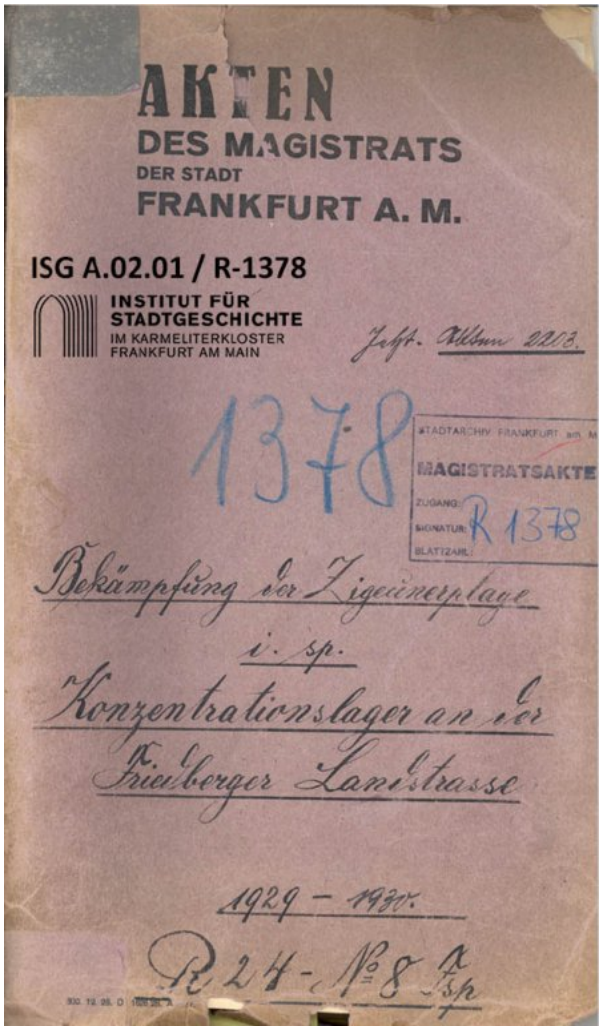
G2 Frankfurt (D)



In 1929 a camp was set up for local Sinti and Roma on the outskirts of Frankfurt. The council tried to force the Sinti and Roma families to leave their homes in the city. Many families who were dependent on local authority support had no choice but to move to the camp, where conditions were unhygienic. The camp was closed in 1935. Starting in 1937, Roma and Sinti from Frankfurt and the rest of Hessen were sent to a camp in Dieselstrasse, where Robert Ritter's Research Institute for Racial Hygiene and Population Biology started to carry out test on the inmates in 1938. Many of them were subsequently deported to the death camps.

Did you know

... that the proposal to establish the camp was supported by nearly all the political parties?

Your task

Find out whether the authorities in your country have forced Roma and Sinti to move recently. Collect press cuttings on the subject. How was the matter reported? Can public authorities in your country force people to leave their homes and live somewhere else?

About the photo

A file created in 1929 by Frankfurt council covering "Measures taken against the Gypsy Nuisance" and the establishment of a "Concentration Camp on Friedberger Landstrasse". Institut für Stadtgeschichte Frankfurt am Main (ISG FFM), A.02.01 Nr. R-1378, Magistrat der Stadt Frankfurt am Main.

https://www.romasintigenocide.eu/en/g

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