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# **PONAVLJANJE TOČKA ISTORIJE**

## **THE RETURN OF THE WHEEL OF HISTORY**

**Narodi koji ne nauče lekcije iz istorija i ne neguju kulturu sećanja na patnju u Drugom svetskom ratu rizikuju da ponove istorijske greške.**

**Najveće etničko čišćenje u Evropi posle Drugog svetskog rata ponovo se desilo nad Srbima.**

**The nations that do not learn the lessons from history and do not nurture the culture of remembrance of the suffering caused during WWII risk repeating historical mistakes.  
The greatest ethnic cleansing in Europe after WWII occurred again against the Serbs.**

With Compliments!

Gideon Gevirtz

27/01/2019



# ETNIČKO ČIŠĆENJE SRBA – OPERACIJA OLUJA I BLJESAK – DAN ŽALOSTI ILI DAN POBEDE ETHNIC CLEANSING OF SRBS - OPERATION "STORM" AND "BLAZE" - DAY OF REMORCE OR DAY OF VICTORY

## Operacija „Oluja“ - izvodi iz izveštaja NVO VERITAS

## Operation "Storm" (Oluja) - excerpts from the Report NGO VERITAS

Operacija Oluja bila je vojna akcija Republike Hrvatske u avgustu 1995. godine. Cilj ove operacije je bio zauzimanje najvećeg dela teritorije Republike Srpske Krajine. Operacija je zvanično trajala 4 dana, završila se padom Republike Srpske Krajine i uspostavljanjem kontrole Republike Hrvatske nad tom teritorijom.

Sa teritorije Republike Srpske Krajine koju je zauzela hrvatska vojska ubijeno je više od 2.000, a proterano više od 250.000 Srba. 4. avgust u Hrvatskoj se slavi kao "Dan pobjede i domovinske zahvalnosti" dok u Srbiji i Republici Srpskoj 4. avgust je dan žalosti.

Slavlje operacije „Oluja“, kojom je Hrvatska stekla nezavisnost i postala jedna od najhomogenijih država na svetu, protiče uz brojne ustaške i srbofobne pokliče. Pored tradicionalnog pozdrava „Za dom spremni!“, kojim je obeleženo stvaranje Nezavisne države Hrvatske, može se čuti i „Srbe na vrbe!“ ili videti transparent „Srpsko porodično stablo“ i slika drveta na čije grane su Srbi obešeni (slika).

Isto tako, pesme koje se pevaju veličaju ustaštvo, pa je u jednom intervjuu predsednica Republike Hrvatske Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović i sama izjavila kako sluša Marka Perkovića Tompsona, pevača koji javno ističe svoje neoustaške stavove i peva uz uvodni pozdrav „Za dom spremni!“.

Iako postoje optužbe i srpske i hrvatske strane za počinjen genocid, potrebno je postaviti pitanje, na koji način su Srbi mogli da počine genocid u Hrvatskoj ako ih mnogo godina nakon operacije Oluja više skoro i nema. Stoga je na kraju podobno za analizu to da li je u pitanju proslava dana državnosti jedne moderne evropske države ili isključivo primitivno uzdizanje srbofobije.

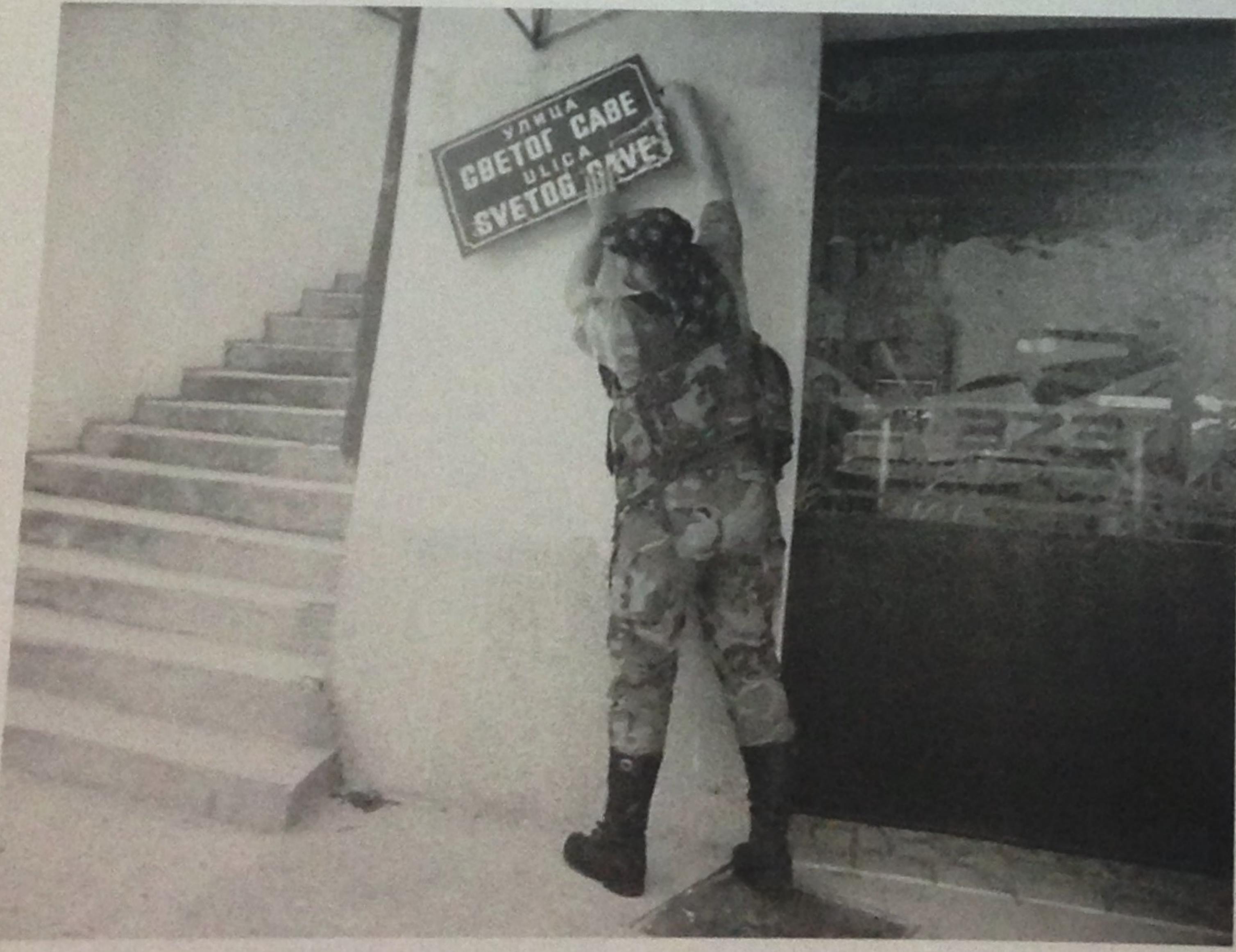
Operation "Storm" (Oluja) was the military action undertaken by the Republic of Croatia in August of 1995. The aim of the operation was the capture of the larger part of the territory of the Republic of Srpska Krajina. The operation officially lasted 4 days and ended with the fall of the Republic of Srpska Krajina and the establishing of control of the territory by the Republic of Croatia.

During operation on the territory of the Republic of Srpska Krajina, taken by the Croatian army, more than 2000 Serbs were killed and more than 250.000 were expelled. August 4 is celebrated in Croatia as "The Day of Victory and Homeland Thanksgiving", while in Serbia and the Republic of Srpska, the day is one of mourning.

Operation "Storm", which gave Croatia its independence and a homogeneity unique in the world, is celebrated with Ustasha and anti-Serb cries. Besides the traditional salute "For the Homeland Ready!", which marked the creation of the Independent State of Croatia, one might also hear "Hang the Serbs" ("Srbe na vrbe", literally "Hang the Serbs off Willows") or see placards such as the "Serbian Family Tree" with an image of a tree with Serbs hanging from the branches (see picture).

By the same token, the songs sung glorify Ustashism and in an interview the President of Croatia Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović said that she listens to Marko Perković Thompson, a singer who does not hide his neo-Ustasha sentiments and opens his performances with the salute "For the Homeland Ready!"

Although both the Serbian and Croatian sides have been accused of genocide, the question must be raised: how could have Serbs committed genocide in Croatia if many years after the Operation, they are almost none left. Therefore, it is worthwhile to analyze whether the day is a celebration of the statehood of a modern European country or exclusively the primitive glorification of anti-Serb sentiments.



Hrvatski vojnik u Kninu uklanja ulični znak "Sveta Sava". Izvor: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Operacija\\_Oluja.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Operacija_Oluja.jpg)

Croatian soldier in Knin removing the "Saint Sava street" sign. Source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Operacija\\_Oluja.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Operacija_Oluja.jpg)

## Problem etničkog čišćenja 1995. - izvodi iz izveštaja NVO VERITAS The Problem of Ethnic cleansing in 1995 - excerpts from the Report NGO VERITAS

Operacija „Oluja“ zapravo je bila etničko čišćenje Srba od strane Hrvata i direktna je posledica ignorisanja toka istorije. Hrvati verovatno nisu učili svoju istoriju niti istoriju regiona koja je dovela do ogromnog demonskog zločina. Ono što je posebno ignorisano jeste istorijska činjenica da će nacija koja počini takav zločin sigurno jednog dana ispaštati i sama postati žrtvom takvog zločina. Poslednja Nemačka i svaki čitalac ove knjige zna kako se završio taj pokušaj. Osim toga, okrutnost koja se bazira na ekstremnom nacionalizmu, rasizmu, predrasudama, diskriminaciji, progonu, neće uspeti jer je poput tempirane bombe koja će jednog dana eksplodirati. Strašna je činjenica da hrvatski narod taj dan sada proslavljuju kao „Dan pobede“.

Stara jevrejska poslovica kaže „Ono što sam mrziš, ne čini prijatelju.“ Da li su hrvati koji su odgovorni za operaciju „Oluja“ razmislili kako se osećaju Srbi koji moraju da napuste svoje domove i zemlju? Koliko suza su tamo ostavili? Kako su deca reagovala? Kako bi se oni osećali da su oni „očišćeni“ sa svojih teritorija. Progon je okrutna politika i pokazuje da su oni koji su za njega odgovorni izgubili svoj ljudski identitet.

Etničko čišćenje je najekstremniji primer uskogrudog društva koje ne može da toleriše drugačije ljude, ljude drugog porekla, ljude sa drugaćijim običajima, istorijom i mišljenjem. Ovo je najbolji dokaz da Hrvatima nedostaje važni aspekt širokogrudosti, a to je tolerancija i multikulturalnost.

Operation "Storm", which actually was an ethnic cleansing of Serbs by the Croats, is a direct result of ignoring the course of history. The Croats most probably did not learn their history nor the history of the region, which led them to perform a huge demonic crime. What they especially ignored is the historic fact is that the nation who conducts such a crime will one day regret it, because it can one day to become a victim of a similar atrocity. The last nation performed such "ethnic cleaning" was Nazi Germany and every one of the readers of this book know how this attempt ended. Besides this, cruelty which is based on extreme nationalism, racism, prejudice, discrimination, persecution, has no chance of success. It is like a ticking bomb which is about to explode. Horrifying is the fact that the Croatian people find this day to celebrate as a "Victory day" of Croatia. An ancient Jewish proverb says, "What is hated by you do not do to your friend" Did the Croats responsible for operation "Storm" think for one second what the Serbs who had to leave their homes and land feel. How many tears they left there? How did the children react? How they would feel if they had been "cleansed" from their own territory. Expulsion is a cruel policy and it shows that those responsible for it have lost their human identity.

Ethnic cleansing is the most extreme example of a narrowminded society which cannot tolerate different people, people of other descent, people with different habits, different histories and opinions. This is the best proof that the Croatians lack an important factor which a broadminded person needs and this is the ability to be tolerant and multicultural.



## OPERACIJA „BLJESAK“ - Podaci Dokumentaciono-informativnog centra „Veritas“ BLJESAK – OPERATION “FLASH”- Data provided by Documentary and Information Center “Veritas”

### NAPAD

Ovu operaciju su isplanirali Franjo Tuđman (predsednik Hrvatske), Gojko Šušak (ministar odbrane Hrvatske), Janko Bobetko (načelnik Generalštaba hrvatske vojske), Petar Stipetić (general-potpukovnik hrvatske vojske), Imre Agotić (general-potpukovnik hrvatske vojske), Mladen Markač (general major hrvatske policije), Luka Džanko (general-major hrvatske vojske).

“Bljesak” je počeo je ujutro u 5 časova 1. maja 1995. godine, artiljerijskim napadima na srpske položaje od Pakraca do Jasenovca, sa zapadne strane i od Donjih Bogičevaca preko Medara do Pakraca sa istočne strane. Oko 16.000 pripadnika hrvatskih snaga napalo je iz više pravaca manje od 4.000 pripadnika Zapadnoslavonskog korpusa tadašnje Srpske Vojske Krajine 1. maja u 5.30 sati, a stanovništvo je zatećeno na spavanju. Oko 06 časova, hrvatska oklopna brigada ušla je u „tampon“ zonu, koju je u regionu Pakraca trebalo da štite pripadnici jordanskih „plavih šlemova“.

Iznenadnim udarom presečeni su gradovi Pakrac i Okučani s okolinom, a u okruženju hrvatskih snaga našlo se 6.000 Srba, što znači da je napadača bilo više nego stanovnika u ovoj oblasti, a odnos broja vojnika četiri prema jedan.

Komanda Unprofora potvrdila je da je dobila obaveštenje o početku napada na Zapadnu Slavoniju, u kojem nisu navedeni razlozi. Nakon početka operacije, jordanski „plavi šlemovi“ su se povukli u svoje baze, iz kojih su posmatrali stradanje ljudi koje su bili obavezni da zaštite.

### ATTACK

This operation was planned by Franjo Tuđman (President of Croatia), Gojko Šušak (Minister of Defense), Janko Bobetko (Chief of General Staff of the Croatian army), Petar Stipetić (Lieutenant General of the Croatian army), Imre Agotić (Lieutenant General of the Croatian army), Mladen Markač (General Major of the Croatian police), Luka Džanko (General Major of the Croatian army).

Operation “Flash” started at 5 am on May 1, 1995 with an artillery attack on the Serbian positions from Pakrac to Jasenovac, in the west, and from Donji Bogičevci across Merdare to Pakrac, in the east. Around 16000 members of the Croatian armed forces launched a multidirectional attack on less than 4000 soldiers of the West Slavonia corps of what was then called the Serbian Army of Krajina on May 1, at 5.30 am, catching the civilian population in their sleep. Around 6 am, the Croatian tank division entered the buffer zone, which in the region of Pakrac was under the protection of the members of the Jordanian “blue helmets”.

The surprise attack cut off the towns of Pakrac and Okučani and their surroundings, and around 6000 Serbs found themselves surrounded by the Croatian forces. There were more attackers than population in the region, and the ratio of soldiers on the two sides was four to one.

The UNPROFOR command confirmed that it had received information on the start of the attack on Western Slavonia, without being given the reasons. After the start of the operation, the Jordanian “blue helmets” retreated to their bases, to witness from afar the attack on the people they had promised to protect.



Foto: Vreme

Избегличка колона

Refuges

Hrvatsko Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova Hrvatske saopštilo je da je napad na Republiku Srpsku Krajinu samo "policjska operacija" kojom se "želi osigurati bezbjednost putnika na dijelu auto-puta od Zagreba do Lipovca", pripisavši joj "lokalni karakter".

U izbegličkoj koloni Srba, koji su se spašavali pred hrvatskom vojskom i policijom na putu prema Republici Srpskoj ubijena su ili nestala 283 lica, među kojima je 57 žena i devetoro dece. Srpski zbijegovi su bili gadani avionskim bombama i topovskim projektilima.

Oko 1.500 pripadnika Srpske Vojske Krajine je zarobljeno, većina na prevaru uz pomoć zaštitnih snaga UN. Nakon zarobljavanja hrvatski sudovi su osudili velik broj Srba za svakovrsne ratne zločine, od kojih još uvijek 18-orica izdržavaju dugogodišnje kazne zatvora u zloglasnom zatvoru Lepoglava.

#### POSLEDICE

Srpsko stanovništvo, nakon izgona iz Zapadne Slavonije uglavnom je rasuto po svijetu (Srbija, Australija, Kanada, SAD, Nemačka...), daleko od zavičaja. Vratio se mali broj ljudi, pretežno starije dobi. Dokumentaciono-informativni centar "Veritas" navodi podatak da je u periodu 1996-2006 na svoja ognjišta u zapadnoj Slavoniji vratilo oko 1.300 prognanih Srba.

Srpski povratnici nisu dobrodošli u Hrvatsku. Stalno imaju prijetnje i njihova imovina se usurpira ili uništava.

U Hrvatskoj se 1. maj obeležava kao praznik, dok se u Srbiji ide na parastos u crkvi Sv. Marka u Beogradu, koje organizuje udruženje porodica nestalih sa područja bivše Jugoslavije "Suza"...

#### RATNI ZLOČINI I ETNIČKO ČIŠĆENJE

Haški sud je 15. aprila 2011. godine proglašio krivim i osudio na kazne zatvora generale hrvatske vojske Antu Gotovinu na 24 i Mladen Markača na 18 godina zatvora. Osuđeni su za učestvovanje u udruženom zločinačkom poduhvatu kojeg je predvodio Franjo Tuđman, a čiji je cilj bio da tokom i nakon operacija „Oluja“ i „Bljesak“ prisilno i trajno uklone srpsko stanovništvo iz Krajine. Haški sud ih je proglašio krivim za krivična dela progona, deportacije, pljačke, razaranja, ubistva, nečovečna dela i okrutno postupanje, a oslobođio ih je odgovornosti za prisilno premeštanje stanovništva. Međutim, 16. novembra 2012. Žalbeno veće Haškog tribunala ih je oslobođilo svi optužbi zbog nedokazane odgovornosti i istog dana pušten je na slobodu.

Dokumentaciono-informativni centar Veritas navodi podatak da se za proteklih deset godina na svoja ognjišta u zapadnoj Slavoniji vratilo između 1.200 i 1.500 prognanih Srba.

U Hrvatskoj se 1. maj obeležava kao praznik kad je oslobođena Zapadna Slavonija dok se u Srbiji ide na parastos u crkvu Svetog Marka u Beogradu.

The Croatian ministry of the interior stated that the attack on the Republic of Srpska Krajina was merely a "police operation", with which they "wanted to ensure the safety of travelers on the section of the highway from Zagreb to Lipovac", giving it a "local character".

In the convoy of Serbian refugees who were saving themselves from the Croatian army and police by trying to reach the Republic of Srpska, 283 persons were killed or went missing, among them 57 women and nine children. The Serbian exodus was bombarded from the air and ground.

Around 1500 members of the Serbian Army of Krajina were imprisoned, most of them through deception, with the help of the UN protection forces. A great number of these Serbs were accused by Croatian courts for a variety of war crimes and 18 of them are still serving their sentences in the infamous Lepoglava prison.

#### CONSEQUENCES

After the expulsion from Western Slavonia the Serbian population has for the most part remained scattered around the world (Serbia, Australia, Canada, USA, Germany, etc.) far from their homeland. Very few people returned, mostly the elderly. The documentation and information center "Veritas" claims that in the period between 1996 and 2006 only about 1300 Serbs returned to their homes in Western Slavonia.

The Serbs who returned are not welcome in Croatia. They are subjected to threats and their property is appropriated or destroyed.

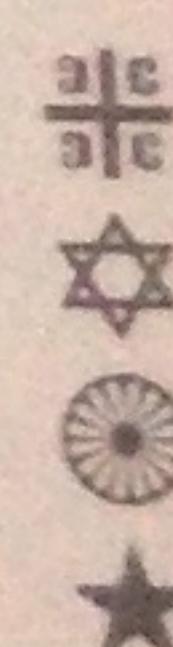
In Croatia, May 1 is celebrated as a holiday while in Serbia the association of the families of missing persons from the region of ex-Yugoslavia "Suza" organizes a liturgy for the departed in the church of St. Mark in Belgrade.

#### WAR CRIMES AND ETHNIC CLEANSING

On April 15, 2011 the Hague Tribunal found guilty Croatian generals Ante Gotovina and Mladen Markač, sentencing them to 24 years and 18 years imprisonment respectively. They were found guilty for their roles in Operation "Bljesak" and "Oluja", namely for participating in the joint criminal enterprise, led by Franjo Tuđman, with the aim of permanently removing the Serbian population from Krajina. The Hague Tribunal found them guilty of the criminal acts of persecution, deportation, raiding, destruction, murder and crimes against humanity and cruel treatment, acquitting them of responsibility for forced removal of population. However, on November 16, 2012 the Appeals Chamber of the Hague Tribunal acquitted them of all charges stating that the prosecution failed to provide evidence of responsibility. Gotovina was released the same day.

The documentation and information center "Veritas" claims that in the past ten years between 1200 and 1500 Serbs returned to their homes in Western Slavonia.

In Croatia, May 1 is celebrated as a holiday while in Serbia the association of the families of missing persons from the region of ex-Yugoslavia "Suza" organizes a liturgy for the departed in the church of St. Mark in Belgrade.



## PONAVLJANJE TOČKA ISTORIJE (BLJESAK I OLUJA) THE RETURN OF THE WHEEL OF HISTORY

**NVO Dokumentaciono-informativni centar „VERITAS“ - Beograd (Srbija)**

**NGO Documentation and Information center VERITAS – Belgrade (Serbia)**



Savo Šrbac, predsednik Dokumentaciono- informacionog centra "VERITAS".  
Foto Z. Jovanović

Savo Šrbac, president of Documentation and Information center VERITAS.  
Photo Z. Jovanović

*Svaki put kad upišem nekog novog, radim to s mnogo tuge i žalosti. Voleo bih da nemamo nijednu žrtvu u Jasenovcu, ni u Jadovnu, niti bilo gde. Zalažem se za to da svaka žrtva mora da ima ime. Ne zbog Hrvata, Ujedinjenih nacija, nego zbog nas. To rade Jevreji. Od njih treba da učimo. Nijedan broj nije mali.*

*Every time I write down a new name, I do so with great sorrow and sadness. I wish we did not have a single victim in Jasenovac, or in Jadovno, or anywhere else. I work so that every single victim has a name. Not because of the Croats or the United Nations, but because of us. This is what the Jews do. We should learn from them. Not even one number is small.*