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60 years after WWII Holocaust
U.S. Awards Nazi Collaborator "Legion of Merit"

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In the shadow of shame



Remember Vukovar



Marching through the ruins of Vukovar they just destroy of blood-thirsty Serb Chetniks were singing their monstrous calling up their leader Slobodan Milosevic: "Slobodane, send us some salad; It's gonna be a lot of meat. lot of we will slaughter Croats!"



**Chetnik
Kokarda**



**U.S. Legion
of Merit**



**Wermacht
Anti-
Partisan
Medal**

May 12, 2005 - US President [Hari Truman](#) (March 29, 1948) has posthumously decorated General Mihailovich with the Legion of Merit "for his contribution in victory of the allies over fascism".

Referring to speculations that the decoration was presented in secrecy, **US Ambassador in Belgrade Michael Polt said that "the only reason for giving of the decoration to General Mihailovich was because he had save the lives of 500 American pilots in WWII"**. General Mihailovich's daughter Gordana said that she would give the decoration presented to her father to the Serb Orthodox Church.

Source: [Newspaper Blic](#), Beograd, Serbia.

[Kosovo paper criticizes US for decorating Serbian Chetnik leader](#)

The official US explanation, at least based on what the media officials of that country have said, is that "The decoration for Draza Mihailovich has nothing to do with the present-day US policy, and that the medal was given in 1948 by President Harry Truman." However, even if symbolic, this gesture on the part of the Americans greatly harms the image of the United States, which is first on the list of those countries that condemn war crimes and urge dealing with them. It offends the victims and rehabilitates a movement that was the biggest motivation for the

**СЛОБОДАНЕ, СЛОБОДАНЕ,
ШАЉИ НАМ САЛАТЕ; БИТ ЋЕ МЕСА,
БИТ ЋЕ МЕСА - КЛАТ ЋЕМО ХРВАТЕ !**

("Slobodane, Slobodane, šalji nam salate; bit će mesa, bit će mesa - klat ćemo Hrvate!...") Those were the words of the song Serb Chetniks were singing, marching under the black flag with a big white skull on it, through destroyed Croatian town Vukovar in autumn of 1991, a scene taken by BBC reporter. Croatian community in Great Britain protested to **BBC** why those words, heard so clearly and loudly, were not translated for English audience. In that piece showed on BBC TV after that, BBC blacked out the tone of mentioned song instead... The first version with the tone and clearly recognized words of Serbian song was shown on **NTV** and **CNN**, but also not translated for their English speaking audience.

Enough about Chetnik in the U.S. and British media.
Mario Profaca

movements that caused the latest wars in the territories of the former Yugoslavia. It was precisely the Chetnik idea about a greater Serbia - which was so extensively applied by [former Yugoslav president] Slobodan Milosevic - that motivated hundreds of thousands of Serbs to join the ranks of the Yugoslav Army to crack down on Vukovar, to destroy Dubrovnik, to keep Sarajevo under siege for years, and to slaughter 8,000 Bosnians in Srebrenica. With that very idea, they continued their campaign of ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, by committing the heaviest crimes in the same place that Draza Mihailovich's Chetniks had done in Kosova, in Drenica [central Kosovo].

Source: Text of report by Augustin Palokaj entitled "*Little criticism of our American friends*" published by the Kosovo Albanian newspaper [Koha Ditore](#) on 16 May via [Kosova Report](#), May 17, 2005.

From the US Holocaust Memorial Museum to the U.S. war veterans with love ...



[A German military officer converses with Kosta Pečanac, the pre-war president of the Chetniks and Dazafer Deva \(a collaborator from Kosovo\) in Podujevo.](#)

[Photograph #46716]

Date: Oct 20, 1941; **Locale:** Podujevo, [Serbia; Kosovo] Yugoslavia

Credit:

[United States Holocaust Memorial Museum](#)

courtesy of Muzej Revolucije naroda i narodnosti Jugoslavije **Copyright:** Public Domain

Subject Classification: Invasion &

Occupation

-- Yugoslavia -- General -- **Nazi Collaborators**

[Anti-semitism in Serbia during the World War II](#)

The physical liquidation of Serbian Jews began immediately in the spring of 1941.

Almost all the men were killed by the autumn and the women and children and the remaining men were liquidated at the end of April and the beginning of May, 1942. The exact number of people killed is not known even from Jewish sources. Historian Jasa Romano, however, has come to the conclusion that 88% of all Serbian Jews were killed. The Serbian historian Sretenije Zrokić says that of the 11,870 Belgrade Jews only 1,115 or 9% survived the war. It was not only the Germans who captured and killed the Jews in Serbia, rather it was the Serbian Police, Nedić's volunteers and Chetniks. Most were killed in the Sajmište and Banjica concentration camps. Not a single Jew managed to escape from the camps.

Source: Ljubica Stefan, [Anti-semitism in Serbia during the World War II](#)

- Ljubica Stefan is retired professor: refugee from Belgrade where she lived for 30 years, researches genocide against Albanians, anti-Semitism and persecution of Jews, as well as the behavior of Serbia and the Serbian Orthodox Church in World War II.

- **Chetniks** in Serbian language = Četnici, Четници.

The name is derived from the Serbian word *četa* which means "company" (of about 100 men).

[Allied Attitude Toward the Chetniks](#)

At first, the western Allies had viewed the Chetniks as the core of the resistance movements in Yugoslavia against the invaders. But reports from British parachutists who had joined the fighting forces in Yugoslavia began to reach the West, indicating that the Chetniks' policy was to fight the partisans under Tito, rather than the Germans and their allies. Consequently, the attitude of the western Allies underwent a change in the second half of 1942, and they switched their aid to the partisans who were fighting the Germany enemy. By the end of 1943, the break

between the West and the Chetniks was complete. The Chetniks had become collaborators and had joined the forces fighting the partisans. After the occupation of Serbia by the partisans and the Red Army, the Chetniks were hunted down. Shortly after the end of the war, Mihailovich and his men were captured and brought before a Yugoslav national tribunal; most were hanged.

[The Untold Holocaust of Jews in Serbia during WWII](#)

Uploaded to Daily Motion by [SPYNEWS](#)

[The Chetniks and the Jews](#)

At the initial stage, there were some Jews among the Chetniks, but when it turned out that the Chetniks were not fighting the invaders and their collaborators, and in fact were inclined to cooperate with them, the Jews switched to the ranks of the partisans. As the Chetniks increased their cooperation with the Germans, their attitude toward the Jews in the areas under their control deteriorated, and they identified the Jews with the hated Communists. There were many instances of Chetniks' murdering Jews or handing them over to the Germans.

[The Destruction of the Jews](#)

The German military administration in Serbia implemented the extermination of the Jews in its area with dispatch and thoroughness. In the very first days of the occupation the Jews were ordered to register, and anti - Jewish regulations were issued. For several months afterward, most of the male Jews were put on forced labor. After the outbreak of the revolt in Serbia in July 1941, all the male Jews were put in concentration camps, most of them in Topovske Šupe, and others in Šabac and in Niš.




Belgrade 60 years after Holocaust **ANTI-SEMITISM ON THE OFFENSIVE**

Yesterday evening, March 21, 2005, at the Republic Square in Belgrade citizens were called to sign the petition "**Stop the Vow of Silence,**" within the campaign launched by the Group of Eight Non-Governmental Organizations against growing anti-Semitism.

This morning, we found the following graffiti scribbled all over the hall leading to the offices of Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia and on the entrance door:

"Sonja Biserko – pawn and humble servant of the Jewish world order"

Serbia to Serbs

B92 = 

According to the information we have obtained so far, **similar graffiti appeared on the buildings housing the Humanitarian Law Center and the RTV B92, as well as on the wall of the Jewish Cemetery in Belgrade.** (HCHRS)

Source: [Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia](#)

Anti-Semitism on the Offensive, Public Announcement, March 22, 2005

 [Read more ...](#)



In August the murder of the Jewish men was launched, and by November of that year most of the men had been killed by German military units.

The turn of the women and children came at the beginning of December 1941, when they were imprisoned in the Sajmište camp. In March 1942 a gas van was brought in, and eight thousand women and children were murdered between March and May.

Courtesy of: Encyclopedia of the Holocaust

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and **Simon Wiesenthal, Museum of Tolerance**

Multimedia Learning Center

[United States Holocaust Memorial Museum](#)

SEE ALSO:

• [Collaboration of D. Mihailovich's Chetniks with the enemy forces of occupation : 1941-1944](#); selected and annotated by Jovan Marjanović, with the collaboration of Mihailo Stanišić.

• [From Fairy Tale to the Holocaust](#) By Ljubica Stefan, Serbia:

Quisling Collaboration with the Occupier during the period of the Third Reich with reference to Genocide against the Jewish people.



"Find out! How's he surviving?"

Anti-Masonic (Anti-Jewish)

Exhibition,

Beograd, 1941-1942

➔ [Mihailovich's commanders with the invader \(from left to right\): 1\) Colonel Lučić, 2\) Major Dongić, formerly of the Yugoslav Army, Četnik commander, cooperater with the Germans and Nedić's men, 3\) Ilija Trifunović-Birčanin, Mihailov's commander for Dalmatia, 4\) Milorad Ljanovski, 5\) Daka Tešanović, Četnik commander, and 6\) Lieutenant Ignjatović.](#)

A German officer is shown by a cross.

Credit:

[United States Holocaust Memorial Museum](#)

courtesy of Muzej Revolucije Narodnosti Jugoslavije

Copyright: Public Domain

Subject Classification: Invasion & Occupation

-- Yugoslavia -- General -- **Nazi**

Collaborators

➔ [German General Major Friedrich Stahl](#)

[stands alongside an Croatian Domobrans \(Homeguard\) officer and Četnik Commander Rade Radić in central Bosnia](#) [Photograph #46717]

Date: Apr 1942 - Jun 1942

Locale: [Bosnia-Hercegovina] Yugoslavia

Credit:

[United States Holocaust Memorial Museum](#)

courtesy of Muzej Revolucije naroda i narodnosti Jugoslavije

Copyright: Public Domain

Subject Classification:

Invasion & Occupation

-- Yugoslavia -- General

-- **Nazi Collaborators**





➡ [A group of Chetniks pose with German soldiers in an unidentified village in Serbia.](#)

[Photograph #46712]

Date: 1941 - 1945;

Locale: [Serbia] Yugoslavia;

Credit:

[United States Holocaust](#)

[Memorial Museum](#)

courtesy of Muzej Revolucije naroda i narodnosti Jugoslavije

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Subject Classification:

Invasion & Occupation

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➡ [OSS Order to US Army Lt. Colonel Robert H. McDowell \(August 15, 1944\)](#)

"You will inform General Mihailovich that your mission is not of political character and does not represent the Government of the United States except for the purposes of collecting and reporting the strategic military and political information for use in the collective effort against the common enemy. You will make it entirely clear to General Mihailovich that you are not authorized to make any political commitment in the name of the United States."

You will impress upon General Mihailovich and his staff officers, however, that the highest Allied authorities are most appreciative of the successful efforts he and his forces have made in making possible the evacuation of American and other Allied air crew members who have been shot down by the enemy over Serbian territory.

Source: [OSS / NARA Documents](#)

(Declassified, Sep. 30, 2004)

➡ [Message by Col. E.C. Huntington Jr. commanding officer of the Independent American Military Mission to Marshal Tito, to Gen. Wm. J. Donovan. \(August 31, 1944\)](#)

Subject: Partisan Intelligence -- Effect of Mihailovich Intelligence Unit.

"1. I objected, originally, to my appointment as a Commanding Officer to the Mission to Tito in the face of a decision to accredit, simultaneously, a mission to Mihailovich. My objections were recorded at the time of our first discussion.

2. This assignment was accepted by me, however, with full knowledge that representatives were to be sent to Mihailovich although upon the understanding that these representatives were to constitute only an Intelligence Unit, and not, in any sense of the word, a "Mission". I expressed misgivings over the arrangement none-the-less.

3. Certain events have now transpired and others are in the making, effecting Mihailovich situation which are having and will continue to have repercussions so far as the work of this Mission is concerned:

a. It is evident that Marshall Tito is definitely more displeased at OSS liaison with Mihailovich than he even indicated in his conversations in Caserta

(See Resume of Conference with Tito, 29. August 1944.)

b. It is equally evident that the British do not think highly of this move.

(See Resume of Conference with Major Alston, 29. August 1944.)

c. It is apparent, furthermore, that the British and Tito are about to engage, jointly, in a series of operations directed against the Germans, but one concomitants of which will be the elimination of Mihailovich as a political factor, at least.

(See Resume of Conference with Major Alston, 29. August 1944.)

4. We are now yet able to determine whether this Mission is to be kept politely immobilized so long as our representation with Mihailovich remains. The remarks of Major Alston on this point are, however significant.

Note: The resume, above mentioned, contains a statement of the Major to the effect that the Partisans are polite but non-cooperative while there was a British Mission with Mihailovich.

5. The situation is presented so that no over-optimistic may be reached at headquarters of the possibilities of this Mission.

6. The memorandum of even date, on the subject of dissemination of Intelligence from Partisan and Mihailovich sources, was prepared in hope that, thereby, apprehensions of the part of Marshall Tito and his staff and, also, on the part of the British may be allayed.

Source: [OSS / NARA Documents](#)

(Declassified, Sep. 30, 2004)



[Serb-American Capt. George Musulin](#)
([БОРЉЕ МУСУЛИН](#), an American of Serbian heritage), in chetnik uniform after he joined Mihailovich's chetniks.

"Beloved Chetniks" ...

"Back at the OSS base in Bari, Italy, Musulin learned of the progress of the war and in particular of the Allied policy in relation to General Mikhailovich. He was shocked to find that his beloved Chetniks were accused of collaborating with the Germans,

against whom he knew they were waging a relentless war. Worse than that, distressed American airmen were being briefed to bail out only in Tito Partisans dominated territory and not in Chetnik areas, because Mikhailovich was said to be turning shot-down Allied airmen over to the Germans. This OSS officer, who had just left the Chetniks and had taken forty Allied airmen with him knew this to be false; but he found himself a weak minority against the all-out support being given Tito and his charges against the Chetniks.

On the other hand, he discovered that both the United States and Great Britain had numerous missions attached to Tito's forces. These missions were receiving all-out military support. Airmen who were forced to bail out in Tito areas were promptly aided by these missions and returned to their Italian bases; whereas with the departure of Musulin's mission from Serbia, there existed no comparable machinery to aid American aircrews forced to bail out in Chetnik zones.

And this knowledge made Musulin fighting mad. American Air Corps boys, he argued, were entitled to rescue wherever they were, regardless of American or British political policy with regard to the Yugoslavian civil war. Furthermore, he knew that Mikhailovich was not turning over airmen to the Germans and to prove it, he would parachute blindly into Serbia!"

Source: [The 461st Liberaider, June 1995; Page 27.](#)

[The Halyard Mission, by Lt. Com. Richard M. Kelly, USNR](#)

[Serb-American Lieutenant Nick](#)



[Lalich](#) ([НИКОЛА ЈАЛИЋ](#), an American of Serbian heritage), with [Draza Mihailovich](#).

Photograph taken in September 1944 when Lalich "**helped** US Army Lt. Col. Robert H. McDowell" who wrote the famous Report to the OSS claiming he "never saw any type of collaboration between Mihailovich and the Germans" and "did notice however how much Draza hated them."



📍 [Photograph taken at Dvori near Bjeljina, September 28 1944; 1\) Draža Mihailovich, 2\) US Army Colonel Robert H. McDowell, 3\) Mustafa Mulalić and a group of Ustashas](#)

Source: [Web Archive - The Trial Of Dragoljub Draza Mihailovic - 1946](#) / ([Mirror web site](#))

In the [Ranger mission](#) US Army Lt. Col. Robert H. McDowell "with the help of Lieutenant Nick Lalich" (НИКОЛА ЈАЛИЋ, an American of Serbian

heritage), gathered intelligence on Nazi troop movements and wrote a report on Draza's Chetniks movement. McDowell wrote that he "never saw any type of collaboration between Mihailovich and the Germans" and "did notice however how much Draza hated them."

Source: [In Memoriam: Draza Mihailovich](#)

According to this photo, McDowell could testify that Draza Mihailovich was in love with Ustashas instead, but there is nothing about that (including this photograph) in McDowell's intelligence report mentioned.



📍 [Italians and Chetniks in Hercegovina photographed before their joint action against the Partisans.](#)

Source: [Chetniks on Intelipedia](#)

⚠️ **On May 13, 2005 this photo was censored, removed from [draza-mihailovic.net](#) and [intelipedia.com](#) web sites**



A photo for a friendship remembrance:
Serb Chetniks with German nazi officers
(Winter 1942)

Photo: Arhiv Srbije, Beograd, Yugoslavia

👉 In this long article, originally published in [Wikipedia](#) self-glorifying Serb Chetniks didn't mention that these Italians (on the photo above) were **italian fascists**. Chetnik collaborationism was mentioned just as "[postwar communist propaganda](#)".

- On May 13, 2005. both articles were not available online; Obviously somebody was once again working hard on additional make-up of the WWII history and Holocaust.
- And indeed, next day, May 14, 2005 I found out that these two shameful photos

👉 [draza-mihailovic.net/IMG/jpg/Chetniksgroup.jpg](#) and [draza-mihailovic.net/IMG/jpg/pris.jpg](#) were removed from **draza-mihailovic.net**.

👉 They also removed this image that they originally found [here at my web site](#) and uploaded to [upload.wikimedia.org](#)

👉 [Mihailovich's commander colonel Bajo Stanisic, Italian Governor of Montenegro Pirzio Biroli and Serb Orthodox Church Bishop Joanikie arriving at the ceremony organized by fascist italian authorities](#)

Source: [Web Archive - The Trial Of Dragoljub-Draza Mihailovic - 1946](#) / ([Mirror web site](#))



👉👉 [Mihailovich's commander Pop Đujić with an italian officer](#)

[An Italian officer in company with Chetniks](#)



Source: [Web Archive - The Trial Of Dragoljub-Draza Mihailovic - 1946](#) / ([Mirror web site](#))

[Chetniks handing over Mileta Okiljević, Partisan whom they have taken prisoner, to the Germans in Montenegro](#) 🇪🇺

Source: draza-mihailovic.net

⚠️ On May 13, 2005 this photo was censored, removed from draza-mihailovic.net

Of course, Partisans were U.S. allies, the anti-fascists, but, well... - who cares!

[Serbia rehabilitates Chetniks with pensions](#)

ISN Security Watch (22/12/04) - Serbian parliament has passed a [law granting pensions to members of the Serbian Chetnik movement](#), the followers of the Serbian king who fled to London just before World War II. Bosnian born Chetnik commander Draza Mihailovich revived the paramilitary units and their trademark long beards to fight the Nazis in World War II, but later changed sides to back the brutal Nazi occupation.

Source: [ISN Security Watch](#)



📄 SEE ALSO:



[History Revised: Executioners Turned Victims](#) ,



By: Slobodanka Ast, May 13, 2005, Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia
[Mihailovic without decoration](#)

Due to protest by Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Legion for Merits that USA President Harry Truman decorated General Dragoljub Draza Mihailovic posthumously with, is not going to be officially presented to Mihailovic's successors on the Day of Victory over fascism. Presentation of the decoration has been *postponed*, but as 'Blic' finds out the date is still unknown.

Source: [Newspaper Blic](#), Beograd, Serbia, and [IDIVIDI Portal](#), Skopje, Macedonia, May 13, 2005

[President of Supreme Court yet another target of anti-semitic media lynch Belgrade, March 14, 2005](#)

The Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia believes that all responsible media people in Serbia must be aware of the barrages of hate speech that were preparing the ground for the wars to be waged in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, that were justifying and inciting these wars, that, along with their colleagues Slavko Curuvija and Milan Pantic, killed thousands and thousands of civilians. The same media bullets have prepared the terrain for Premier Zoran Djindjic's assassination. Nowadays, two years after this tragic loss for Serbia, they continue to mark some possible new targets through spreading overt anti-Semitism.

Ever since October 5, 2000, and particularly after the December 2003 elections when the incumbent government was formed, the public discourse in Serbia has been growing into fierce, anti-Semitic argumentation. The same pattern ties two recent and seemingly different events. The first relates to the well-known and impermissible fact that no domestic official has found it suitable to attend the ceremony to mark the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz that assembled main politicians from all over the world. The second took place just a couple of days ago at the closing of Belgrade's cult film festival, FEST. The audience in the Sava Center applauded at the sentence Hitler had uttered just before his suicide, "The only thing I really succeeded to accomplish was the final solution to the Jewish issue." The Helsinki Committee has repeatedly warned about such chilling tendencies characterizing more and more the Serbian society.


That's why the story occasioned by the election of the President of the Supreme Court, which the Tabloid biweekly announced at its front page in the issue of March 14, 2005, should not be perceived as an isolated incident and an isolated assault at one public figure. It was in one story alone that journalists Jelenko Majkic and Milovan Brkic managed not only to combine all the elements of the most shameful chapter of the history of Serbian journalism, but also to fill the holes missed by the author of the infamous news story "Curuvija Can Finally Welcomes Bombs." Perfidiously underlining Judge Petrovic-Skero's Jewish origin, the two journalists meticulously provided detailed information about her family, published the number of her private phone and home address and – to leave nothing to chance – captioned the house she lives in.

Source: [Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia](#) Press Release, March 16, 2005

[Jews pilloried today - who's the next](#)

Public announcement of eight non-governmental organizations, Belgrade, March 4 2005

It is the eleventh hour for the Serbian public to rouse from the post-October lethargy. Radicalism growingly saturates public and political scenes alike. Both old and new advocates of fascist and anti-Semitic ideologies profusely exploit publishers' policies and the advantages of new technologies. Domestic publishers have taken pains to add to the umpteenth edition of "The Elders of Zion" the "writings" the very ominous titles of which evoke the times of Munich brewpubs. As of recently, "Racial-nationalists of Serbia" have been fueling the racist blight spread by the organizations such as "Obraz," "St. Justin," "Svetozar Miletic" and others.

 The Serbian page of the US-based nazi website – which, apart from carrying anti-Semitic articles, publicized a list of Jews in Serbia – turned out to be an ideal vent for scores racists, anti-Semitists and fascists who have, so far, refrained from manifesting their feelings. Jews in Serbia – apart from having their graveyards desecrated, Holocaust memorials toppled, anti-Semitic graffiti and books stigmatizing them as major culprits for “everything that has befallen us” displayed all over – are now named names and subjected to overt threats. **State authorities remain silent. Serbian intellectuals remain silent. The Serbian Orthodox Church remains silent. Nothing but a meek, verbal reproof breaks the silence from time to time.**

Source: [Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia](#) Press Release, March 4, 2005

[IWPR Balkan Crisis Report](#)

[Anti-Semitism Raises its Head in Serbia](#)


By Dragana Nikolic-Solomon and Ljubisa Ivanovic in Belgrade (BCR No 544, 04-Mar-05)
Though very small in number, Serbia’s Jewish community is being increasingly targeted by an array of ultra-nationalist groups. The slogans hint at a future settling of accounts. "Juden Raus", "Achtung Juden", "Jews out of Serbia" and "Death to Jews and Gipsies", they proclaim, the words providing a chilling echo of the Holocaust that decimated European Jewry more than half a century ago. But few Jews actually see these slogans in Serbia today. Providing ample proof of the claim that anti-Semitism doesn't need Jews to flourish, the latest wave of anti-Semitism in Serbia has broken over a community that is a shadow of its former self.

Source: [IWPR BCR No 544, March 4, 2005](#)



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