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REFLECTION OF RACISM, FASCISM AND NAZISM ON THE ROMA DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

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Abstract: *The topic of our scientific paper is racism, fascism and Nazism as retrograde political ideologies. We first included Racism, which, through a pseudo-scientific approach, classifies mankind as a so-called "human being". "races", citing anthropological and biological differences that it categorizes and on the basis of this positions on the harmony of superiority and inferiority strictly separating them. Starting with that, "race mixing" is unacceptable, they should live separately and those at the bottom of the scale, controlled, must be destroyed. A follower of racism is called a racist.*

*Racism is the name for an ideology that believes that race is the foundation of human society, that is, that an individual's belonging to a certain race must be the basis for his social position. Racism is sometimes defined as the belief that certain races are superior or inferior to each other. Based on this belief, racism is sometimes simply defined as racial intolerance.*¹

Fascism (ital. fascismo)² was a political movement that ruled Italy from 1922 to 1943 under Benito Mussolini. The name is also used as a generic term for similar movements, emerging mainly after World War I, characterized by authoritarianism, nationalism, militarism, corporatism, anti-communism and anti-liberalism. Some historians and political scientists reject such terminology and prefer to use the terms right-wing extremism or totalitarianism³, although many consider them not precise enough.

¹ https://www.academia.edu/9842750/Rasizam_Seminarski_rad?email_work_card=title

² Renan, E., Šta je nacija, Srpska nacionalna omladima, Beograd, 1907, str. 24

³ Kasirer, E., Mit o državi, Beograd, 1972, str. 233-246.

Nazism or National Socialism (German: Nationalsozialismus) refers mainly to the totalitarian ideology and practice of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party, German Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei or NSDAP for short) led by Adolf Hitler. Nazism is also called the policy adopted and implemented by the German government in the period from 1933 to 1945, a period which in German history is still called Nazi Germany or the Third Reich. ⁴

The Ustashas, officially the Ustashas - the Croatian Revolutionary Movement, were a Croatian fascist ultranationalist, clerical and terrorist organization founded by Ante Pavelić in 1929 in Italy. The organization was at the head of the Independent State of Croatia, from April 1941 to May 1945 ⁵

Keywords: Racism, Nazism, Fascism, Ustashism, Joseph Arthur De Gobino, Houston Stuart Chamberlain, Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini, Alfred Rosemberg, Adolf Hitler, Ante Pavelić

1. RACISM

1.1. The notion of racism

In general, racism is a political, social and cultural belief, attitude and action, but also a doctrine of racists. And racist is a common name for all people who pretend to be pure race and who, by absolutizing the values of their race, underestimate the value of other races or, ultimately, advocate rule over others until their extermination (genocide).

It is believed that the term “race” was introduced into the natural sciences by Georges Buffon as a strictly biological concept that means: human knee, family lineage and the like. The word “race” itself comes from the Latin word *radix*, meaning root. There are also interpretations according to which this word originated from the old German noun *reiz* with the meaning: line, direction. In the English dictionary - which is one of the most influential today - this expression first appears during the 17th century. And in the language of German science and philosophy, it was introduced by Leibnitz in 1700, in the sense of generation, and Kant, in 1775, gave it the modern meaning of “race of the human population”, ie distinguishing people based on their innate physical characteristics.

⁴ [Sr.wikipedia.org/sr-ec/Nacizam](https://sr.wikipedia.org/sr-ec/Nacizam)

⁵ [Sr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ustaše](https://sr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ustaše)

With the discovery of the objectively existing biological conditionality of different groups within the human species, the prevailing opinion in science is that all people, according to the biogenetic classification, form one species - homo sapiens.

Although it has been scientifically proven that there are no “pure” races - which is sufficient evidence for the unscientific and illusory nature of all racist teaching - this teaching is still influential. When it develops into a ruling ideology and policy, it enables the activation of the powerful energy of human destructiveness. Thus, for example, during the Second World War, extremely wild forms of hatred and destruction of peoples and “races” were manifested. This, in turn, has intensified efforts to develop and defend the idea of equality between races and ethnic groups.

Racism is an anti-scientific, relational ideology that justifies class and nationalist goals with various biological and human characteristics, ie the human race. Such a determination, even if it is ideologized, is burdened by not recognizing any natural and biological bases of social differences, that is, by not understanding the relationship between the individual and society towards nature. Basically, similar one-sidedness is manifested in modern non-Marxist social sciences, for which, after all, racism is a form of xenophobia, an increase in social intolerance caused by socio-status dissatisfaction.

Joseph Arthur de Gobino

Joseph Arthur comte de Gobineau (July 14, 1816 - 1882) was a French diplomat, philosopher and sociologist and the founder of racism. This French aristocrat is remembered for contributing to the theoretical basis of racism by promoting the theory of “race” and glorifying the Aryan race as superior and ruling. Through his *Essay on Human Race Inequality*, he argues that the division between aristocracy and plebs is natural, and that the difference is that aristocrats inherit more Aryan genetic traits because of minor interbreeding with inferior races.

Gobino's writings were quickly praised by white racists, Americans who support slavery, such as Josiah C. Nott and Henry Hotze (Josiah C. Nott and Henry Hotze), who translated the book into English. They left out about 1,000 pages of the original book, including those passages that negatively describe Americans as a racially mixed population.

His actions also influenced followers of Gombinism, such as Richard Wagner, Wagner's son-in-law Houston Stewart Chamberlain, and Romanian politician Professor A. C. Cuza and the leaders of the Nazi Party, who later subsequently edited and republished his work.

He tried to prove that certain races are significantly different from each other not only physically, but also spiritually, and that their mixing causes declines in development. In fact, Gobino could not accept that Blacks and Yellows belong to the same human family as Whites.

Houston Stewart Chamberlain

William J. Shearer (William J. Shearer) and Roderick Stackelberg, authors who analyzed the emergence of racism and later Nazism, highlight Houston's Stuart Chamberlain as one of the most important intellectuals to influence the formation of a Nazi worldview. Shearer points out that Nazi-oriented writers in the 1930s and 1930s were the most prominent writers in the world. In the 19th century, they considered Chamberlain the “spiritual founder” of Nazism.

Hans Michael Frank

Hans Michael Frank (June 23, 1900 - October 16, 1946) claimed that Hitler had read Chamberlain while he was in Landsberg Prison from 1923 to 1924. In any case, Chamberlain recognized the similarity of his ideas with Hitler's ideas on interracial struggle, eugenics, and anti-Semitism (see Chapter Six). After their meeting in Bieret (Bayreuth) in October 1923, in 2013, a ill Chamberlain enthusiastically declared, “Germany has finally found a savior.” Nevertheless, Chamberlain should not be seen as a pseudo-philosopher who made a crucial influence on Hitler's racial philosophy because Hitler called the Germans Aryans in his works, and Chamberlain - Teutonic. Rather, it's fair to say that Chamberlain's influence was mixed with the hypothesis of other racial theorists.

In his study entitled *Hitler's View of the World*, Eberhart Jekyll argues that in the post-1918 period, Hitler was still refining his ideas and even changing them in some respects (especially those related to foreign policy) when he wrote the book *My Struggle*.

Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell (Trelek, May 18, 1872 – Pehnriinderjdrajt, February 2, 1970) - Numerous scientists who studied the emergence of racism and subsequent Nazism have adopted numerous theories about the influence of theorists and pseudo-philosophers who represented eugenics and “scientific racism” before Hitler's advent. However, there is very little evidence for them. Bertrand Russell, among others, is thought to have influenced Hitler through his work “Political Geography” because he used the term Lebensraum (nem. Lebensraum — “living space”) attributed to Russell. Hitler justifies the views expressed in my struggle when it comes to interracial struggle and the need for expansionism.

There will hardly ever be a scientific hypothesis about an individual or group of pseudo-philosophers who have made a crucial impact on the formation of Hitler's doctrine defined in My Struggle. Rather, it can be found, based on comparative analyses, that it is an evolutionary process of racist theory contributed by numerous pseudo-philosophers from the mid-19th century to the emergence of Hitler, which gives it its final form and moves to implement and reshape civilization.

2. FASCISM

2.1. Appearance and characteristics

The term “fascism” and the words and coins derived from it are used primarily to denote a kind of ideology, party, movement, regime, system and technique of control and government, which came to the fore in the period from the end of the First to the end of World War II. a period that some historians, such as Ernst Nolte, have described as the “era of fascism.” An important characteristic and source of fascism is radical and authoritarian nationalism, and the basic goal of these ideologies, parties, movements and regimes was to establish complete (total) control “in the name” and in the alleged “interest” of the nation of the people (Volk) or the nation state. over all forms of social life, ie. totalitarianism, so that all national potentials are aimed at achieving the goals set by fascist ideology and the leader (Führer, Duce, Caudillo, leader).

In an effort to appropriate the tradition and glory of the Italian national movement, the leader of the Italian fascists, former socialist Benito Mussolini (1883-1945)

organized his followers into fascists (alliances) which after uniting with the nationalists in 1921 he joined with the National Fascist Party whose members and supporters are called fascists.

From the very beginning, World War II was a conflict between democracy and fascism, and with the German attack on the USSR and the Japanese attack on the United States, these two great powers entered the anti-fascist coalition whose victories they decisively contributed to. Since fascism is not only a system of government but also an ideological-political movement, it is not a mere authoritarian regime and dictatorship, but also an ideology that offers certain conservative and sometimes radical authoritarian solutions to the problems facing the so-called. mass and industrial societies, that fascism was not eradicated by victory over it in World War II. The emergence of neo-fascist ideology, parties and movements, although without much influence, should not be underestimated as it seemed in the time after the First World War. Elements of populism that were very common in German and Italian fascism, in Peronism and Francoism, exist as a tendency in a number of modern regimes with ideological or religious platforms. ⁶

Mussolini aspired to make fascism an international movement, so he tried to organize a fascist international with occasional congresses.

Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini

Benito Amilcare Andrea Mussolini was an Italian politician, journalist and leader of the National Fascist Party, who ruled Italy as Prime Minister from 1922 until his removal in 1943. He created a fascist state using personal charisma, absolute media control and the persecution of political opponents. He bore the title of *duce* (Italian: *il duce* - leader). Defeat in World War II led to the fall of Mussolini and the fascist regime.

In 1912, Mussolini was one of the leading members of the Italian National Directorate. The Italian Socialist Party, which was expelled from membership due to its opposition to the party's position on neutrality in the First World War. He later founded the fascist movement. After the march on Rome in October 1922, he became the

⁶ Stanovčić, V. Enciklopedija političke kulture, Politika, Beograd, 1993. p. 319-320.

youngest Italian prime minister in history until the appointment of Matteo Renzi in February 2014.

Mussolini tried to postpone the Great War in Europe from 1939 at least until 1942. Mussolini joined Hitler on June 10, 1940 and introduced Italy into World War II, although he was aware that Italy did not have the military capacity to wage a long world war against France. and the United Kingdom Mussolini believed that after the inevitable peace with France, Italy would gain territorial concessions from France and then concentrate its forces on a major offensive in Egypt, where the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth were numerically weaker than the Italians.

The war continued to be very unfavorable for Italy, so on July 24, 1943, shortly after the Allied landings in Sicily, the Grand Fascist Council voted against him, and the next day King Vittorio Emanuel III ordered Mussolini's arrest. On September 12, 1943, Mussolini was rescued from prison by a landing on Gran Sasso by German special forces. He then became the leader of the Italian Social Republic, the satellite regime of Nazi Germany in northern Italy. At the end of April 1945, when complete defeat was imminent, Mussolini tried to escape to the north, but was captured and liquidated by Italian partisans. His body was taken to Milan where he was hanged.⁷

Alfred Rosenberg

Alfred Rosenberg (Tallin, January 12, 1893 – Nurnberb, October 16, 1946) was a Nazi politician and prominent race theorist, one of the first members of the Nazi Party, Minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories. He was sentenced to death at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials.

In 1929, he founded the Militant League for German Culture (Kampfbund für deutsche Kultur) and later the Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question, which attacked Jewish influence on German culture and studied Jewish history from anti-Semitic perspectives. In 1930 he published the book *The Myth of the Twentieth Century* (*Der Mythos des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts*) in which he presented his racial, sociological and pseudo-historical ideas. The book, along with *Mein Kampf*, was the

⁷ Sr.wikipedia.org/wiki/benito_Musolini

most important source of ideas of the Nazi movement, although it was often criticized among the Nazis for Rosenberg's philosophical views, mostly those related to religion.

1.2. Racial theories

Rosenberg was one of the party's main racial theorists. His ideas were based on the works of earlier authors such as Arthur de Gobino, Houston Stuart Chamberlain and Madison Grant, but also on Hitler's own ideas. For him, race was a spiritual, not a biological concept.

At the bottom of his racial ladder were blacks and Semites, and at the top was a white, Aryan race. The Nordic peoples are superior to other Aryans, and include Scandinavians (including Finns), Germans, Dutch, Flemings, and British. Among them, the Germans are at the highest position; they are at the very top of the racial ladder and are the only true heirs of the ancient Nordic people who are responsible for the entire progress of civilization. Although many Nazis considered the Slavs an inferior, subservient race, Rosenberg argued that they too could fit into the Aryan race and German culture.⁸

2. NAZISM

2.2. Ideology and doctrine

Nazism or National Socialism is an ideology that pretended to be a national and socialist view of the world. In fact, national socialization was an attempt to unite nationalism and socialism. The basic postulate of that movement became the state unity of all Germans, proclaimed in 1871, which decisively influenced national feelings and national consciousness, which was filled with pride due to military victories from 1854 to 1871 and the classification of Germany among the world powers. The arming of Germany at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century strongly intensified the aspirations as well as the demands for German rule in the world. That was the real goal of Germany in the First World War, and its defeat in 1918 did not mean the defeat of those demands, but on the contrary led to the outbreak of

⁸ https://sr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Rozenberg

nationalism and all its manifestations with the desire to renew Germany's military power.

The defeat of Germany in the First World War did not represent the defeat of nationalism and militarism in it, because soon after the end of the war, strong nationalist and militaristic tendencies reappeared. This was also affected by the fact that the Versailles Peace Treaty, for most Germans, was humiliating. It was not difficult for Nazism to fit into such an atmosphere, which was often intensified by the pathological desire for revenge.

After the end of the First World War, nationalism took over racist and social Darwinist theories and placed them at the center of its ideology. In the doctrine of racism, anti-Semitism was especially brutal, as well as the Nazi policy of "creating a lordly people and a racial elite from a pure Nordic race." An important element of Nazi ideology are some anthropogeographic conceptions, especially Ratzel's, according to which the soil on which individuals live, as completely independent individuals, creates a connection between them and becomes the basis of society and the state. In addition, Racl founded the theory of living space (*lebensraum*), which formed the basis of Kjollen's geopolitics and its unscientific explanations and justifications for the policy of imperialism. Theory of living space and geopolitics occupied a prominent place in the ideology of National Socialism.

In the absence of a clearly defined program, especially in relation to internal social and economic problems, the Nazis pointed out the supreme leader (Führer as "supplement" to that program and classified the myth of "God's grace" and the like). The ideology of Nazism represented the negation of everything advanced in human mission and the very fact that its basis was the idea of conquest and enslavement.

Hitler Adolf (20 April 1889–30 April 1945)

On April 20, 1889, in the village of Brasnau on the Austrian-Bavarian border, a child was born who was destined to rule in one of the most difficult periods in human history.

The German Workers' Party was an ideal tool for Hitler - it was a party at the very bottom and so he had a chance to play a leading role. He offered his services, and slowly pushed the party forward, until in 1920 he resigned from the army so that he could

dedicate himself to strengthening the party. We have an unusual talent for articulating the most vulgar populist prejudices, and his self-awareness and self-confidence have slowly begun to take shape. He learned to lie convincingly, to pretend to be clumsy, and his distrust corresponded to his contempt. People are driven by fear, greed, passion for power, envy, often evil and unimportant motives; politics, Hitler concluded, is the ability to use these weaknesses for one's own ends.⁹

Hitler's bloodthirsty speeches hit the wire. The number of those attending party meetings doubled and then tripled.

In a short time, Hitler made his way to the position of the undisputed leader of the Party, which was given a new name, the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP - Nationalsozialistisch Deutsche Arbeiterpartei), or briefly the Nazi. In the pubs in Munich, Hitler recruited an army of vagrants called Sturmabteilung (brown shirts), or SA. Their task was to spread terror, fear and violence on the city streets. At the meetings, they would act as bodyguards, mercilessly beating anyone who questioned Hitler's words. And while his brutal gangs ruled the streets, he began a campaign to enchant respectable society.¹⁰

In 1923, the Nazi Party began organizing a series of riots in Bavaria, Hitler was sentenced to five years in prison for trying to overthrow the Bavarian government. The party was dissolved, but not for long. Above all, Hitler wanted to form a movement that would break the backbone of social democracy and destroy the power of the Jews.¹¹

After joining the newly formed National Socialist Workers' Party (NSDAP) in 1919 and seizing the position of its president in 1921, replacing the demagogic social attributes of the party program with the National Chauvinist Party, he quickly established himself as the most extreme exhibit of the revanchist-militaristic circles of defeated Germany.

On August 19, 1934, Germany went to the polls and the Führer Adolf Hitler, with almost 90% - out of 46 million voters, only about four million had the courage to vote against him. The Nazi revolution was over. Hitler became the dictator of Germany.

⁹ Tvist, M. Najveći zlotvori u istoriji muškarci i žene, POLITIKA, Beograd, 2004, str. 225-226.

¹⁰ Tvist, M. Najveći zlotvori u istoriji muškarci i žene, POLITIKA, Beograd, 2004, str. 226.

¹¹ Шели Клајн, Највећи злотвори у историји – диктатори, Београд, д.о.о. Народна књига, Београд, 2004.str. 74

In the morning hours of January 20, 1933, after several months of bloody political debate, Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of the German Reich.

From the beginning of his dictatorship, Hitler used the fact that the Weimar Republic was never officially abolished. That constitutional vacuum enabled Hitler to pass laws as he pleased. In just a few months, he broke the backbone of the entire opposition by banning communists and social democratic parties. Those were difficult times for Germany, and after only a year, it felt that it would be even harder.

On August 19, 1933, the German people were called upon to express their agreement with Hitler's takeover. It was not an election - it was more about the people's confirmation of the new chancellor's role.

Forty-five and a half million voters turned out; although over thirty-eight million voted "Yes", four million and two hundred and fifty thousand had the courage to vote "No".¹²

From his program and book, and then the policy of the Reich Chancellor of January 30, 1933, it is clear that he planned and prepared the ground for waging a war of aggression against a number of other states, that he prepared a crime against peace and genocide against Jews, Slavic and Roma people (Haliti 1997: 51).

Hitler turned Germany into a totalitarian state. He introduced a fascist dictatorship, began the ruthless persecution of Jews and communists, abolished political parties, parliamentarism, trade unions, human rights and freedom of the press. Science, art, economy, the state and the army are merging, "gleeing", into the party's National Socialist apparatus (Dašić 2012: 422).

The German Nazis were especially prominent in inciting national and racial hatred. By preaching the theory of the purity of the German race, the Nazis managed to intoxicate and seduce a significant part of the German people, ideologically preparing them for the war of conquest (Dašić 2012: 422).

Germany was rapidly arming itself and preparing for the expansion of Nazi terror throughout Europe (Dašić 2012: 422).

¹² Šeli Klajn, Najveći zlotvori u istoriji – diktatori, Beograd, d.o.o. Narodna knjiga, Beograd, str.77

3. USTASHAS

Ustasha is a term colloquially used to describe members of the Croatian fascist movement when it was founded in 1929 by Ante Pavelic under the name Ustasha - Croatian Revolutionary Organization (UHRO), which Nazi Germany appointed the ruling party in 1941 after the founding of the Independent State of Croatia. Ustasha - Croatian Liberation Movement (UHOP). The Ustasha movement in the Independent State of Croatia also had its own paramilitary formation called the Ustasha Soldiers, which was founded by Pavelic's order on May 10, 1941. In 1944, it was formally integrated with the Croatian Home Guard into the Croatian Armed Forces (HOS). Despite that, he used the term Ustasha even after that time for Pavelic's followers, that is, supporters of the Independent State of Croatia. Since the Ustasha regime was responsible for many crimes committed in World War II, the term Ustasha gained pejorative meaning, and after the war it was used by the Yugoslav authorities for separatist-oriented Croatian political emigration (so-called Ustasha emigration).

Ante Pavelić

Ante Pavelić (Bradina, 14 July 1889 - Madrid, 28 December 1959) was one of the founders and leaders of the Nazi / Fascist Ustasha movement and a war criminal. After the occupation of Yugoslavia, the Nazi occupier appointed him head of the puppet Independent State of Croatia, with the title of poglavnik.

Pavelić was a lawyer and politician from the Croatian Party of Rights during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. When he was elected a member of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1927, he said in his first speech that his arrival was not a confirmation that he recognized the current situation, but that he would fight against it for Croatian independence. How much intolerance and violence lurked behind that statement could not be guessed at the time.

By the end of the 1920s, his political activities were becoming more radical as he called on Croats to revolt against Yugoslavia and planned to create an independent Croatia under Italian protectorate.

After King Alexander I Karadjordjevic introduced the January 6th dictatorship in 1929 and banned all political parties, Pavelić went abroad and, together with the Internal

Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (VMRO), planned to break up Yugoslavia, for which he was sentenced in absentia by Yugoslav authorities death.

In the meantime, Pavelić came to Italy, where he founded the Ustasha movement with the aim of creating an independent Croatia. Pavelic included terrorist actions in the Ustasha program, such as bombings and assassinations, started a small uprising in Lika in 1932, and it all culminated in the assassination of King Alexander, carried out together with the VMRO. Pavelić was once again sentenced to death in absentia in France. Due to international pressure, the Italians arrested him and kept him in prison for 18 months, which greatly hindered the Ustashes in the following period.

Shortly after the Axis invasion of Yugoslavia in April 1941, Slavko Kvaternik, with German permission, proclaimed the founding of the Independent State of Croatia in Pavelic's name, who soon returned, took control of the puppet government and soon created a political system similar to Nazi Germany and fascist Italy. Pavelić had to make territorial concessions to the Italians. The brutal regime led by Pavelić was responsible for the genocidal persecution of Serbs, Jews and Roma living in the NDH, which included the mass murder of hundreds of thousands of Serbs and tens of thousands of Jews and Roma, as well as the persecution of anti-fascist Croats. The racial policies of the Independent State of Croatia significantly contributed to the rapid loss of control over the occupied territory, where the population went en masse to the partisans and Chetniks, and even forced the German authorities to try to curb Pavelić and his genocidal campaign.

At the end of the war in 1945, Pavelić ordered his army to fight even after the German surrender, but he himself fled to Austria and avoided repatriation by being in Bleiburg. Pavelić eventually reached Argentina, where he remained politically active. When Croatian-Ustasha immigration to Argentina in 1957 celebrating "Independence Day", ie the day of the creation of the Independent State of Croatia (April 10), Blagoje Jovović shot Pavelić, but the former Ustasha leader survived, after which he fled to Franco's Spain. He died in Spain from the wounds received during the assassination. He never came out of the hospital. He was buried in Madrid, where his grave is still located as of January 2022.¹³

¹³ https://sr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ante_Pavelić

CONCLUSION

The 20th century is, unfortunately, the century of Genocide. Different groups (national, ethnic, racial or religious) have experienced as such, throughout history, an attempt at partial or complete extermination. That century was marked by a monstrous inhuman desire to exterminate entire national, ethnic, racial or religious groups as such, to prevent their biological, cultural, social and environmental survival.

These aspirations have been noticeable in the entire history of civilization, since the original community, to reach their peak by embedding in the foundations of the Nazi ideology defined in *Mein Kampf*, Adolf Hitler and implementing it in extermination camps in World War II.

The genesis of discrimination and segregation of the Roma dates back to more than 1000 years ago, when the Roma set out from the homeland of India to wander the world for centuries. European rulers reacted to the appearance of Roma queues by passing orders and laws that legalized the persecution, isolation and suffering of Roma.

In the middle of the 19th century, this animosity was articulated in the emergence of Racial Theory among a layer of “quasi-scientists” in Western Europe. It is paradoxical that the originators of this idea are not Germans, but the French Earl Joseph Arthur De Gobino and the British Houston Stuart Chamberlain.

In this doctrine, the Roma are treated as a “dirty race” and as such destined for extinction. In Germany, the term “life unworthy of life” is being introduced, suggesting that Roma should be sterilized and eliminated as human beings. This term, with the same name, was incorporated into the Nazi racial theory in 1933. The entry of other Roma into the territory of Germany has been strictly forbidden ever since. In 1926, the “Gypsy Suppression Act” was passed in Bavaria.

Hitler began persecuting Roma as early as 1934, and sent the first to camps during the 1936 Berlin Olympics. In the same year, they were selected for sterilization and castration and sent to camps in Dachau, Dieselstrase, and Sacsenhausen.

Thousands of Roma were killed in the Babi Jar valley, then Einsatzgruppen D burned the bodies of 800 executed Roma in Simferopol. In November 1941, about sixty brothels had already been established in the occupied territories where Roma women - prisoners of war were forced to work. A concentration camp in Jasenovac was established in

Croatia in 1941. Opposite Jasenovac, between the rivers Sava and Una, was the village of Ustica. From 1942 to 1945, there was an Ustasha camp for Roma - a “gypsy camp”.

It housed Roma families who, after being deported due to overcrowding, could not be accommodated in the 3C Ciglana Jasenovac camp.

This was followed by the transport of Sinti and Roma from Germany to the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, where 4,000 Sinti and Roma were executed with poison gas in just one day.

Thirty-nine Roma children were transferred from St. Josefspflege to an orphanage in Mulfingen, Germany, where 35 were executed during various experiments on them.

When the first Soviet soldiers entered Auschwitz on January 27, they found only one Roma among the surviving detainees.

None of the Sinti and Roma survivors were called as witnesses at the Nuremberg trial. Unlike the Jews, most of whom disappeared in gas chambers, Roma died and were executed outside the camps, were killed individually or in groups where they were found or died on the way to the camps, which makes it difficult to estimate the number of Roma victims.

Adolf Hitler is the personification of the greatest evil that has befallen the Roma in their history. Or it is an even greater evil and injustice that this fact is not recognized by the Roma through the forms of international law. Some perpetrators were punished and some escaped punishment, but none because of the Genocide committed against the Roma.

Auschwitz-eternal admonition. You need to write about it, talk about it, make movies. Not to intimidate people, but not to forget Nazism and to warn of the danger that threatens the world from growing Nazism. All those who want to rehabilitate the Nazi era today should be brought to that museum, those who claim that there was no camp or extermination, those who in 1978 kept bookstores in some countries under the name “Rudolf Hess” with Nazi literature and the flag, those who tolerate neo-Nazi organizations and their provocative practices in the West. Of course, also those who made it possible for thousands of Nazi criminals to live and develop their criminal activity in the world even today.

Based on established facts, eyewitnesses, witnesses, historical and legal documents, it is indisputable that the crime of genocide against Roma was committed during the

Second World War. Roma victims of genocide have not been compensated. No one has calculated how many 39 fewer Roma there are today as a result of the crime of genocide. The whole world knows about the murder of six and a half million Jews, the whole world talks about the tragedy of the Jewish people and few talk about the tragedy of the Roma, few know that three and a half million Roma died in the camps of the Third Reich. Our three and a half million Roma in the Second World War have not yet been officially recognized by the German government. There is no official book that talks about the Roma Holocaust. Let's say that three and a half million dead is the closest to the truth, three and a half million for one forgotten Holocaust. The truth about the suffering of our Roma remained in Auschwitz. I hope that this scientific work across Europe will make a significant contribution to spreading knowledge and teaching about destruction and will be a starting point for discussions between parents and children about morals, ethics and human values, not only today but also in the future. But this study and my scientific work cannot, for the one who is interested, be anything but the beginning¹⁴.

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