and their fate in the post-war period until today. The documentary is certified as public interest information and will be broadcast by Slovak public radio and television. The objective of the documentary is to elicit a positive response from the public, condemn violations of human rights and counterbalance extremist manifestations. The Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic for Roma Communities has also prepared a gala event and a commemorative concert (both held in August 2014) in the presence of the members of the diplomatic corps. This event was also broadcast live by public radio and television stations in Slovakia.

## SLOVENIA

In Slovenia, 27 January was declared a National Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Holocaust. There are no separate commemorative events devoted to the remembrance of the Roma and Sinti genocide. Roma victims are commemorated as part of the official commemorative statements issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia.<sup>119</sup>

## SPAIN

In Spain, the commemoration of the victims of the Holocaust is organized on 27 January, however events do not specifically commemorate the Roma and Sinti genocide. Ceremonies take place in the Spanish Senate, as well as in the autonomous communities.

## SWEDEN

Sweden commemorates the International Holocaust Remembrance Day on 27 January. Each year, the Living History Forum pays attention to this day with a memorial ceremony in Stockholm. The Forum also shares information about national initiatives organized during the Remembrance Day. In 2014, the theme of the memorial ceremony was Roma during the Holocaust. A memorial ceremony was organized in Raoul Wallenberg square in Stockholm, in close collaboration with Roma representatives. Among the speakers were Romani Rose, a German Roma and Sinti activist, and Birgitta Olsson, Sweden's Minister for European Union Affairs. The event included a memorial ceremony in St Jacob's church in Stockholm. In 2014, the government planned to mark the 70th anniversary of the Auschwitz-Birkenau massacre on 2 August. A Swedish delegation that included Roma representatives was invited to attend the memorial ceremony at Auschwitz.

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119 "Spominjamo se žrtev holokavsta", Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve, 24 January 2014, <[http://www.mzz.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko\\_sredisce/novica/article/141/33028/](http://www.mzz.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko_sredisce/novica/article/141/33028/)>.

## SWITZERLAND

In 2003, the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education designated 27 January as “Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust and Prevention of Crimes against Humanity”. Commemoration activities cover not only remembrance of the Holocaust, but also remembrance of all genocides of the twentieth century and reflections on human rights, tolerance and on interreligious and intercultural dialogue. Within this framework, themes concerning Roma, Sinti and Yenish can be and are treated.

## UKRAINE

Ukraine observes 2 August every year as the Roma and Sinti Genocide Remembrance Day. The date was officially established as a national day of commemoration on 8 October 2004 by Verkhovna Rada Resolution Number 2085-IV.<sup>120</sup> The resolution also recommended that the Government support research on the Roma and Sinti genocide in Ukraine, facilitate the construction of memorials to victims of the genocide, and provide support to victims and to Roma communities in general. Solemn, commemorative gatherings and artistic events take place on 2 August in Kiev and in cities with significant Roma communities. The observances are organized by Roma organizations and supported by government bodies. In particular, until 2010, the former State Committee for Nationalities and Migration was involved in the organization. The Ministry of Culture is also involved, as are local governments.

## UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom indicated that currently no commemoration event marks the Roma and Sinti genocide. However, in 2014, the Prime Minister established a Holocaust Commission to investigate whether further measures should be taken to ensure Britain has a permanent and fitting memorial of the victims of the Holocaust. The Commission investigation includes the recognition of the extermination of Roma and Sinti. The Commission actively encourages members of the United Kingdom’s Roma communities to submit evidence and it is working with members of the communities to host a consultation event.

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120 “Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region, An overview of governmental practices”, OSCE/ODIHR, December 2012, <[http://tandis.odihr.pl/hmd10\\_4of the Roma Holocaust](http://tandis.odihr.pl/hmd10_4of%20the%20Roma%20Holocaust)>.



# Annexes

## Annex 1. ODIHR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues Questionnaire on Roma Genocide Education and Commemoration

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**Please provide feedback to the ODIHR Questionnaire by 31 March 2014. The questionnaire should be sent either by email to roma@odihr.pl or by fax to +48 22 520 0605.**

### **I. Teaching about Roma and Sinti genocide under National Socialism**

**1. Does the national education curriculum include teaching on the Roma and Sinti genocide, its causes, effects and number of victims?**

a. At primary school level:

Yes/No

b. At secondary and upper secondary level:

Yes/No

c. At University/College level:

Yes/No

d. Please indicate to what extent teachers have the opportunity to participate in pre – or in-service training that would equip them with the skills and knowledge to teach and raise awareness about the genocide of the Roma and Sinti:

Please provide supporting documentation for each of the above sections and if available, please provide a links to materials on the web.

**2. Are there any specific teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide under National Socialism made available?**

Yes/No

Please describe:

Optional: If applicable, please share any good practice/experience from your country in raising awareness on the Roma and Sinti genocide in education:

**3. Are there any activities carried out in schools to promote awareness and teaching about Roma and Sinti genocide by the Ministry of Education?**

Yes/No

Please describe:

**II. Commemorating the Roma and Sinti genocide**

**4. Is there a special commemorative event supported by the government for the Roma and Sinti genocide under National Socialism?**

Please note that this question was part of the 2011 ODIHR questionnaire on “Holocaust Memorial Days in the OSCE Region – An overview of governmental practices”. In case there are no changes since 2011 please move to question 5.

Yes/No

If yes, please describe governmental initiatives on that day, including:

- On which date does the national event take place, what is the day called, and what is the significance of that date?
- Please describe the mandate of the commemoration day?
- When was the commemoration day established?

- Where are governmental commemorative events held?
- What is the content of the event/s?
- Which groups and organizations are involved in the event/s?
- At which level do government officials participate in the event/s?
- Are there any activities supported to promote the commemoration of the event/s and raise awareness?

**5. Have Roma and Sinti been subject to persecution/extermination in your country under National Socialism?**

Yes/No

Not known

**6. Are there any known former concentration camps and/or extermination sites within the territory of your country? In this context has an official memorial site for Roma and Sinti victims of the genocide been designated by the Government?**



## Annex 2. Bibliography and website sources provided by OSCE participating States in relation to the availability of teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide

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- Press release on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia in January 2013 ([http://www.mzz.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko\\_sredisce/novica/article//31619/db70c24844d88b04145e3987db8d16d9/](http://www.mzz.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko_sredisce/novica/article//31619/db70c24844d88b04145e3987db8d16d9/))
- Press release on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia in January 2012 ([http://www.mzz.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko\\_sredisce/novica/article/141/30097/](http://www.mzz.gov.si/nc/si/medijsko_sredisce/novica/article/141/30097/))
- For further information about the memorial dedicated to the Sinti victims of the Nazi genocide in Begunje, please go to Planet Siol.net: <[http://www.siol.net/novice/slovenija/2008/09/sinti\\_so\\_integralen\\_del\\_slovenskega\\_naroda.aspx](http://www.siol.net/novice/slovenija/2008/09/sinti_so_integralen_del_slovenskega_naroda.aspx)>

#### Documentaries:

- Marjan Toš, Marjetka Bedrač, Matej Koren, Aljaž Vindiš, *Romi v gibanju*, (Center judovske kulturne dediščine Sinagoga, 2013).

## SWEDEN

#### Publications:

- Domino Kai, *Miritza @ Sebastian*, Davidsons Tryckeri AB, (Stockholm, 2009).
- Gunilla Lundgren, Sofia Taikon, Amanda Eriksson, *Sofia Z-4515*, (Stockholm: Tranan; Podium, 2006), <<http://issuu.com/mantralingua/docs/sofia4515>>.

#### Organizations and websites:

- Erinnern, <[www.erinnern.at](http://www.erinnern.at)>.
- Master degree in Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Uppsala Universitet, <<http://www.uu.se/en/admissions/master/selma/program/?pKod=HFF2M&lasar=13/14>>.

- The Living History Forum, <[www.levandehistoria.se/english](http://www.levandehistoria.se/english)>.
- The Living History Forum, “Roma during the Holocaust” touring exhibition brochures.
- The Roma and Sinti Genocide educational website, <[www.romasintigenocide.eu](http://www.romasintigenocide.eu)>.
- The Swedish National Agency <<http://www.skolverket.se/om-skolverket/andra-sprak-och-lattlast/in-english/the-swedish-national-agency-for-education-1.61968>>

## UNITED KINGDOM

### Organizations:

- Centre for Holocaust Education, <<http://www.holocausteducation.org.uk/teacher-resources/materials/>>.

### Annex 3. Overview of concentration camps and/or extermination sites where Roma and Sinti were subject to persecution or extermination and established memorial sites reported by participating States\*

Participating State	Are there any known former concentration camps or extermination sites within the territory of your country?	Has an official memorial site for Roma and Sinti victims of the genocide been designated by the government?
	Camps and Killing Sites	Memorials
1 Andorra	No	No
2 Austria	Lackenbach "Gypsy camp" Mauthausen concentration camp	Lackenbach
3 Belarus	No answer	No answer
4 Belgium	Caserne Dossin (Mechelen/ Malines)	Mechelen/Malines
5 Bulgaria	No	No
6 Canada	No	No
7 Croatia	Uštica (Roma camp within Jasenovac)	Uštica, Jasenovac
8 Czech Republic	Hodonín u Kunštátu Lety u Písku	Bohosudov Černovice Hodonín Lety u Písku Mirovice Napajedla Uherčice Žalov
9 Finland	No answer	No answer
10 France	Allier Camp de Jargeau Montreuil-Bellay	Camp de Jargeau Montreuil-Bellay
11 Germany	There were several camps throughout Germany. For a full list please see: <a href="http://gedenkorte.sintiundroma.de/index.php">http://gedenkorte.sintiundroma.de/index.php</a>	Memorial to the Murdered Roma and Sinti, Berlin For the complete list of memorial sites in Germany please see: <a href="http://gedenkorte.sintiundroma.de/index.php">http://gedenkorte.sintiundroma.de/index.php</a>
12 Greece	No answer	No answer
13 Hungary	No answer	No answer
14 Ireland	No	No

\*All information provided in this table was taken directly from the responses provided by participating States.

Participating State	Camps and Killing Sites	Memorials
15 Italy	Agnona, Molise Ferramonti camp, Calabria Sardinia Tossicia, Abruzzo Tremiti Island	No answer
16 Latvia	No answer	No answer
17 Lithuania	Kirtimai, Porubanka (Killing site) Ninth Fort in Kaunas (Killing site) Paneriai (Killing site) Pravieniškės camp Šalčininkai District, near Kirtimai, Porubanka (Killing site)	No answer
18 Luxembourg	No	No
19 Moldova	Chisinau (Killing Site)	Balti Bender Chisinau Dubossary Marculesti Orhei Plopi Ribnita Soroca Tiraspol
20 Montenegro	No	No answer
21 Netherlands	Kamp Westerbork	Beek Hel en Vuur, Amsterdam Kamp Westerbork The Roma monument in Drachten The Roma and Sinti Monument in the Hague The Settela Steinbach monument in the parish church in Buchten
22 Norway	Number and names were not specified	No
23 Poland	Bełżec Borzęcin (execution site) Gross Rosen Kulmhof (Chełmno nad Nerem) Majdanek Stutthof Sobibor Treblinka Ułęż (execution site) Zigeunerlager (located in the Auschwitz-Birkenau complex)	Auschwitz - Birkenau Bełżec Borzęcin Ułęż

Participating State	Camps and Killing Sites	Memorials
24 Portugal	No	No
25 Romania	No, however Roma were transported to Transnistria	Monument to the Jewish and Roma victims of the Holocaust, Bucharest
26 Russian Federation	Aleksandrovskoye Mass Grave, Smolensk	Aleksandrovskoye Mass Grave Monument, Smolensk
27 Serbia	Staro sajmište Stratište in Jabuka near Pančevo Šumarice in Kragujevac Banjica Topovske šupe	Stratište Memorial Site in Jabuka (Pančevo) Šumarice Memorial Park in Kragujevac
28 Slovakia	Bystré Dubnica nad Váhom Hanušovce nad Topľou Ilava Jarabá Krupina Most na Ostrove Nižný Hrabovec Očová Petič Revúca Ústí nad Oravou Mass graves and execution sites: Čierny Balog Svätý Križ nad Hronom (today Žiar nad Hronom) Motyčky – Štubňa Kremnička Nemecká	The memorial of the Roma Holocaust in Dunajská Streda
29 Slovenia	Begunje nad Gorenjskem (transit camp)	Begunje
30 Spain	No	No answer
31 Sweden	No	No
32 Switzerland	No answer	No answer
34 Ukraine	The Babi Yar mass graveyard	No answer
33 United Kingdom	There were four sub-camps of the Neuengamme concentration camp on the Channel Islands	No



## Annex 4. OSCE participating States responses to the ODHIR Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues questionnaires on Roma genocide education and commemoration

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Responses on Roma and Sinti genocide education, from the:

1. OSCE Delegation of the Principality of Andorra, received on 31 March 2014;
2. Permanent Mission of Austria to the OSCE, received on 2 April 2014;
3. Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Belarus to the OSCE, received on 11 November 2014;
4. Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of Belgium to the OSCE, received on 16 October 2014;
5. Permanent Mission of the Republic of Bulgaria to the OSCE, the UN and other International Organizations in Vienna, received on 16 June 2014;
6. Delegation of Canada to the OSCE, received on 26 September 2014;
7. Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the OSCE, UN and International Organizations in Vienna, received on 24 June 2014;
8. Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the OSCE, received on 1 April 2014;
9. Permanent Mission of the Finland to the OSCE, received on 1 October 2014;
10. Permanent Representation of France to the OSCE, received on 24 April 2014;
11. Permanent Mission of Germany to the OSCE, received on 14 May 2014;
12. Permanent Mission of Greece, received on 5 March 2014;
13. Permanent Mission of Hungary to the OSCE e to the OSCE, received on 1 April 2014;
14. Permanent Mission of Ireland to the OSCE, received on 26 March 2014;
15. Permanent Mission of Italy to the OSCE, received on 2 April 2014;
16. Permanent Mission of the Republic of Latvia to the UN, OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna, received on 2 July 2014;
17. Permanent Representation of the Republic of Lithuania to the OSCE, received on 1 April 2014;
18. Permanent Representation of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, received on 19 February 2014;

19. Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Moldova to the OSCE, received on 20 May 2014;
20. Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the OSCE, received on 12 November 2014;
21. Permanent Representation of the Netherlands to the OSCE, received on 14 May 2014;
22. Permanent Delegation of Norway to the OSCE, received on 31 March 2014;
23. Permanent Mission of Poland to the OSCE in Vienna, received on 31 March 2014;
24. Permanent Representation of Portugal to the OSCE, received on 3 April 2014;
25. Permanent Mission of Romania to the OSCE, received on 8 May 2014;
26. Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the OSCE, received on 22 May 2014;
27. Permanent Mission of Serbia to the OSCE, received on 25 June 2014;
28. Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the OSCE, received on 25 March 2014;
29. Permanent Representation of the Republic Slovenia to the UN, OSCE and other International Organizations in Vienna, received on 1 April 2014;
30. Permanent Mission of Spain to the OSCE, received on 3 April 2014;
31. Permanent Delegation of Sweden to the OSCE, received on 2 April 2014;
32. Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the OSCE, received on 29 August 2014;
33. Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the OSCE, received on 6 November 2014;
34. United Kingdom Delegation to the OSCE in Vienna, received on 14 April 2014.

## Annex 5. Overview of teaching about and commemorating the Roma and Sinti genocide

### Section I: Teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide in public schools

#### Question 1: Does the national education curriculum include teaching about the Roma and Sinti genocide?

Participating State	a) Primary level	b) Secondary level	c) University
1 Andorra	No	No	No answer
2 Austria	No answer	Yes	No answer
3 Belarus	No answer	Yes	No answer
4 Belgium	No	Yes	No answer
5 Bulgaria	No	No	No
6 Canada	No	No	No
7 Croatia	Yes	Yes	Yes
8 Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	No answer
9 Finland	No	Yes	Yes
10 France	Yes	Yes	Yes
11 Germany	No	Yes	Yes
12 Greece	No	Yes	No answer
13 Hungary	Yes	Yes	No
14 Ireland	No	Yes	No
15 Italy	No	No	Yes
16 Latvia	No answer	No answer	No answer
17 Lithuania	No answer	Yes	Yes
18 Luxembourg	No	No	No
19 Moldova	No answer	No answer	No answer
20 Montenegro	No	No	No
21 Netherlands	No answer	No answer	No answer
22 Norway	Yes	Yes	No
23 Poland	No	Yes	No answer
24 Portugal	No	Yes	Yes
25 Romania	Yes	Yes	Yes
26 Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	No answer
27 Serbia	No	No	No
28 Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Yes
29 Slovenia	No	No	No answer
30 Spain	No	No	No
31 Sweden	Yes	Yes	No answer
32 Switzerland	No answer	No answer	No answer
33 Ukraine	No answer	No answer	No answer
34 United Kingdom	No	No	N/A

	Question 2: Are there teaching materials on the Roma and Sinti genocide available?	Question 3: Are there awareness-raising activities carried out in schools about the Roma and Sinti genocide?
<b>d) Teacher training</b>		
Yes	No	No
No	Yes	Yes
No answer	No	No answer
No answer	Yes	Yes
No answer	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
No	Yes	No
No	No	Yes
Yes	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	No answer
Yes	No answer	Yes
No answer	Yes	No
No	No	No
No answer	Yes	No answer
No answer	No	No
Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	No answer
Yes	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	No answer
Yes	Yes	Yes
No answer	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes
No answer	No answer	Yes
No answer	No	No answer
Yes	No answer	Yes

**Section II.  
Commemorating  
the Roma and Sinti  
genocide**

**Question 4:  
Is there a special commemorative event  
supported by the government for the  
Roma and Sinti genocide?**

	<b>Participating State</b>	<b>Commemoration</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Andorra	No	N/A	N/A
2	Austria	Yes	Official	5-May
3	Belarus	Yes	No answer	22-Jun
4	Belgium	No	N/A	N/A
5	Bulgaria	Yes	No answer	8-Apr
6	Canada	No	N/A	N/A
7	Croatia	Yes	Official	2-Aug
8	Czech Republic	Yes	Unofficial	07-March 13-May 02-Aug 21-Aug
9	Finland	Yes	Official	27-Jan
10	France	No	N/A	N/A
11	Germany	Yes	Official	27-Jan
12	Greece	No	N/A	N/A
13	Hungary	Yes	No answer	2-Aug
14	Ireland	Yes	Official	27-Jan
15	Italy	Yes	Official	27-Jan
16	Latvia	Yes	Official	27-Jan 8-Apr 8-May
17	Lithuania	Yes	Unofficial	2-Aug
18	Luxembourg	No	N/A	N/A
19	Moldova	Yes	Official	27-Jan
20	Montenegro	No	N/A	N/A
21	Netherlands	Yes	Official	4-May
22	Norway	Yes	Official	27-Jan
23	Poland	Yes	Official	2-Aug
24	Portugal	Yes	Official	27-Jan
25	Romania	No	N/A	N/A
26	Russian Federation	Yes	Official	8-Apr
27	Serbia	Yes	Official	16-Dec
28	Slovakia	Yes	Unofficial	2-Aug

**Question 5:  
Were Roma and Sinti  
subject to persecution/  
extermination?**

Location	Participants	
N/A	N/A	No answer
No answer	NGOs/Museums	Yes
No answer	No answer	Yes
N/A	N/A	Yes
No answer	Gvt./NGOs/Dip.	No answer
N/A	N/A	No
Jasenovac, camp Uštica	Gvt./NGOs/Dip.	Yes
Lety u Písku, Hodonín u Kunštátu, Žalov Memorial, Černovice cemetery	Gvt./NGOs/Dip./Mu- seums	Yes
No answer	Gvt./NGOs/Dip./Acad.	No
N/A	N/A	Yes
No answer	NGOs/Gvt.	Yes
N/A	N/A	No
No answer	Gvt./NGOs	Yes
No answer	No answer	No
No answer	No answer	Yes
No answer	No answer	No answer
Paneriai Holocaust Memorial Center	NGOs/Gvt./Dip.	Yes
N/A	N/A	No
No answer	Gvt./NGOs	Yes
N/A	N/A	No
No answer	No answer	Yes
No answer	Gvt./NGOs	Yes
Auschwitz-Birkenau	NGOs/Gvt./Dip.	Yes
Parliament and public schools	Schools/NGOs	No
N/A	N/A	Yes
Moscow House of Nationalities and other various locations	Gvt./NGOs	Yes
Stratište memorial site in Jabuka near Pančevo	Gvt./NGOs	Yes
Various locations depending on the year: Hanašovce nad Top'lou memorial and at the museum of Slovak National Uprising in Banksá Bystrica (2013); Bratislava Concert Hall; Bratislava Castle (2014)	Gvt./NGOs/Museums	Yes

**Section II.  
Commemorating  
the Roma and Sinti  
genocide**

**Question 4:  
Is there a special commemorative event  
supported by the government for the  
Roma and Sinti genocide?**

	<b>Participating State</b>	<b>Commemoration</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Date</b>
29	Slovenia	Yes	Official	27-Jan
30	Spain	Yes	Official	27-Jan
31	Sweden	Yes	Official	27-Jan
32	Switzerland	Yes	Official	27-Jan
33	Ukraine	Yes	Official	2-Aug
34	United Kingdom	No	N/A	N/A

		<b>Question 5: Were Roma and Sinti subject to persecution/ extermination?</b>
<b>Location</b>	<b>Participants</b>	
No answer	Gvt./NGOs	Yes
Spanish Senate in the autonomous communities (regions)	NGOs	No
Raoul Wallenberg Square in Stockholm; St Jacob's Church; schools and museums (i.e. Gothenburgh City Museum).	Gvt./NGOs/Museums	No
No answer	No answer	No answer
No answer	No answer	Yes
N/A	N/A	No



