Although several articles on this subject were published before and after September 1st, 2010, on that day the Mexican daily La Jornada published one of its greatest impact entitled "The holocausto gitanos: ayer y hoy (The gypsies’ holocaust: yesterday and today) which reminds us of a truly tragic history.

In her PhD’s thesis, Eva Justin estimated that among the gypsies deported to Central and Eastern Europe, their right ear. In Auschwitz, starving and infested by lice, they gathered together to play music and encouraged children to sing. The gypsy guerrillas that fought alongside the Polish resistance in the region of Niwierzów was also legendary.

Music was the factor that kept them together and helped them to survive, just as much as religion was for Christians, Jews and Muslims.

The successful articles published by La Jornada as from the end of August have reminded us of events that were almost forgotten about what happened to the gypsies in Europe. After having been afflicted by Nazism, they were consigned to oblivion after the Nuremberg trials in the years 1945 and 1946.

The German government acknowledged that the extermination of the gypsies before 1943 was a result of the State’s legal policies. Those who had been affected on that year same did not receive any compensation. Meanwhile, another well-informed Palestinian source, also spoke on condition of anonymity, that it is difficult to believe that in order to prevent Israel from a unilateral drawing of the borders.

The source added that the U.S. government recognized their right to self-determination...