

ROMA HEROES

Roma Heroes is a two player game requiring players to guess their opponent's Roma Hero character, based on the biography and their achievement.

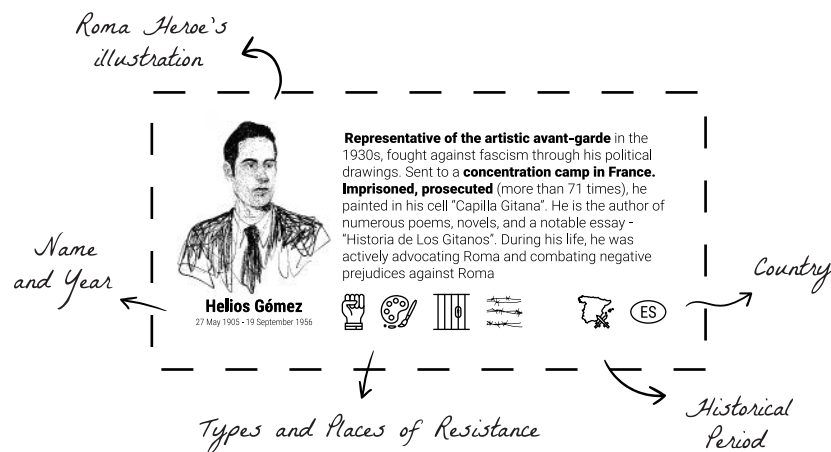
GOAL

Guess your opponent's Roma Hero before your opponent guesses yours!

and not on their looks!

GAME

- Play "rock, paper, scissors" to decide who starts
- Take turns asking **yes-no questions** to guess each other's secret Roma hero character
- Use the legend as a guide to ask questions based on the information you can find in the biography cards
- Based on the answers you receive to your questions, eliminate the relevant Roma heroes on your board.



EXAMPLE

Player 1: *Was your hero a partisan?*

Player 2: Yes

Player 1 Removes all cards **without** the **partisan icon**

Player 2: No

Player 1 Removes all cards **with** the **partisan icon** next to it

WINNER

The first player to guess the other player's **secret Roma Hero** wins!
If your guess is wrong, then you lose!

Before starting another round, **read out loud** your Roma hero's story of resistance - this way, you can learn more about all characters in the game.

	ESCAPE		GHETTO OR CONCENTRATION CAMP		WORLD WAR I
	PARTISAN		PRISON		WORLD WAR II
	MILITARY/ WAR HERO		SLAVERY		SPANISH CIVIL WAR
	SAVING OTHERS		POLITICS AND/OR CIVIL SOCIETY		POST-WAR PERIOD
	ACTIVISM/ PROTEST		ARTS AND CULTURE		MODERN TIMES
	DISOBEDIENCE		IN HIDING		COMMUNISM
	SABOTAGE				

DIY

Do you know of a Roma hero not included in the game?
Then create your own Roma Hero card!

Write your Roma Hero's biography

Draw your Roma Hero's face

Write Name and Year

Select Types and Places of Resistance

Write Historical Period and Country



Nadir Dedić

7 May 1928 - ?



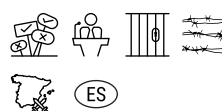
Helios Gómez

27 May 1905 - 19 September 1956



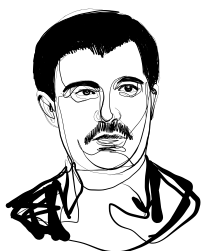
**Soledad Casilda Hernández Vargas
aka La Miliciana**

9 April 1914 - 31 August 1992



Alfreda Markowska

10 May 1926



Stanisław Nazarewicz

3 September 1916 - ?



Katarina Taikon

29 July 1932 - 30 December 1995



Hanna Dimitri

9 September 1931 - 12 January 1992



Ilona Raffael

August 1928 - ?



Lajos Kánya

1921 - ?



Anton Facuna

1 February 1920 - 8 October 1980



Josef Serinek

25 February 1900 - 14 June 1974



Stevan Đorđević Novak

1919 - 10 July 1943



Slobodan Berberski

20 October 1919 - 1989



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1884 - ?

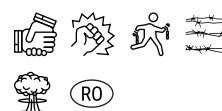


Franjo Stevanović Čevo

1916 - ?



Vasile Stratan





Ioana Rudareasa



(RO)



**Zofija
Beresnevičiūtė-Sinkevičienė**
3 October 1925 - 29 December 2016



(LT)



Ivan Bilashchenko
9 May 1926 - ?



(UA)



Alexandr Baurov
23 March 1906 - 18 February 1972



(RU)



Raymond Gurême
11 August 1925 - 24 May 2020



(FR)



Manoch Gorgan
8 March 1895 - 13 April 1945



(BE)



**Margarete "Ceija"
Horvath Stojka**
23 May 1933 - 28 January 2013



(AT)



**Johann
"Rukeli" Trollmann**
1907 - 1944



(DE)



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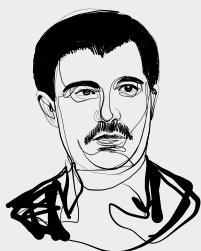
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Militant anarcho-feminist and antifascist sentenced in 1934 to **nine years in prison**, with the pardon in 1936. Well known for throwing hand bombs on fascist soldiers. Before the end of the civil war, she escaped to France and was held in the **"Gurs concentration camp"**. Her home in Biarritz was a center of **anti-German and anti-Franco** operations where ideas of libertarian, that she inherited from her family, were promoted.



(ES)



Katarina Taikon
29 July 1932 - 30 December 1995

She was an iconic rebel who never accepted the oppression of Roma. She advocated and demanded changes in the social position of Roma, by **confronting established authors, journalists and politicians**. Her apartment became the meeting point for activists and allied journalists, they issued their first political **Roma journal, Amé Beschas**. Afterwards, she wrote the famous **comic series "Katitz"**, inspired by her own life experience.



(SE)

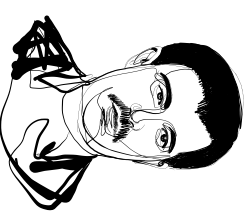


Helios Gómez
27 May 1905 - 19 September 1956

Representative of the artistic avant-garde in the 1930s, fought against fascism through his political drawings. Sent to a **concentration camp in France**. **Imprisoned, persecuted** (more than 71 times), he painted in his cell "Capilla Gitana". He is the author of numerous poems, novels, and a notable essay - "Historia de Los Gitanos". During his life, he was actively advocating Roma and combating negative prejudices against Roma



(ES)



Stanisław Nazarewicz
3 September 1916 - ?

He was a musician who actively took a part in multiple battles on the fronts in and outside of Europe in the Second World War. While serving as a trooper he was a **war prisoner** of the Germans and Red Army. After surviving **extreme imprisonment conditions** he returned to the service where he suffered injuries. After and during the war he was **awarded for his heroism** and bravery, and finally returned to Poland in 1947.



(PL)



Nadir Dedić
7 May 1928 - ?

In 1942 he was captured by German soldiers and imprisoned in the **Jasenovac concentration camp**. He joined the **partisans** in 1943 and participated in the People's Liberation War. In the 1970s he engaged to enlarge the public awareness about the Roma Holocaust. He initiated the erection of the **monument to Roma victims of the fascist terror** in Bosnia Herzegovina. Also an active member of the Jasenovac Round Table in 1986.



(BIH)

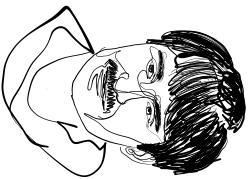


Alfrede Markowska
10 May 1926

As a survivor of the Nazi massacre of Roma in Biała Podlaska, she became later a **prisoner in the Lublin ghetto**. While working as a forced Roma labor on railway construction in Poland, she started **rescuing the Roma and Jewish children** from the trains destined to Auschwitz. She saved approx. 50 children. Some were reunited with their families, while some were raised by her or in other Roma families across Poland.

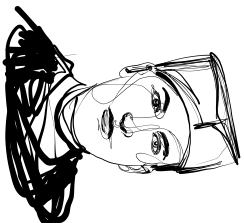


(PL)



Lajos Kánya
1921 - ?

The course of WWII interrupted his **artistic work** in Hungary where he was imprisoned and later taken to Germany on forced labor. While held in Germany he was **helping the fellow prisoners by sharing food** with them. He disobeyed the Nazi regime by planing and executing a **successful and effective escape** altogether with the few other Pankasz Roma in the concentration camp.



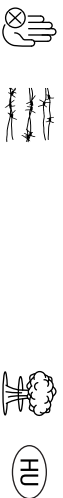
Stevan Đorđević Novak
1919 - 10 July 1943

As a prominent **Roma partisan**, he was a member of **Zaglav-Timok partisan detachment**, and from **1942 a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia**. His family was killed during the war by Germans, and he suffered frequent injuries while serving on the front. He died in 1943, and ten years later proclaimed as a national hero, becoming the first Roma with such recognition. The monument in his honor was erected in Topla, Serbia.



Ilona Raffael
August 1928 - ?

She was the Hungarian **Roma prisoner** in the few **concentration camps** in Europe, with Dachau and camp close to Berlin being among them. While imprisoned, she witnessed the horrific cruelty of the Nazi regime, to which she fought with **disobedience**. Roma women were the key to her survival. The first woman she met guided her on how to escape the forced work, while another **saved her life** by recommending her to eat only boiled potato.



Josef Serinek
25 February 1900 - 14 June 1974

Czech Roma partisan, member of Zelený kádr, who expressed disregard for joining the Austro-Hungarian army in the First World War. A few decades later, in the Second World War, he was taken into the **Lety concentration camp from where he escaped**. After the escape, and **hiding in the woods for almost a year**, he joined different partisan groups fighting against SS units. His memories are published in the "Česká cikánská rapsodie".



Hanna Dimitri
9 September 1931 - 12 January 1992

After **surviving Roma Holocaust**, she settled down in Sweden where she faced with the **Swedish anti-Gypsism**. It encouraged her to apply for war compensation from West Germany. An exception was made, and her application approved. Her case was of principal importance since the German compensation legislation was revised in 1964. The exposure of the case in media, contributed to raising **awareness of the Roma Holocaust**.



Anton Facuna
1 February 1920 - 8 October 1980

Slovak soldier who joined the army forcibly and fought on the numerous European fronts. After the war, he tried to pursue the **Czechoslovak Romani Association idea**, which labeled him as a nationalist. He was an **advocate of the full Romani integration** and a strong opponent of the authorities' assimilation idea. During his life, he was the **leader of the Slovakian Gypsies Association**. 1972 Minority law brought an end to his dreams.





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(ES)



Franjo Stevanović Čevo
1916 - ?

His job at the "Teodor Fuks mill" and his bosses Hainrich and Andrija Medvecki saved him from deportation to the Jasenovac concentration camp. **93 members of his family were killed** there, who afterwards received recognition on the later erected monument. During the war, he fought with the **partisans in the Eighteenth Youth Brigade** (until 1943), and as a part of the **Sixteenth Youth Brigade** in the later years of war.



(HR)



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(ES)



Janko Nikolić
1884 - ?

Croatian Roma partisan fighter who was **deported to the Jasenovac concentration camp** in 1943. He committed two successful **escapes**: first, he escaped from the Ustaša's deportation attempt, and later he managed to escape while employed on forced labor during his imprisonment in Jasenovac. After the escape, he **joined the partisans and stayed in the People's Liberation Struggle** until the liberation.



(HR)



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(BIH)



Slobodan Berberski
20 October 1919 - 1989

"Either I am Roma, or I am nothing" statement of the Serbian Roma partisan, writer, and activist. He **joined the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1936**, reason why he was arrested and imprisoned. After he escaped from the jail, he joined a partisan detachment. After the war, he became a writer, and served as a **president of the Belgrade association Roma**. He was **one of the initiators of the First World Roma Congress**.



(SR)



Zoltia Beresneviciute-Sinkeviciene
3 October 1925 - 29 December 2016

Disobedience and sabotage were her techniques to **save her own and the lives of both Roma and non-Roma prisoners** while being held in the concentration camps. Her **sabotages interrupted** Nazi punitive and administrative activities. She used even physical force against the Nazis. She **escaped** from Nazis and collaborators the first time back in her home country Lithuania, and a few times later, provided food to fellow prisoners.



Raymond Gurême
11 August 1925 - 24 May 2020

Raised up in a family of **performers**. After he and his family were **arrested**, he **escaped several times from the internment camps**. While imprisoned he was **sabotaging food delivery** to the camps and **giving it to the uprising movement** in France. Sentenced to 6 months **in prison and forced labor in Germany**. After the war, he requested the status of a **political deportee**, after which his life was described in the book.



Ioana Rudareasa



Alexandr Baurov
23 March 1906 - 18 February 1972



Well known for his **artistic talent**, developed with the help of his family and exquisite education. However, due to societal changes, he studied at the Institute of Communications in St. Petersburg and later used that knowledge **in the military during WWII**. This helped him to reach the higher command level in WWII where his effort was recognized with multiple **prestige military awards** after the end of the war.



Vasile Stratan



Ivan Blashchenko
9 May 1926 - ?



Young Roma from Ukraine raised in Dmytrivka village where he graduated from school. Used for forced labor by Germans on railways construction, he **prevented the deportation of 40 young people for forced labor**. After the Red Army entered Ukraine he **joined the Army eager to fight against the Nazi regime** which killed close members of his family. Until today he remained active in the promotion of education and remembrance.



**Johann
"Rukei" Trollmann**
1907 – 1944

He started boxing early in life. In 1929, he went to Berlin and began his career as a professional fighter. Once, he entered the ring with his **hair dyed white and his skin powdered white**, this is how he **criticized the Nazis' racial ideology**. In 1935, he was sent to a labour camp, he escaped and was in hiding for a period of time. He was sent from a **concentration camp** to another. He was killed in the Wittenberge subcamp in 1944.



**Margarete "Ceja"
Horvath Stojka**
23 May 1933 – 28 January 2013

In 1943 she and her family were sent to the Rossauer Lände **prison in Vienna**, and from there to the **Auschwitz-Birkenau** concentration camp. At the end of the 1980s, she was one of the first of the Sinti and Roma community to publish her memoirs. She also began to **paint and draw** and through her art she transmitted the occurred events. She **fought against the prevailing ignorance** about the Nazi crimes against Sinti and Roma.



Manoch Gorgan
8 March 1895 – 13 April 1945

In 1940 was prohibited the movement of "Nomads" on French territory. After that he was house **arrested**, not being allowed to leave the town. **Assigned to Salier internment camp**, he organized the **largest Roma rescue network** in France. After SS soldiers surrounded Maurs, as a reprisal against the local maquisards. In 1944 wrested alongside the other "Nomads" and brutally **tortured**. He was **taken to the Neuengamme camp** and **murdered** in the Gardelegen massacre in 1945.

