

HISTORY AND CULTURAL LEGACY OF THE ROMA THRU TIME

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ABSTRACT: The article summarizes the history and cultural legacy of the Roma thru time. It provides new information about the Roma heritage, the origin of the name Roma, the reasons for migration of the Roma from India, awakening of the national consciousness, their culture, language, art, poetry, music and folklore. The article contains a short biography of the greatest Roma scientist Dr August Krogh who received the Nobel Price Award for Physiology or Medicine in the 1920.

KEYWORDS: Culture, Roma Origin, Migration, Romani Language, August Krogh.

1 INTRODUCTION

I am known for my saying that the people who do not have alphabet, language and their own history, those people do not exist. I hope that with this short paper, we will deny the wrong opinion that majority of the people have for the Roma. The Roma originate from India and as members of a big nation they have their alphabet, language and rich culture. Even do their environment is distanced more than 5,000 km from their new surroundings, the Roma managed to keep their specific values – ethnical and folklore culture, but in the same time they managed to show a great adjustment for adaptation within the new environment.

2 INDIA – MOTHERHOOD OF THE ROMA

2.1 SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH FOR THE HERITAGE OF THE ROMA AND THEIR MOTHERHOOD

India is the motherhood of the Roma. The origin and the motherhood of the Roma were unknown for many years. Based on a many systematic studies in the field of ethnology and linguistic of the Roma, even at the end of 18th and 19th century science proved that the Roma people have origin from North-West India – Kafiristan, Dardistan and Kashmir.

The first scientific understanding for the Roma origin is given by the German linguistic **Jacob Rudinger** (18th century), who was studying the Roma language and comparing it with the Hindu languages, concluded that the Roma are from Front India. In 19th century linguistic **Franc Mikloshik** did extensive research of the Romany language, and concludes also that the Roma and their language are by origin from North-West India – Kafiristan, Dardistan and Small Tibet. Biological anthropology as many other anthropologic research state that Roma have Hindu origin.

The most reliable results for the Hindu origin of the Roma are given by the linguistic science, or studying Romany language. Today, the Hindu origin of the Roma from India is confirmed by many researches from the field of ethnology, sociology, mythology etc.

The Roma origin is proven by the Roma tribes that are still living in India. According to researcher **Hunk Ranjit**, Banjaries and Rajasthanies who live in India are most related to Roma. There are many similarities between the Roma and Banjari people and they can be seen in their dialects, nomadic lifestyle, dance, songs, customs and habits.

3 AGE AND ORIGIN OF THE NAMES ROMA AND EGYPTIANS

The origin of the names Roma (Gypsies), or Egyptians, appears on the historical scene in Euro-Asian countries in the middle of the middle ages. The name "Ciganin" meaning Gypsy comes from Old Slavic word "Atingani", m. Acingani and f. Acinganka, against the Greek name "Atcigavos". That is the origin of the name for the Roma in the European and other countries thru the world.

In Dubrovnik at the end of 14th and 15th century, the Roma in documentation are called and named as: 1. Egyptians – Egiptus; 2. Ciganus – Zinganus; 3. Cingalus – Acingalus. The name for the Roma comes from the Greek word – "Atcigavos", "Acegiptos" and occurs in Byzantium in the first half of the 14th century.

In the south Slavic region, there are many names for the Romany people: "Egupak", m. Jegupak, f. Jegupka who also have Greek origin. In Hungary the Roma were called "Czigani" and in Romania "Tigany", who have south Slavic origin. The Roma at the Balkans were named in latin: "Secani", "Cingari" and "Cinganus". In Italy they were called "Zingaro", in France "Tsigane", in Bulgaria (Arbanasi) "Chingan", in Albania "Madzup", in Turkey and Montenegro "Cingane", "Cingene" and "Chingene". Turks also referred to Roma as "Kibti" and "Kopti", the same name Arabs gave to Christians in Egypt and Etiopia. In Spain the Roma were called "Hitanos" and in Germany "Sinti".

In the life of St. Gjorgji Antonski, in the monastery Iviron on Ahtos, in the year 1068 there is the first mentioning of the Roma by the terms "Adsinicani" name by which the Roma were called in Byzantium.

The Romany people probably got their name from the name of Rama – legendary hero from the epic Ramayana, and his followers from different cast origin became "children of Rama". As "children of Rama"¹ the Roma came in the European countries. The Roma referred to their motherhood with many names. Most of them called it "Baro than"² or "Romani puv"³, term that is mentioned in some legends and stories. Romany people called themselves "Rom"⁴, "Romni"⁵ and "Roma"⁶.

4 MIGRATION OF THE ROMA

4.1 BEGINNING AND REASONS

The main reasons for the migration of the Roma from India are the unfavourable climatic living conditions, monsoon rains that lead to major flooding or to major drought, hunger and death. As main reasons we should list the diseases like typhus, yellow fever, dysentery, cholera and other outbreaks. The attacks from many invaders were also reasons for the migration of the Roma. The Persians were the first attackers who stroke India and expend their territory to the river Indus. Some researchers state that the migrations of the Roma started at the time of Alexander the Great, who deeply penetrated India to river Ganges.

Much more dangerous were the attacks of the Muslim rulers as the ones from Mahmud from Gazniya, who conquer the Indian areas Punjab and Sind. After that there was the attack from Mahmud from Gora who attacked North-West India. These Muslim rulers did a great terror over the population in India. Also, the attacks from the Mongolian hordes led by Genghis Khan and his successor Tamerlan were very dangerous. From these attacks, India was devastated, and her population was fragmented and scattered on all sides. The wars, prosecutions and economic reasons have caused migrations of the Roma from India to different parts of the world.

4.2 MIGRATION PATHWAYS AND COUNTRIES SETTLED BY ROMA

Due to the fact of a greater number of scientists, the Roma abounded India and first entered Iran (Persia.) Sources confirmed that but it is confirmed by the Ferdowsi epic poem "Shahnameh". This epos, like other book sources, mentions

¹ "Romane chave" - translation in Romany language.

² "Big land" – English translation.

³ "Romany country" – English translation.

⁴ "Husband" – English translation.

⁵ "Wife" – English translation.

⁶ "People" - English translation.

Luries (musical group of Roma and dancers) who entertained the Iranian population. From Iran, part of the Romany tribes moved to Afghanistan. Proof of their movement and living in Iran and Afghanistan are the borrowed Persian words that are still used in the Romany language today. From Iran and Afghanistan till the Caspian Sea on north and Persian Bay on south, one group of Roma moved in Armenia. Due to the vocabulary, we think that the Roma were here a greater period of time and afterwards they divided in many groups and went in different ways. One group thru Caucasus went in Russia and another group went in Greece and the country in the Balkans. The south group went on the flows of the rivers Tiger and Euphrates. A number of tribes from this group moved toward Syria. The greater number of tribes from this group arrived in Asian Turkey. The most southern branch continued their way along the Mediterranean Sea and through Palestine arrived in Egypt. Some of the tribes continued to move along the North African Cost all the way to Gibraltar Bay, where they probably crossed in Spain. Other researchers have a different opinion about the arrival of the Roma in Spain, some state that they arrived in Spain through France and some state that the Roma arrived in Spain with the Arabians. The group who stayed in Turkey, crossover the Bosphorus and arrived in Greece and in the Balkans. The final movements were in England and in Scotland.

5 AWAKENING OF THE NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

In the middle of the 19th century, the first attempt of the Roma for freedom from slavery was started. This was in Romania, where the Roma stand for a rebellion but this uprising was cruelly crushed. Even do the first rebellion was not successful the fight for freedom could not be stopped. The national awakening after this is getting more and more development.

The first attempt for national organizing happened in Germany when **Joseph Reinhardt** invited a greater number of Roma in Konshtad near Stuttgart. Roma arrived from Italy, Spain and Russia so that an Organization is formed, which will protect the rights and the interest of the Roma. This was not successful due to the fact that the German authorities condemned the gathering and they banned the Roma from organizing gatherings.

In the following years the Roma were active in Hungary but also these gatherings were disabled and condemned. In England in 1891, **George Smith** addressed to the English parliament with a request that the Government will solve the problems of the Romany population.

From that time the Manifest of the Roma in Bulgaria dates. This Manifest was send to the Government in Sofia, demanding that the Government will secure their civil rights and religious freedom. In 1990 a Romany school is opened in Sofia but after a while the school is closed.

After the October Revolution in which the Roma participated, in 1921-1922 there were attempts for establishing Roma Councils, but this idea is supported in the middle and in the end of the 90ties. In the 90ties a lot of Roma organizations were established, newspapers were launched, television shows in Romany language were emitted, a Romany school is opened, books were published and a Romany theatre is founded. In the 90ties there was a mutual attempt for national awakening of the Roma but after a while the attempt started to fade. Unlike the Romany movement in the Soviet Union, in Poland the Roma organizations had a more traditional then national political character.

In the beginning of the 30ties of the 20th century, the Roma in Romania proceeded more organized towards achieving their human rights and establishing an International Organization of the Roma. But the Romanian authorities this time too were ruthless and forbidden the Romany organizations and the general Antonesku "cleaning" of all national minorities in the country, primarily Roma and Jews.

Awakening of the national consciousness of the Roma were also in the United Stated of America. In the 30ties of the 20th century a Romany Organization was formed, whose president was **Stevo Kozlov**. On that occasion a construction of a Roma neighbourhood near New York was predicted, starting of school, workshops for making Kettles and other product from copper and other metals.

In Belgrade, Serbia, a student of the Law Faculty, **Svetozar Simich** launched a newspaper "Romano lil"⁷, who was a foundation for making Romany organizations. Due to the lack of founding, the Romany newspaper stopped publishing. The strengthening of fascism and the military danger suffocated the idea of the national emancipation of the Roma.

⁷ "Romany leaf" – translation in English.

The Roma re-awaked in the 60ties of the 20th century. In 1958 in Hungary a "Union of Roma" is founded. After that many Romany organizations were established in Germany, Spain, Finland, Sweden and France. But these organization even do established, did not have international programs and their work was focused inside the country where they were established.

In 1969, when the action of the Roma in Yugoslavia is started, it came to international connection and collaboration. Due to that, upon a proposal of **Slobodan Berberski**, on the 6th April 1971 in London the "**First World Congress of the Roma**" was held. On that Congress, an "International Organization of the Roma" is founded, whose president was elected Berbeski. On the same Congress a decision has been made about the national flag and anthem of the Roma and the first contact was established with the Indian Government through the Indian Embassy in London.

Since then the bond with India begins to strengthen and due to that in Chandigarh – the capital city of Punjab, **Vakendra Rishis** found the "Institut for Romology" and started the magazine "Roma". In 1976 in Chandigarh, "The First World Festival for Roma Culture" is held. That was the first meeting of the Roma with their great homeland India, which got a great publicity both in India and in the world. At the end of the Festival, the Romany delegation is welcomed by Indira Ghandi, Prime Minister of India.

Moradzhi Desaj also showed interest for the Roma. Upon his suggestion, the Commission for Human Rights in Geneva, adopted a resolution in which the Roma were recognized for Indian culture and linguistic minority and thus to enjoy protection and human rights determined with UN documents.

"**The Second World Congress of the Roma**" was held on April 1978 in Geneva. On this Congress the Status and the Resolution were adopted. With the adoption of these documents, the character and activities of the organizations are more defined and also the number of members has increased. On this Congress there were representatives of Eastern European countries – Hungary and Bulgaria and also representatives of countries of Western Europe. **Jan Cibula**, medical doctor from Bern, was elected as president of the "International Organization of the Roma". The Hollywood actor **Yul Brynner** also participated in the Congress and was elected as an honorary president. In the work of this Congress there was participation from representatives of the United Nations and UNESCO. For the first time there was attendance from Banjari people from Inida.

"**The Third World Congress of the Roma**" was held on May 1981 in Gottingen, Germany. In the work of this Congress took place 26 representatives from Europe, USA, Australia, India and Pakistan. **Sait Bali**, president of the Union of Roma Association of Serbia, was elected for president of the "International Organization of the Roma". Due to the fact of the activities and guidelines provided by the "International Organization of the Roma" the situation of the Roma is improved mostly in Europe.

6 CULTURE OF THE ROMA

The culture covers various human activities – from daily manufacturing of material goods to spiritual creation. The culture can be divided in material and spiritual. Material culture is everything that becomes with human effort, as processing natural substances, manufacturing of new products while spiritual culture includes all shape of human knowledge, ideas, values, ideals and experiences. The culture also includes all social custom, habits, norms, laws and system of communications and symbols, cultural habits and cultural institutions.

All the above constitutive elements of culture we find in Roma. Due to the origin of the Roma, the Romany culture has a strong impact from the Indian culture. Up to today, the Roma have preserved chain of elements from the Indian culture which undoubtedly indicate of their cultural and ethnical origin and identity. These elements can be traced and study both in terms of material and spiritual culture, including customs, habits, norms, laws, language and symbols. The Romany culture sustained impact from a variety of more developed cultures, but its core remained preserved.

In the Romany culture the elements of Persian, Armenian, Arab, Greek and old Slavonic cultures are recognizable. The Roma in individual countries, especially in the Balkans were carriers of culture. They worked as expert craftsmen, so they were carriers of the craft culture. The Roma were carriers of the musical culture also in their folklore are interlaced Indian, Oriental and pagan Slavic elements.

Due to the European measurements, literacy is the basis of a culture. The Romany culture at the start was oral culture, which transferred from generation to generation. In that sense a lot of Romany myths, legends, beliefs, stories and songs, forms of folklore, customs, tradition and language are preserved.

6.1 LANGUAGE OF THE ROMA

The language is a tool for understanding among the people. The Romany language preserved the basic lexical fund which has its basis in the old Indian language and shows typological proximity to secondary Indian and new Indian language. Some processes that took place in the stage of secondary Indian languages took place also in the Romany language with simplifying the phonetic system and demolition of old morphological forms, linguistic similarity of the secondary Indian languages and dialects of belonging and ethnic words, out of which the core of Roma ethnicity is developed. Linguistic similarity was much bigger than what it is now the case with the new Indian language. The language that is used by Roma in Macedonia is filled by a great number of dialects, but despite that the Roma in Macedonia communicate with each other without a problem. According to the source of origin and influences that have been exposed, Romany dialects demonstrate changes in voice view, and major morphological changes are seen in the reduction of the gender of two (male and female) and numbers of two (singular and plural).

The Romany language is practiced by a lot of scientists, but by my opinion the first place belongs to the academic in Sarajevo **Rade Uhlikj** with his "Serbo-Croatian Romany-English Dictionary", while in Macedonia **Shaip Jusuf** with his "Romany grammar", issued in cooperation with **Krum Kepeski. Ph.D. Trajko Petrovski**, researcher of the Romany language, folklore and ethnology in cooperation with **Ph.D. Bone Velichkovski** issued "Macedonian-Romany and Romany-Macedonian Dictionary". Roma in the Balkans are divided to Vlach and non Vlach. In the past the non Vlach Roma lived on the territory of the Ottomans, so they are often called Turkish Roma and today they live mostly in Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey. From the great number of dialects which are used by Roma in Macedonia, mainly use 3 dialects: 1-Arliski; 2-Dzambaski and 3-Kovacki (Bugurdziski).

6.2 FOLK STORIES AND POETRY

India has a rich literary treasure from myths, legends, fables, short stories, long stories, and novels. It is known that Roma took from these treasuries a lot of goods. Researchers from many countries, starting from the 15th century till today collected a great number of Romany myths, legends and stories. In contact with different people and nations the Roma took a part of their stories that thru time more or less were changed. **Friedrich Pot** has published a certain amount of Romany stories, sayings and proverbs. There are a lot of stories and poetry in Romany language in the work of other authors among which there is the Serbian writer **Rade Uhlikj**.

Roma as other people, have their myths about creating the world, the human, demons and ghosts, animals and plant, and other things like the violin for example. Legends and fairy tales (purani em paramisi) are diverse. Among the fairy tales stand out the ones for plants, animals and the funny stories, who awakened great interest. Among the legends the most popular ones are the one about the "Romany Kingdom". **Kondrad Berkovski** and **Rade Uhlikj** state that the memories about the motherland are noted in the Romany stories and thru that a spiritual connection between India and the Roma is shown. This connection is also shown thru proverbs and riddles.

Romani poetry has taken a great attention of a lot of researchers. Critics and artists state that the Romani poetry is a lot of the Romani people, amazing, naive, sincere and deeply true. A lot of poets from the world listened to Romany songs with a great fascination and used the topics included in the poetry. Roma poetry anthology is one of the most famous Roma poetry written by **Rade Uhlikj** and **Branko B. Radichevikj**.

6.3 MUSIC AND FOLKLORE

Even do Romany music has its roots from the Indian music, still represents a special concept and theme in the history of the music. The music is a part of the life and spirit of the Roma and represents their loveliest flower.

The oldest data for Romani musicians are contained in the long epic poem "Shahnameh", written by the Persian poet **Ferdowsi** between c.977 and 1010 CE. From the musical instruments are mentioned harps on which Roma girls played. Also there is the use of drums in the singing and dancing of the Roma. During the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th century the Romani music was very popular and due to that a lot of orchestras were set. Musicologists state that their interpretation is sentimental and passionate.

A lot of scientist state that the Romani music did a great influence over the Hungarian and Spanish music. The Hungarian compositor **Franz Liszt**, for whom there is an opinion that himself was Roma, in his book "The Roma and their music in Hungary", proved and commented that the Romani music did a great impact on the Hungarian music, which was denied by

some composers. A lot of famous musicians and composers like Haydn, Beethoven, Brahms and Schubert used the Romani music as an inspiration.

The Romani had influence over the creation of many Spanish musicians and composers. The music of the Spanish Roma is vocal, and from the instruments the guitar, castanets and tambura is used more often, while in East European countries the Roma use mainly the violin. One of the most famous Roma artists was guitar player and composer **Jean "Django" Reinhardt**. He had a great talent, Jean Cocteau stated that his guitar had a human voice, a guitar that cries and laughs. Django was one of the most fantastic artists in the first half of the 20th century. He played unimagined melodies, melodies that would "melt your heart" in a second.

6.4 ART OF THE ROMA

Even do the Roma lived in a civilized Europe more than 10 centuries they still do not had conditions for creating art. The Romani language did not have the right to citizenry in neither country of the modern world, and there was a lack of social, institutional and cultural assumptions for creativity.

In the past, talented individuals can create and promote themselves as artist only if they accept assimilation and hide their Roma origin. A good example for that is **John Bunyan**, a famous English writer and poet, whose ancestors were Roma boilers. Also we can mention **Milan Begovich** a poet of the Croatian modern art and drama writer and **Velimir Zhivojinovich** also a poet, interpreter and drama writer. Both of them are Roma but did not declare themselves as ones.

Many of the famous Hollywood actors in the United States of America are Roma or have Roma origin. Among them are **Sir Michael Caine, Sir Charles Chaplin, Yul Brynner, Bob Hoskins, Elvis Presley, etc.**⁸.

Still, the poets were the first ones who spoke and created art in the Romani language. **Adam Tikno** (1875-1948) was a Romani poet who had 3 poems published written in Romani. His last name is interesting because it has a Romani meaning⁹. Also, **Gina Rajnchikj** wrote in Romani and many of her poems were translated in Swedish and German. The Roma poetry started to get published after the October Revolution in the Soviet Union when social terms and institutional and cultural assumptions for creation and development of the culture and art of the Roma were created. **Alexander Germano, Nina Alexandrovna Dudarova, Mikhail Bezlidski, Nikolaj Alexandrovikj Pankov, Nikolaj Satkovikj** and others also got wrote in Romani language, but soon after their work got published the conditions for creating art in Romani language will be terminated. A memory of that time is the "Roman" theatre in Moscow, and only few Roma continue to write in their mother language from which the most significant is **Alexander Belugin** known by his Romani name – **Leksa Manush**. The most famous Romani poet by mine opinion is **Bronislava Wajs Papusza**. Papusza is the only Romani poet in Poland who published her collection of poems in Romani and Polish named "Papushakere gila"(Papusza's songs). She wrote about the tragedies of the Roma and the horrors of the war, which she was a part of. Papusza song "Ratvale asva", meaning "bloody tears", was translated in many different languages in the world. Many other Romani authors published their work. **Katerina Tajkon** was born in 1914, lived and created in Stockholm, Sweden. **Mateo Maximoff** was a prose writer, born in 1917 in Barcelona lived and created in Paris. His novel "Ursitori" meaning "bears" is translated in few languages. His work "Price of freedom" was also popular. The work of **Lakatos Menyherth** was also very popular especially his novels and stories. Prose was written by **Andre Loleshti** and **Joseph Daroshi Choli**. The Czech poet **Dezider Bangu** wrote both in Romani and Czech.

There a lot of poets that wrote prose and poems during the existence of Yugoslavia. Among them we should mention **Slobodan Berberski, Rajko Gjurikj, Rade Uhlikj** and **Jovan Nikolikj**. Roma created in others countries, **Mariela Mehr** in Switzerland, **Sandra Jayat** in France and **Ian Hancock** in the United States of America. Thru the Romani poetry and prose, the beginnings of the theater and fine art occurred. The theater in Skopje "**Pralipe**" led by the Roma director **Rahim Burhan** performs in many national and international festivals and had excellent criticisms and reviews. Also the cast of the theater "**Romen**" in Moscow had good reviews. In the area of fine art, there were Romani academic painters **Tamas Peli** from Budapest, **Slobodan Karagjich** from Novi Sad, **Nikola Dzafo** and **Dushan Jovanovich** from Belgrade.

⁸ <http://www.imninalu.net/famousGypsies.htm>

⁹ Tikno – meaning "small" in Romani.

7 AUGUST KROGH, THE GREATEST ROMA SCIENTIST AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER

The greatest Roma scientist with no doubt is **Dr August Krogh**. Schack August Steenberg Krogh was born at Grenaa, Jutland, Denmark, on November 15, 1874. He was the son of Viggo Krogh, shipbuilder, and Marie, née Drechmann. He mentioned his Roma origin during his speech¹⁰ while receiving the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1920. He received the Nobel Prize for the discovery of the mechanism of regulation of the capillaries in skeletal muscle and was first to describe the adaptation of blood perfusion in muscle and other organs according to demands through opening and closing the arterioles and capillaries. He is also famous for development of the Krogh's principle.

He was greatly stimulated by his teacher and friend William Sørensen, who especially advised him to take interest in physiology. After having entered the University of Copenhagen in 1893 he started to study medicine but soon devoted himself to zoology. In 1897 he began to work in the Laboratory of Medical Physiology under the famous Professor Christian Bohr. When he had passed his examination in zoology, he became Bohr's assistant. In 1908 an Associate Professorship in Zoophysiology was created for Krogh at the University of Copenhagen, and eight years later this was changed to an ordinary chair, which Krogh held till 1945, when he retired. His work went on, however, in the private laboratory at Gjentofte, erected for him with the aid of the Carlsberg and the Scandinavian Insulin Foundations.

As a young student (1896) he started some experiments on the hydrostatic mechanism of the Corethra larva, the results of which were not published, however, until 1911. In 1902 Krogh took part in an expedition to Disko, North Greenland, where he studied the CO₂ tension and the oxygen content in the water of springs, streams and the sea. This led to important results about the role of the oceans in the regulation of the CO₂ of the atmosphere and also set out the principles of tonometric measurement of dissolved gases which he later applied to physiological problems (1904).

At the age of 32 years (1906) he won the Seegen prize of the Austrian Academy of Sciences for a paper on the expiration of free nitrogen from the body. Krogh's dissertation (1903) contained a study of the gas exchange in the frog. He found that, whereas the skin respiration was relatively constant, great variations occurred with regard to lung respiration. Partly in collaboration with his wife, Dr. Marie Krogh, he subjected the whole question of the nature of the gas exchange in the lungs to a new examination. For this purpose he constructed his well-known microtonometer, where the tension equalization with blood takes place against an air bubble of about 0.01 ml.

His rich experience with regard to metabolism Krogh summarized in the valuable monograph "The Respiratory Exchange in Animals and Man" (1916). Later on (1920) with several collaborators he made another important contribution to this series of problems by establishing the fact that when fat is catabolized for muscular work a loss of 11 % of the heat of combustion takes place, owing to the waste when fats are converted to carbohydrates. In 1922 he wrote his book "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Capillaries" and several others publications. Other comprehensive investigations on heavy muscular work were performed under the auspices of the League of Nations by Krogh and his school (1934), when a number of important problems were dealt with, such as heat regulation, respiratory metabolism, influence of diet on the capacity for work, blood sugar, lactic acid, training and fatigue, kidney function.

In his book "The Comparative Physiology of Respiratory Mechanisms" (1940) Krogh has given a fascinating and lucid description of many different ways in which the demand for oxygen is met in the animal kingdom. The many facts observed in this work have been reviewed by Krogh in his monograph "Osmotic Regulations in Aquatic Animals" (1937) and in a "Croonian lecture" (1946).

In 1905, Krogh married Birte Marie Jørgensen, a medical student, who obtained her M. D. degree and had four children, three daughters and one son.

Krogh was given Honorary Doctorates by the Universities of Edinburgh, Budapest, Lund, Harvard, Göttingen, Oslo, and Oxford. He was made a member of the Academy of Sciences, Denmark (1916) and became foreign member of many other academies and learned societies, among them The Royal Society, London (1937). The same year, he was awarded the Baly medal of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Dr August Krogh died in Copenhagen on September 13, 1949.

¹⁰ http://roma-und-sinti.kwikk.info/?page_id=545

8 CONCLUSION

Even do the world has shown a cruel and unfair treatment toward the Roma, still the Roma are continued to live their life in the fullest, defeating every stereotype and prejudices that is connected with them and transferring their rich culture and tradition from one generation to another.

Every mistreatment, discrimination, insult, attack, murder and the horror from the Holocaust has made the Roma only stronger and more devoted to life, family and their loved ones.

Roma are changing, learning, integrating, becoming writers, lawyers, medical doctors, professors, scientists, architects, actors, directors, politicians, engineers, police officers, dentists, etc. They are the core of the modern world a wild grass that will never stop growing and changing the appearance of the society.

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