

**UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE, PHARMACY, SCIENCES AND
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**ROMANIAN'S PUBLIC POLICIES REGARDING ROMA
– DEPORTATION IN TRANSNISTRIA
(PhD Thesis Summary)**

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Willfully concealed in the communist period by official historiography, in Romania, the subject of the Holocaust in World War II has recently come to the attention of the academic world. Within it, deportation of Roma to Transnistria, during World War II, during which Romania led by Marshal Ion Antonescu was allied with Nazi Germany, is a topic less known by general public. It is vaguely known that "Antonescu sent the Gypsies to the Bug", a measure that some people even speak with a wave of regret, but the majority of the population does not know the proportions and the implications, although thousands of people have been killed by hunger, cold, sickness or even shot in less than 2 years. Only after 1990 were recorded the first scientific, non-propagandistic analyzes of the archives made available to researchers. The subject of the deportation of the Roma in Romania "to the Bug" has been researched by historians throughout the history of this minority in Romania, but the archival documents, recently available or published, justify the idea that other studies focused on this subject can be carried out.

The paper is structured in eight chapters, some of which were presented, in part, in scientific meetings. The first chapter, introductory, reviews the relevance of the theme and the motivation, with an emphasis on the international evolution regarding the approach to the "Gypsy Problem", the increasing relevance of this topic nowadays; also, working questions and hypotheses, methodology and bibliographic sources.

The second chapter is devoted to conceptual delimitations. In its economy, a sub-chapter has been allocated to clarify the use of the terms Holocaust, Porrajmos, Samudaripen in connection with the persecution of the Roma during the Second World War, including in Romania, respectively for the discussion regarding the approach of the deportation of Roma in Transnistria as ethnic purification or genocide, with related definitions. Another subchapter analyzes the "population policies", as they appear in the vision of Sabin Mănuilă, the main collaborator of Marshal Ion Antonescu in this area, and its evolution, in relation to the "Race Problem".

The third chapter deals with the "Gypsy Problem" in inter-war Romania, being structured into four sub-chapters. In "<The Jewish Problem> and <The Gypsy Problem>. The European case and the Romanian case" is described the inter-war atmosphere, comparing the public opinion and the political class to the two ethnic groups, comparatively. In the "Roma in the social, cultural and economic life of Romania" we followed the evolutions from the disobedience of the Roma in Romania to their emancipation and assimilation from the interwar period, with the remark of the displacement of the Roma perception towards "vagabonds". In "Racial Theories in inter-war Romania", we discussed the theories regarding Jews and Roma respectively, the Nazi "primary models" and their Romanian reflection, including their adherence to the public, the discussions of the intellectuals, the reporting of decision-makers to them, as well as The "Solutions" indicated and applied respectively, with emphasis on the case of Roma. In the last subchapter, "The Antonescu Regime and the Problem of the Roma. Was there a need for a policy regarding Roma?" we made a first analysis from the perspective of public policy, confronting the possible motivations of the measure of deportation of Roma in Transnistria.

The fourth chapter analyzes the deportation of Roma to Transnistria as a public policy. The first two sub-chapters - "A quantitative problem: the Roma review and the number of deportees" and "A qualitative problem: the motivation of the deportation and the categories of those deported" respectively - are complementary, the analysis taking into account the errors registered, frequent both in terms of reporting and the persons who were actually sent to

Transnistria. They caused disturbances on the front - where the Roma were reporting daily to say they had learned that their families had been deported and to ask for permission to go on their quest, for several weeks leading the Army asking for directions and to indicate others. implications (possible desertions, the fact that because of the situation "all became suspects") - but also in civil life. It is shown the situation of the Roma sent to Transnistria, the regime they encountered and the problems that their deportation created there, reflected in documents of the authorities; but also that of the Roma remaining in Romania, the discussions arising in relation to the measure, different as specific in the Old Kingdom and respectively in Transylvania. Finally, we assigned a sub-chapter for considerations regarding public policy implementation, adjustment measures, evaluation.

The fifth chapter is dedicated to case studies - "Vagabonds File" and "Roma in Fascist Italy". In these, we looked for patterns, to verify the working hypotheses. Thus, in the first we followed the way of action in the implementation of the measures concerning a social category to which the same thing as the Roma was reproached - vagrancy; in the second, we compared the ideology to which the measures taken against the Roma in fascist Italy were subsumed, especially during the period when this country also entered the Nazi spectrum, and the regime that was applied to them.

The sixth chapter deals with the subject of deportation of Roma in the post-war period. In the first subchapter, we referred to how the measure of the "evacuation" of the Roma in Transnistria appeared in the process of the "Great national betrayal", in the indictment on crimes against humanity, marginally and in subsidiary ones on the Jews, showing the lines of defense of the accused in connection with this measure and analyzing their validity. The next sub-chapter was dedicated to the fight for the recognition of the "Holocaust of the Roma", in which the Roma activists from Romania also played a role; the latter aimed at reporting the Papacy to this sensitive subject and the issue of compensations, which are still topical even today. The final chapters are dedicated to the thesis conclusions, to the bibliography consulted in its elaboration, in the annexes being published some documents - some for the first time - used to substantiate the sustained ideas.