

After the Porrajmos

- 1945 May 8: the war ends.
- **1945 November – April 1949: Nuremberg Trials. No Romas or Sinti are called to testify.** In several depositions (Gerrit Hendrick Nales, Otto Ohlendorf) “Gypsy” extermination is mentioned.
- **1946: local German authorities denounce the “growing sense of insecurity” caused by the Roma and Sinti.** Kripo (the German Criminal Police) report: “As regards Gypsies, the adoption of special measure are requested because, as is known and, based on past experience, the crime rate of this people is extremely high”. Similar reports are issued in other parts of Germany.
In Italy, at the same time, the fundamentals regarding a policy of Official Memory are drafted which, right up until the 1990s, effaced any memory of the internment and detention of Gypsies in concentration camps in Italy.
- **1953: the Federal Republic of Germany enacts the Compensation Law** (the final Federal Compensation Law was enacted in 1965). It undertook to indemnify those persecuted for “reasons of political opposition to Nazi persecution, or reasons of race, religion and ideology”. **The Roma and Sinti were excluded from these categories.**
- 1956: the Supreme Court of the Federal Republic (Bundesgerichtshof) establishes that the asocial behaviour of Roma and Sinti had determined the issue of laws targeted at guaranteeing safety even prior to the Nazi period. Therefore, only those deported following the Auschwitz Decree of December 16 1942 were entitled to apply for indemnification.
- 1963: the Bundesgerichtshof reviews the 1956 judgement acknowledging that the racial persecution of “Gypsies” had begun “at latest” with the decree of 1938 which imposed registration and racial examination
- 1980: **the German Federal Government approves a one-off indemnification** of 5,000 German Marks for those subjected to **sterilization**. Eligibility to the right for indemnification is increased in 1988 and, further extended in 1998.
- **1994 April 14: first official recognition of the Porrajmos. Commemoration takes place at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington.**
- 2012: a memorial commemorating Roma and Sinti exterminated during the Porrajmos is inaugurated in Berlin.