

Resources on the Roma Genocide in Montenegro

➤ Educational material

The Council of Europe produced 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 on Council's website.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum website offers "Guidelines for Teaching about the Holocaust" with materials.

Series "Teaching Modern Southeast European History: Alternative Educational Materials", edited by prof. Christina Koulouri, Thessaloniki, 2005

➤ Information material

Weinstock, Yael: "[It Happened There Too](#)" - [Sephardic Jews in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece](#), published in Yad Vashem's collections/website. The website also offers teaching materials. According to this article, the Jews living in Montenegro can tell a different story than other Yugoslavian Jews because the Italians who occupied them decided to save them from the Germans. About 5 000 Jews in Montenegro were saved by the Italians.

Haliti, B. (2004). *Poema katar e Mum Tadž Mahal = Poema o Mum Tadž Mahal = Mumtaz Mahal poem*. Beograd: Memorial Roma Centre for Holocaust Studies of Serbia and Montenegro. [Text in Romani, Serbian and English]

[Center for preservation and culture development of national minorities of Montenegro \(CEKUM\)](#) organised [a celebration of the International Roma Day on 8th April 2014](#) at Perjanica Hall in Podgorica. Dr Suad Numanović, Minister for Human and Minorities' Rights, inaugurated the exhibition of works of Hungarian artist Selam Pato and Montenegrin author Ruždija Rus Sejdović.

The Family Album project engages precisely in uncovering such family histories of Roma citizens living in Serbia and Montenegro, hidden in albums and boxes, and thus opens dialogues with interlocutors who are often marginalised. But, the stories that browsing through family photographs call forth are not only about the Roma community, but also about the history of the region over the past several decades. The photographs show the traumatic years of war in the former Yugoslavia, stories about exile, departures, and family partings.

➤ Scientific publications

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

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

Crowe, David M.: „A History of the Gypsies of Eastern Europe and Russia“, 1994, New York, St. Martin's

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.

Haliti, B. (2005). *Contemplations on Roma issue*. Beograd: Memorial Roma Centre for Holocaust Studies of Serbia and Montenegro.

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.

Mojzes, Paul: *„Balkan genocides : holocaust and ethnic cleansing in the twentieth century“*, 2011, Lanham, Md. : Rowman & Littlefield

➤ Multimedia material