

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF CRIME - MASS KILLING OF YUGOSLAV POPULATION COMMITTED BY MILITARY UNITS OF THE THIRD REICH

Summary

Acting under Hitler's order "that nations can't be Germanized, but only the ground", military units of the Third Reich, for all time of the occupation in all parts of Yugoslavia, indiscriminately were exterminating the population in various ways, committing all kinds of crimes, brutally killing en masse and individually, non-combatant and civilians. From the huge number of established Nazi crimes in this paper will be indicated the most characteristic and most typical atrocities, which show that they are systematically carried out on the orders from the highest authorities.

In addition to the orders from the highest institutions of the liquidation of the population, units in the field used the resources of excessive force and the brutal methods of ignition, suspension, torture and bestiality against civilians. However, Nazi units, from the first to the last day of the occupation pursued, abused, tortured and killed everyone they considered as their political or ideological opponents. Mass expulsions were carried out especially on racial and religious grounds, and were primarily directed against Jews and Roma. Such methods, which are the very nature of the crime will be processed in the method of comparison in about ten examples. In this paper we will attempt to perceive this issue from the new angle through multidisciplinary approach analysing archival materials located in Archives of Yugoslavia and Archives of Serbia, recent relevant literature and using anthropology, ethnology and statistics.

Yugoslav and Serbian historiography paid special attention to mass reprisals against the population during the Second World War. On the other hand, the very nature and anthropological character of the crimes, ethnological and psychological profiles of criminals and victims are only mentioned in passing and fragmentary processed in the literature. The topic of crime, more than any other current issues is a priority because of its importance to human survival. Throughout the history, crime, especially the mass killing of people, manifested in different ways, and human imagination in its function showed versatility to indicate that it has not yet uttered its last word.

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