

Resources on the Roma Genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina

➤ Educational material

Teaching materials on “[The Fate of Roma and Sinti during the Holocaust](#)” are available on the website [romasintigenocide.eu](#) aiming to represent a collective cultural memory and to form an indispensable basis for the creation of a Europe-wide awareness regarding the history of this genocide. By presenting documents with short texts and assignments, the project aims to give teachers the tools to easily develop a lesson or series of lessons focusing on a historical period or theme, on a regional approach or on a personal approach.

“[Handbook for History Teachers on Teaching 20th-century European History](#)”, by Robert Stradling. (Council of Europe: 2001 ISBN 92-871-4466-4) has been specially [translated into Bosnian](#) because it provides a wealth of practical examples of the new teaching methods and ideas on how to use a variety of sources in classrooms.

The Council of Europe produces a collection of pedagogical fact sheets on Roma history, culture and language. “Information Fact Sheets on Roma History” have been translated into Serbian and [are available for download](#).

Pedagogical and didactic material “[Memory in motion](#)”, launched by forumZFD together with Anne Frank House (The Netherlands), the Youth Initiative for Human Rights (YIHR BiH) and EUROCLIO-HIP BiH on 18 December 2014 in Sarajevo, includes a Manual with Modules, Lesson plans and DVD with videos.

➤ Information material

“[Once Upon A Time...We Lived Together](#)” was publically launched in May 2015 by Chief Editor Bojana Dujkovic-Blagojevic from Sarajevo at the 21st EUROCLIO Annual Conference in Ohrid, Macedonia. It contains 23 innovative exemplar workshops focusing on some of the most sensitive and controversial topics of regional history between 1900-1945, with contributions from educators of all seven project countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia).

➤ Scientific publications

Bulajić, M. (1996). Tudjman's "Jasenovac myth": *Genocide against Serbs, Jews and Gypsies*. Belgrade: Stručna knj.

Crowe D, Kolsti J, Hancock I: „The Gypsies of Eastern Europe“, 1992, Routledge

Dedijer, Vladimir: *The Yugoslav Auschwitz and the Vatican*, 1988, Prometheus Books, USA/Anrman-Verlag, Freiburg, Germany

Fings, K., Lissner, C. and Sparing, F. (1992). "...*einziges Land, in dem Judenfrage und Zigeunerfrage gelöst*": die Verfolgung der Roma im faschistisch besetzten Jugoslawien 1941-1945. Köln: Rom e.V. Köln.

Halilbegović, Nihad: „Bošnjaci u jasenovačkom logoru“ (Bosniaks in Jasenovac camp)

Jevtic, E. (2004). *Blank pages of the Holocaust Gypsies in Yugoslavia during World War II*. Thesis (M.A.), Brigham Young University.

Lituchy, B. M. et al. (2006). *Jasenovac and the Holocaust in Yugoslavia: Analyses and survivor testimonies*. New York: Jasenovac Research Institute.

Mirkovi, D. (1993). "Victims and Perpetrators in the Yugoslav Genocide 1941-1945. Some preliminary observations", *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, 7 (3), pp. 317-332.

Tomic, Yves: "[Massacres in Dismembered Yugoslavia, 1941-1945](#)", Online Encyclopedia of Mass Violence

"[Roma of Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)"

Documentation of the Bosnian Section of the Society for Threatened Peoples, published by Society for Threatened Peoples - Section for Bosnia and Herzegovina

[Jasenovac Research Institute](#)

According to the institute's website: "The Jasenovac Research Institute is a non-profit human rights organization and research institute committed to establishing the truth about the Holocaust in Yugoslavia and dedicated to the search for justice for its victims. The JRI promotes research and activities designed to enlighten the world to the crimes of genocide committed at Jasenovac and wartime Yugoslavia against Serbs, Jews and Romas and provides assistance to all groups and individuals who likewise seek justice for these victims."

➤ Multimedia material

1976: "Doctor Mladen", history movie, directed by Midhad Mutapcic

The film presents the negative attitude towards Jews, Roma and Serbs as well as killings of civilians in Kozara region during the period from 1941 to 1942.