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Das mehrsprachige Webportal publiziert fortlaufend Informationen zur historisch-politischen Bildung in Schulen, Gedenkstätten und anderen Einrichtungen zur Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Schwerpunkte bilden der Nationalsozialismus, der Zweite Weltkrieg sowie die Folgegeschichte in den Ländern Europas bis zu den politischen Umbrüchen 1989.

Dabei nimmt es Bildungsangebote in den Fokus, die einen Gegenwartsbezug der Geschichte herausstellen und bietet einen Erfahrungsaustausch über historisch-politische Bildung in Europa an.

Three project days against racism: November 1991, 1992, 1993.

Report by student body representatives.

We had not planned to develop a tradition. The emergence of a new racism in Germany led to the first project day against racism in November 1991 and similar days in the two subsequent years, 1992 and 1993.

(1991) Crimes against asylum seekers in Hoyerswerda and elsewhere shocked Germans in the summer and fall of 1991. As a result, student representatives from the Tellkamp School decided to commemorate the November 1938 pogrom and racism in the Nazi period, in order to warn against this new racism. We decided in agreement with the school administration that an alternative program would be offered by the student body representatives on Friday, November 8, which students could attend of their own free will instead of attending their normal classes.

The suggestion was overwhelmingly accepted. The most poignant events were two discussion groups. More than sixty students crowded around two elderly women, the Resistance fighter Käthe Brenner and Liesel Bormester, a Jew who had married a teacher

who was persecuted for being a Social Democrat. More than 150 students used the school cafeteria for a discussion about flight and asylum with two political refugees, an Iranian teacher and a young Romanian.

(1992) In November 1992, after many conflicts and attacks in Rostock, Hünxe, and other localities, the student representatives quickly decided to use again the historical memorial day as the incentive for a campaign day. The thematic focus this time was "Sinti and Roma in Germany." This emphasis resulted from the school's long tradition and because of press campaigns (which also appeared in Hanover) about Roma child beggars. Since 1985, the Tellkampf School had worked cooperatively with the German Sinti Association of Lower Saxony. More than half of the students participated in discussion groups with Sinti representatives. Almost the entire student body attended the opening of two exhibitions: (1) the paintings by the Austrian artist Karl Stojka ("A Childhood in Birkenau"); and (2) a large exhibition sponsored by the Central Council of Sinti and Roma. The event was extensively reported in the press and received gratifyingly positive commentary.

Mr. Heintze, a teacher at the Tellkampf school, reported on these and earlier school projects during a conference of the State Office of Political Education. Prof. Dr. Dlugoborski, curator of the Auschwitz memorial, attended this conference and invited student representatives to the memorial ceremonies in April 1993 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the deportation of Sinti and Roma to Auschwitz.

(1993) In September 1993, following xenophobic violence and use of force by right-wing radicals against all the groups that had already been persecuted by the Nazis, the students proposed a full day project against racism and intolerance by the entire school. The project day was scheduled for November 9, 1993, and prepared by a project team consisting of students, teachers, and parents.