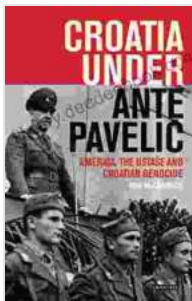


Croatia Under the Shadow of Ante Pavelic: A History of Collaboration, Genocide, and Resistance

During World War II, Croatia found itself under the control of a ruthless puppet regime led by Ante Pavelic, a Croatian nationalist and fascist. Pavelic's reign of terror lasted from 1941 to 1945 and was marked by the systematic persecution and extermination of Serbs, Jews, Roma, and other targeted groups.

Pavelic's regime was established with the support of Nazi Germany, which had invaded Yugoslavia in 1941. Pavelic's Croatian forces, known as the Ustaše, collaborated with the Nazis in the implementation of the Holocaust and other atrocities.



Croatia Under Ante Pavelic: America, the Ustase and Croatian Genocide in World War II (International Library of Twentieth Century History) by Robert B. McCormick

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 689 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Print length : 287 pages

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The Ustaše carried out a brutal campaign of ethnic cleansing against the Serbian population of Croatia. Hundreds of thousands of Serbs were killed

or expelled from their homes, and entire villages were burned to the ground.

The Ustaše also targeted Jews, Roma, and other groups. They established concentration camps, such as Jasenovac, where tens of thousands of people were murdered.

In 1943, the Allies invaded Italy, and the Ustaše regime began to crumble. Pavelic and his followers fled to Austria, where they were captured by British forces.

Pavelic was extradited to Yugoslavia, where he was tried and sentenced to death in 1947. He died in prison in 1957.

The legacy of Pavelic's regime continues to haunt Croatia today. The country has struggled to come to terms with its role in the Holocaust and other crimes committed during World War II.

There are still those in Croatia who glorify Pavelic and his Ustaše followers. However, there are also many who have fought to expose the truth about this dark period in their country's history.

In recent years, there has been a growing movement in Croatia to promote reconciliation and understanding between different ethnic groups.

This movement is working to heal the wounds of the past and to build a more just and tolerant society for the future.

Ante Pavelic:

Ante Pavelic was born in 1889 in the village of Bradina, near the town of Knin in Croatia.

He studied law and became involved in politics as a young man. He joined the Croatian Peasant Party, which sought autonomy for Croatia within Yugoslavia.

In 1929, Pavelic was elected to the Croatian Parliament. However, he soon fell out with the moderate leadership of the Peasant Party and formed his own extremist group, the Ustaše.

The Ustaše were a fascist organization that advocated for the creation of a Greater Croatia that would include all territories inhabited by Croats.

Pavelic and his followers believed that Serbs were a threat to Croatian independence. They also saw Jews and Roma as inferior races.

In 1941, the Ustaše seized power in Croatia with the support of Nazi Germany.

Pavelic became the head of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), a puppet state of Nazi Germany.

The NDH was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Serbs, Jews, Roma, and other groups.

Pavelic fled to Austria in 1945 as the Allies invaded Yugoslavia.

He was captured by British forces and extradited to Yugoslavia, where he was tried and sentenced to death in 1947.

Pavelic died in prison in 1957.

The Ustaše Regime:

The Ustaše regime was one of the most brutal and oppressive regimes in Europe during World War II.

The Ustaše targeted Serbs, Jews, Roma, and other groups for persecution and extermination.

The Ustaše established concentration camps, such as Jasenovac, where tens of thousands of people were murdered.

The Ustaše also carried out a campaign of ethnic cleansing against the Serbian population of Croatia.

Hundreds of thousands of Serbs were killed or expelled from their homes, and entire villages were burned to the ground.

The Ustaše regime collapsed in 1945 as the Allies invaded Yugoslavia.

Pavelic and his followers fled to Austria, where they were captured by British forces.

Pavelic was extradited to Yugoslavia, where he was tried and sentenced to death in 1947.

He died in prison in 1957.

The Holocaust in Croatia:

The Holocaust was the systematic extermination of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators.

The Holocaust took place in all German-occupied territories during World War II.

In Croatia, the Holocaust was carried out by the Ustaše regime.

The Ustaše established concentration camps, such as Jasenovac, where tens of thousands of Jews were murdered.

The Ustaše also carried out a campaign of ethnic cleansing against the Jewish population of Croatia.

By the end of the war, the vast majority of Jews in Croatia had been killed or expelled from the country.

Jasenovac Concentration Camp:

Jasenovac was a concentration camp established by the Ustaše regime in Croatia during World War II.

Jasenovac was one of the largest and most notorious concentration camps in Europe.

Tens of thousands of people were murdered at Jasenovac, including Serbs, Jews, Roma, and other groups.

The camp was liberated by the Allies in 1945.

Today, Jasenovac is a memorial site that serves as a reminder of the horrors of the Holocaust and other atrocities committed during World War II.

Legacy of the Ustaše Regime:

The legacy of the Ustaše regime continues to haunt Croatia today.

The country has struggled to come to terms with its role in the Holocaust and other crimes committed during World War II.

There are still those in Croatia who glorify Pavelic and his Ustaše followers.

However, there are also many who have fought to expose the truth about this dark period in their country's history.

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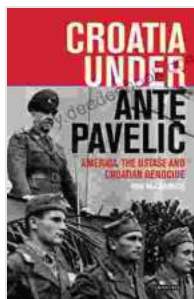
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The history of Croatia under Ante Pavelic is a dark and disturbing chapter in the history of Europe.

The Ustaše regime was one of the most brutal and oppressive regimes in Europe during World War II.

The Holocaust and other atrocities committed by the Ustaše regime must never be forgotten.

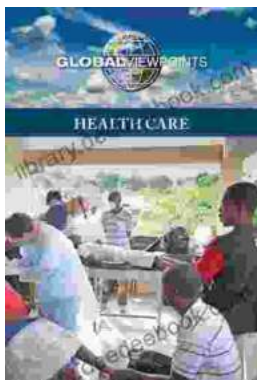
It is important to remember the victims of these crimes and to work to promote reconciliation and understanding between different ethnic groups.



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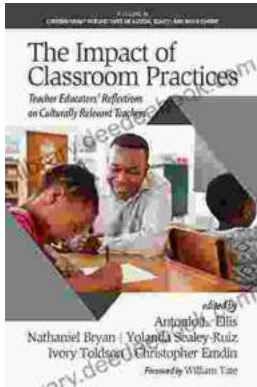
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