



**Kraj logora Jasenovac -
u spomen na sve stradale
i preživjele zatočenike**

(drugo izdanje)

*The end of the Jasenovac camp -
In memory of all surviving and dead prisoners
(second edition)*

Spomen područje Jasenovac, 22. travnja 2012./21. travnja 2013.

Jasenovac Memorial Site, 22 April, 2012./ 21 April 2013.

Posljednji dani logora

Najveći i najzloglasniji logor u sistemu koncentracijskog logora Jasenovac, logor III Cigłana djelovao je neprekidno od sredine studenog 1941. do 22. travnja 1945.

Nakon proboja Srijemskog fronta i partizanskih bombardiranja logora u ožujku i travnju 1945. u kojima su uništeni neki logorski objekti, ustaše su po nalogu Vjekoslava Maksa Luburića odlučile provesti njegovu konačnu likvidaciju. To je podrazumijevalo likvidaciju svih preostalih zatočenika, spaljivanje logorske arhive i uništavanje logorskih objekata.

Od preostalih zatočenika formirane su posebne radne grupe koje su imale zadatak iskopavati i spaljivati leševe ranije ubijenih zatočenika. U Donjoj Gradini postavljena je uskotračna pruga koja je vodila na obalu rijeke Save. Njome se prevezio pepeo spaljenih do obale rijeke u koju se potom bacao.

Transporti zatočenika stizali su u to vrijeme iz Sarajeva i logora Lepoglava koji je likvidiran u ožujku 1945.

Posljednja grupa žena, njih 640, brutalno je likvidirana u predvečerje 21. travnja 1945. Kolona je iz pravca ženskog logora upućena prema drvenim barakama za smještaj muških zatočenika. Uslijedio je niz strojničkih rafala nakon čega su posmrtni ostaci žena spaljeni zajedno sa zgradama.

The last days of the camp

The largest and most notorious camp in the Jasenovac concentration camp system, Camp III Brickyard operated continuously from the mid-November 1941 till 22 April 1945. After the Srijem front breakthrough and Partisan bombing raids on the camp in March and April 1945, which destroyed some of the camp buildings, under the order of Vjekoslav Maks Luburić the Usthas decided to liquidate the camp, which meant the execution of all the remaining prisoners, burning of the camp archives and destruction of the camp buildings.

The remaining prisoners were grouped into special work units and they had to dig up and then burn the bodies of the murdered prisoners. A narrow-gauge railway in Donja Gradina leading to the banks of the Sava River was used to transport the ashes of the victims, which were thrown into the river.

At the time transports of prisoners were coming in from Sarajevo and the Lepoglava camp, which was liquidated in March 1945. The last group of about 640 women was brutally executed on the evening of 21 April, 1945. The column of women was led from the women's camp towards the wooden barracks for male prisoners. Bursts of machine-gun fire followed and the remains of the women were burnt down together with the buildings.



Lančara je bila jedan od objekata koji su uništeni prilikom partizanskih bombardiranja logora III.

Chain workshop was one of the buildings destroyed during the Partisan bombing raids on Camp III.

JUSP Jasenovac, 745:JSV-970/06 FR



Put kojim su žene odvedene na likvidaciju 21. travnja 1945.

The road along which the women were taken for execution on 21 April 1945.

JUSP Jasenovac, 745:JSV-126/05 FR



Katica Grudenić-Šubić

Krapjanske ustaše odvele su je zajedno s majkom Marijom-Marom Grudenić 17. prosinca 1943. u logor Jasenovac i zatočile u tamošnji ženski logor. Hapšenje je uslijedilo nakon što su ustaše saznale da se njihov otac, tj. suprug Petar zvan Petruška nalazi u partizanima. Katica i Marija ubijene su 21. travnja 1945. prilikom likvidacije posljednje grupe žena.

On December 17 1943, Katica and her mother Marija-Mara Grudenić were taken to the Jasenovac camp by the Krapje Usthas and detained in the women's camp. They were arrested after the Usthas found out that their father and husband Petar called Petruška was a Partisan. Katica and Marija were killed on 21 April 1945 with the last group of women prisoners.



Marijan Dragman

(Zagreb, 24. travnja, 1910. – logor Jasenovac, travanj 1945.)
(Zagreb, 24 April 1910 – Jasenovac camp, April 1945)

Bio je poznati alpinist. Prvi se je popeo alpinističkom rutom na Klek, a danas ima i svoju stijenu slobodnog penjanja na Paklenici. Uspeo se je i na Anića Kuk na Velebitu, Julijske i Kamniške Alpe, Mont Blanc... Jedna od ulica na zagrebačkom Jarunu danas nosi njegovo ime. Bio je odličan skijaš i boksač, a bavio se i umjetničkom fotografijom i slikarstvom. Prema ocjeni dr. Bauera, bio je vrstan slikar koji je iza sebe ostavio puno slika većeg i manjeg formata, uglavnom ulja na platnu i crteže. Godine 1944. ustaše su ga uhapsile i zatvorile u zloglasni zatvor na zagrebačkoj Savskoj cesti. Odande je prebačen u ustaški logor Lepoglava te 1945. u logor Jasenovac gdje je živ spaljen prilikom dolaska posljednjih lepoglavskih zatočenika.

He was a well-known alpinist and the first to climb the Klek route. Today there is a free climbing route on Klek named after him. He also climbed Anića Kuk on the Velebit mountain, the Julian and Kamnik Alps, Mont Blanc... One of the streets in the Jarun area in Zagreb carries his name. He was an excellent skier and boxer but he also dabbled in art photography and painting. According to Dr. Bauer, he was an excellent painter who left behind a number of small and large paintings, mostly oil on canvas and drawings. In 1944, the Usthas arrested him and took him to the notorious jail on Savska cesta in Zagreb. He was then transferred to the Lepoglava camp and in 1945 to the Jasenovac concentration camp where he was burnt alive during the arrival of the last Lepoglava inmates.

Proboj iz logora III 22. travnja 1945.

Kolona zatočenica koja je u predvečerje 21. travnja 1945. iz ženskog logora upućena prema drvenim barakama za smještaj muških zatočenika mimoišla se s kolonom u kojoj su se nalazila preostala 1073 muška zatočenika logora. Iz Zapovjedništva logora naređeno je da se muškarci prebace u jednu od zidanih zgrada u sklopu ženskog logora (visoka jednokatnica u kojoj je bila smještena postolarska radionica). Tijekom večeri izdvojeni su i likvidirani svi zatočenici koji su se nalazili na čelu radnih grupa. Panika među zatočenicima bivala je sve veća tako da se tokom noći veliki broj njih objesio. Desetak zatočenika predvođenih Antom Bakotićem odvojilo se u malu prostoriju gdje su dogovorili da se ide u proboj iz logora. Formirane su desetine od najpovjerljivijih zatočenika koje su imale zadatak provaliti vrata i svladati stražare. U kišovito nedjeljno jutro 22. travnja 1945., na Bakotićev poklič „Naprijed drugovi“ oko 600 logoraša provalilo je kroz vrata i pojurilo prema istočnoj kapiji logora. Unakrsna vatra iz okolnih bunkera pokosila je najveći broj zatočenika. Oni koji su se uspjeli probiti nastojali su se domoći obližnje šume ili su pokušali preplivati rijeku Savu i prijeći na desnu obalu rijeke. Oko 470 starih, bolesnih i nemoćnih logoraša koji nisu bili sposobni za to da se goloruki uhvate u koštac s naoružanim ustašama, likvidirani su i minirani zajedno s logorskim objektima. Proboj je preživjelo 89 zatočenika.

Camp III breakout, 22 April 1945

On the evening of 21 April 1945, a column of women led from the women's camp towards the barracks for male prisoners walked past the column of the 1073 remaining male prisoners. The camp command had ordered that all men be moved to one of the brick buildings in the women's camp (a one-storey building where a cobbler's shop was located). That evening leaders of all work units were selected out and executed. An overwhelming feeling of terror spread among the camp inmates so a large number of them hanged themselves overnight. About ten inmates led by Ante Bakotić secluded themselves in a small room and decided to attempt a breakout. They formed groups of ten from the most trustworthy prisoners who had to break down the doors and overpower the guards. On the rainy Sunday morning of 22 April 1945, as Bakotić shouted „Forward comrades,“ around 600 prisoners broke through the door and ran towards the east gate of the camp. Most of the prisoners were killed in the crossfire coming from the surrounding bunkers. Those who managed to break out of the camp tried to reach the nearby woods or to swim to the other side of the Sava. About 470 sick, old or infirm prisoners who were unable to fight barehanded with the armed Ustashas were executed and blown up along with the camp buildings. Only 89 prisoners survived the escape.



Zgrada krojačke i postolarske radionice iz koje je izvršen proboj 22. travnja 1945.

The building housing the tailor's and cobbler's shops where the breakout of prisoners started on 22 April 1945.



Ruševine zgrade iz koje je izvršen proboj, svibanj 1945.

Ruins of the building from which the breakout began, May 1945.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-43/05 FR

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-96/05 FR



Ante Bakotić

(Sinj, 14. lipnja 1921. –
Jasenovac, 22. travnja 1945.)
(Sinj, 14 June 1921 –
Jasenovac, 22 April 1945)

Ante Bakotić rođen je u Sinju u osmeročlanoj obitelji. Osnovnu školu i dva razreda gimnazije završio je u rodnom gradu, ali je iz nerazjašnjenih razloga prekinuo školovanje i započeo s izučavanjem stolarskog zanata. Zbog loših uvjeta rada i fizičkog maltretiranja od strane majstora napustio je naukovanje te se javio na natječaj Vojno-tehničke škole u Kruševcu koju je završio u klasi 1939. i stekao zvanje kemijskog tehničara. Posao je pronašao u vojnoj industriji u Sarajevu gdje ga je zatekao početak Drugog svjetskog rata.

Godine 1939. primljen je u članstvo Komunističke partije Jugoslavije. U siječnju 1942. rad njegove partijske ćelije je otkriven te je prisiljen bježati u rodni Sinj, ali je potjernica iz Sarajeva došla za njim. Nastavio se skrivati i ubrzo otišao u partizane. Već u proljeće 1942. uhapšen je s jednom grupom partizana u dolini Neretve i odveden u Koncentracijski logor Jasenovac.

Bakotić je u noći 21/22. travnja 1945. okupio logorsko partijsko vodstvo i dogovorio detalje proboja. Svaki od članova imao je za zadatak organizirati oko sebe po jednu zatočeničku desetine, dok je Bakotić trebao dati znak za pokret uzvikom „Naprijed drugovi“. Prilikom proboja kroz istočnu kapiju logora pao je pogođen rafalima iz jednog od ustaških bunkera.

Ante Bakotić was born in Sinj into a family of eight. He finished grade school and two years of high school in his hometown but for reasons that remain unclear he left school and became a shoemaker apprentice. Because of poor working conditions and mistreatment by the master shoemaker, he left his apprenticeship and applied to the Military Technical School in Kruševac, from which he graduated as a chemical technician in 1939. He worked in the defense industry in Sarajevo when World War II broke out.

In 1939 he was admitted to the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. In January of 1942, his communist cell was uncovered and he was forced to flee to his hometown of Sinj, but the warrant issued by the Sarajevo authorities followed him. He stayed in hiding and soon joined the Partisans. Before long, he was arrested with a group of Partisans in the Neretva valley in the spring of 1942 and taken to the Jasenovac concentration camp.

On the night of 21 to 22 April 1945, Bakotić gathered the camp's Communist Party leadership and set out the details of the breakout. Each of the members was tasked with organising a group of ten prisoners while Bakotić was supposed to give the signal to start the breakout by shouting „Forward comrades“. Trying to break through the east gate of the camp, he was shot down by a burst of machine-gun fire from one of the Ustasha bunkers.

Preživjeli sudionici proboja iz logora III 22. travnja 1945.

Survivors of Camp III breakout on 22 April 1945

Ješua Abinun
Milivoje Adamović
Živko Adžić
Arse Aleksić
Dragutin Antolčić
Desimir Bajić
Salko Bajrić
Julius Bing
Mirko Bokšić
Antun Dalpont
Slavko Deduš
Savo Delibašić
Miloš Despot
Ranko Drvenica
Jovo Đurić
Josip Erlih
Jakob Finci
Marko Fleischaker
Adolf Friedrich
Srđan Gagić
Jeruham Gaon
Živko Gigović
Mihajlo Gojković
Alija-Aco Grabovac
Ivan Greganić
Walter Grün
Mirko Gužvica
Čedomil Huber
Branko Ilić
Ilija Ivanović
Dragutin Jagar
Jovan Jagodić
Vladimir Jovičić
Stevan Karan
Vladimir Kastner
Rade Kesić
Leon Klein
Dragutin Komlenović
Hajrudin Krajina
Ivan Kulaš
Otto Langfelder
Ivo Ledić
Rafael Levi

Franjo Lucić
Miloš Makijević
Stevan Manula
Mihajlo Marić
Ljubomir Mihajlović
Stevo Miličević
Nikola Miljević
Milutin Mirić
Josip Morgenstern
Šimon Montiljo
Cvetin Nenadović
Stanoje Nešić
Tihomir Nikolić
Savo Petrović
David Pinto
Marko Popović
Ostoja Popović
Radovan Popović
Milenko Potkonjak
Janko Rajaković
Dušan Rajšić
Petar Rakić
Mile Ristić

Dimitrije Romanjek
Jovan Runjaić
Maksim Sablić
Jovo Stjepanović
Risto Stjepanović
Milutin Stojaković
Rajko Stojaković
Eduard Šajer
Nikola Šimatović
Ivan Širanović
Dragutin Škrgatić
Miroslav Trautman
Lazar Velisavljević
Savo Vlakerić
Ljubo Vranješ
Žarko Vučinić
Karlo Weiss
Karlo Zebec
Bazil Zukolo
Dragutin Žiger
Borislav Živković
Jovan Živković
Ivan Žunić



Proboj iz logora IV 22. travnja 1945.

Nekoliko sati nakon proboja iz logora III, započeo je i proboj 167 zatočenika logora IV Kožara koja je bila smještena u samom središtu mjesta Jasenovac. Kad su vidjeli da u logoru III tutnje rafali i eksplozije, kao i da među ustašama vlada panika, predvođeni Stankom Gaćešom i Zahidom Bukurevićem zatočenici su se pokušali probiti iz logora. Organizirali su udarne desetine koje su imale zadatak likvidirati nekoliko ustaških časnika i stražara, nakon čega se najveći dio zatočenika trebao probiti izvan logorske žice. Zatočenici Demajo i braća Moster napravili su u laboratoriju Kožare ampule s otrovom koje su podijeljene zatočenicima u slučaju da dospiju u ruke ustaša.

Zatočenici su se najvećim dijelom uspjeli probiti izvan logorske ograde, no tada su ih čekale najveće poteškoće. Trebalo je protrčati kroz jasenovačke ulice i probiti obruče od bodljikave žice i bunkera kojima je Jasenovac bio opasan. U potjeri po ulicama i poljima oko Jasenovca ubijen je najveći broj zatočenika. Spasila su se samo dvanaestorica.

Camp IV breakout, 22 April 1945

A few hours after the Camp III breakout began, an escape was attempted by 167 prisoners on work detail at the Camp IV Tannery, which was located in the very center of Jasenovac village. When they heard machine gun fire and the thunder of explosions from Camp III, as well as that panic broke out among the Ustasha, the prisoners attempted to break out. Led by Stančo Gaćeša and Zahid Bukurević they organized attack squads tasked to kill several Ustasha officers and guards, so that the largest part of the prisoners could break through the wire fence of the camp. Prisoners Demajo and the Moster brothers made poison ampoules at the Tannery laboratory, which were distributed to the prisoners in case they fell into the hands of the Ustasha.

Most prisoners managed to break through the camp's fence, but then came the biggest challenge. They had to run through the streets of Jasenovac and break through the barbed-wire fences and bunkers that encircled the village. In the chase through the streets and fields around Jasenovac, the majority of the prisoners were killed. Only twelve survived.

Preživjeli sudionici proboja iz logora IV 22. travnja 1945.

Survivors of Camp IV breakout on 22 April 1945

Miroslav Auferber
Egon Berger
Zahid Bukurević
Jossef Grossepais-Gil
Jakob Kabiljo
Stojan Lapčević
Leon Maestro
Erwin Miller
Đurađ Ručnov
Filip Schleifer
Slavko Vasić
Dušan Zec



Handwritten note in Croatian:
Kad su vidjeli da u logoru III tutnje rafali i eksplozije, kao i da među ustašama vlada panika, predvođeni Stankom Gaćešom i Zahidom Bukurevićem zatočenici su se pokušali probiti iz logora. Organizirali su udarne desetine koje su imale zadatak likvidirati nekoliko ustaških časnika i stražara, nakon čega se najveći dio zatočenika trebao probiti izvan logorske žice. Zatočenici Demajo i braća Moster napravili su u laboratoriju Kožare ampule s otrovom koje su podijeljene zatočenicima u slučaju da dospiju u ruke ustaša.

Presječena logorska žica kroz koju se najveći dio preživjelih probio na slobodu.

Cut barbed-wire through which most of the surviving inmates made their way to freedom.

Vlasništvo Zlatka Martona iz Izraela.
Property of Zlatko Marton, Israel.



Logor IV Kožara.
Camp IV Tannery.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-8/05 FR

Povlačenje ustaških jedinica iz Jasenovca

Neposredno nakon proboja ustaše su započele konačno povlačenje iz Jasenovca ostavljajući iza sebe ruševine i zgarišta logorskih objekata. Mještani Jasenovca bili su prisiljeni napustiti svoje domove i zajedno s ustašama povlačiti se prema Sisku i Zagrebu.

Odlazak ustaša nestrpljivo su čekala šestorica zatočenika koji su ostali sakriveni u ruševinama logora. Njihova je odluka bila da se dan uoči proboja sakriju na različitim lokacijama po logoru.

Dvadesetak zatočenika koji su bili raspoređeni na prisilni rad u ustašku bolnicu i tzv. brzi sklop (automehaničarsku radionicu) također je zajedno s ustašama napustilo Jasenovac. Oni su im bili neophodni zbog otklanjanja kvarova na vozilima kojima su se povlačili i liječenja ranjenika i bolesnika koji su prebacivani u pravcu Maribora. Koristeći metež koji je nastao u blizini Zagreba, najveći dio zatočenika tzv. brzog sklopa uspio je pobjeći. Ostatak je zajedno sa zatočenim liječnicima oslobođen na području Slovenije posljednjih dana rata.

Withdrawal of the Ustasha troops from Jasenovac

The final withdrawal of the Ustasha units from Jasenovac started immediately after the prisoner breakout, leaving behind destroyed and charred remains of the camp buildings. The villagers of Jasenovac were forced to leave their homes and retreat together with the Ustashes towards Sisak and Zagreb.

Six inmates hidden in the remnants of the camp were impatiently waiting for the Ustashes to leave. They decided to hide at various locations in the camp one day before the breakout.

About twenty prisoners who were sent as forced labor to the Ustasha hospital and the so-called motorized unit (auto mechanics' workshop) also left Jasenovac together with the Ustashes. They were essential for repairing the vehicles used for the withdrawal and tending to the sick and wounded who were being transferred in the direction of Maribor. Taking advantage of the chaos that ensued near Zagreb, most of the prisoners of the so-called motorized unit managed to escape. The rest was liberated on the Slovenian territory together with the imprisoned doctors during the last days of the war.



U kućama Đure Tivunčića te Nedeljka i Gojka Klincova bila je smještena ustaška bolnica.
Homes of Đuro Tivunčić and Nedeljko and Gojko Klincov housed the Ustasha hospital.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-bb/12 OF



Natpis koji je stajao na pročelju automehaničarske radionice.
Sign on the facade of the auto mechanics' shop.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-1412/07 FR

Preživjeli sudionici proboja iz logora III 22. travnja 1945. koji su se sakrili u ruševinama logora

The surviving participants of the breakout from Camp III on April 22nd, 1945, who had hidden in the ruins of the camp

Veljko Ćirić
Kazimir Grašić
Gojko Grbić
Stjepan Keserović
Vjekoslav Šulc
Jovo Živković

Zatočenici koji su se spasili bijegom u noći uoči proboja

Inmates who saved themselves by escaping on the eve of the breakout

Jakob Atijas
Lazar Jankov

Zatočenici koji su preživjeli povlačenje ustaške bolnice iz Jasenovca

The prisoners who survived the retreat of the Ustasha hospital in Jasenovac

Jakob Danon
Šalom Danon
Zora Faist Radujkov
Giordana Mandić Friedländer
Margita Fürst
Ivo Jonjić
Dragutin Kohn
Rudolf Lipkowitz
Arnold Schön
Pavao Spitzer

Zatočenici koji su preživjeli povlačenje brzog sklopa i ostalih ustaških jedinica iz Jasenovca i logorskih ekonomija u Lonji i Mlaki

The prisoners who survived the retreat of the motorized unit and other Ustasha units from Jasenovac and from the camp farms in Lonja and Mlaka

Leon Altarac
Salamon-Moni Altarac
Jaroslav Černy
Mato Idžojtić
Šabetaj Kamhi

Leon Kohen
Marijan Kovačević
Isidor Levi
Ladislav Lion
Mehmedalija Mandžukić

Ostoja Mijić
Sreto Petrović
Dušan Prelić
Maks Samlaić
Slavko Suša

Zemaljska komisija na prostoru logora

U napušteno mjesto Jasenovac i razoreni logor, 2. svibnja 1945. prvi su ušli borci 4. brigade XXI. srpske udarne divizije Jugoslavenske armije. Njihov zadatak bio je sačuvati sve tragove zločina do dolaska Zemaljske komisije za utvrđivanje zločina okupatora i njihovih pomagača.

Prvi uviđaj o zatečenom stanju u Koncentracijskom logoru Jasenovac - logoru III, u Donjoj Gradini i u Uštici obavila je Okružna komisija za utvrđivanje zločina okupatora i njihovih pomagača iz Nove Gradiške, 11. svibnja 1945.

Anketna komisija Zemaljske komisije Hrvatske za utvrđivanje zločina okupatora i njihovih pomagača došla je u Jasenovac 18. svibnja 1945. Podatke o izgledu, organizaciji rada, svakodnevnom životu i posljednjim danima postojanja logora Komisiji su dali preživjeli zatočenici, sudionici proboja.

Mjesec dana kasnije, 18. lipnja, kada se rijeka Sava povukla u svoje korito, Zemaljska komisija Hrvatske za utvrđivanje zločina okupatora i njihovih pomagača obavila je i treći uviđaj.

State Commision on the grounds of the Jasenovac camp

On May 2 1945, members of the 4th Brigade of the 21st Serbian Division of the Yugoslav Army were first to enter the abandoned village of Jasenovac and destroyed concentration camp. They were tasked with preserving all evidence of crime until the arrival of the State Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and their Collaborators.

The first inspection of the Jasenovac concentration camp - Camp III, Donja Gradina and Uštica was performed by the Regional Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and their Collaborators from Nova Gradiška on 11 May 1945.

The Croatian State Survey Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and their Collaborators came to Jasenovac on 18 May 1945. The survivors of the breakout provided information on what the camp looked like, on organization of work, everyday life and the last days of the camp.

A month later, on 18 June when the River Sava withdrew, the Croatian State Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and their Collaborators performed the third inspection.



Članovi Zemaljske komisije Hrvatske za zločine okupatora i njihovih pomagača prilikom obilaska logora, svibanj 1945.
Members of the State Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and their Collaborators inspect the camp, May 1945.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-155/05 FR



Ruševine jasenovačkog logora, svibanj 1945.
A view of the ruins at the Jasenovac concentration camp, May 1945.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-123/05 FR



Jasenovčanin Pavao Šepović snimljen neposredno po oslobođenju na jednoj od jasenovačkih ulica. Dječak je ranjen prilikom aktiviranja mine koju je pronašao u jednoj od ruševina.
Pavao Šepović from Jasenovac photographed immediately after the liberation on one of the streets in Jasenovac. The boy was wounded when he activated a mine he had found in the village rubble.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-32/05 FR

Oslobađanje logora Stara Gradiška 24. travnja 1945.

Logor Stara Gradiška, drugi logor po veličini i obimu počinjenih zločina u sistemu Koncentracijskog logora Jasenovac predstavljao je kroz cijeli period svoga postojanja simbol stradanja žena i djece u ustaškim logorima.

Likvidacije velikih grupa zatočenika u jesen 1944. označile su početak kraja logora. Oni zatočenici koji nisu likvidirani prebačeni su željezničkim transportima za Lepoglavu ili su bili prisiljeni pješice trčati do tridesetak kilometara udaljenog Jasenovca. U logoru je ostavljeno svega nekoliko desetaka zatočenika koji su bili zadušeni održavati postojeće pogone.

Prilikom borbi za oslobađanje Bosanske Gradiške 23/24.04.1945., ustaška posada logora ubrzano je započela s likvidacijom preostalih zatočenika. Nekolicina zatočenika uspjela se u noći 23/24. travnja prebaciti preko logorskog zida i razbježati po okolnim šumama. Ema Wagner, Rajka Pivčević i Ljubica Đajić sakrile su se iste noći na tavanu jedne od logorskih zgrada, dok su Zijad Midžić, Branko Jeličić i Anton Benički spas pronašli u bunaru koji se nalazio u krugu logora. Zatočenici Ivan Klasić i Fabijan Rukavina su prije napuštanja logora izazvali sabotažu aktiviravši eksploziv na dijelu logorskog zida. To je uzrokovalo bijeg preostalih ustaša tako da su narednog dana partizani neometano ušli u prostor logora.

Liberation of the Stara Gradiška camp on 24 April 1945

The Stara Gradiška camp, second in size and magnitude of the crimes committed within the Jasenovac camp system was a symbol of the suffering of women and children in the Ustasha camps throughout the entire period of its existence.

Executions of large groups of prisoners in the fall of 1944 marked the beginning of the end of the camp. The remaining prisoners were transported by rail to Lepoglava or forced to run to Jasenovac about thirty kilometers away. A few dozen inmates were left there for the maintenance of the camp.

From 23 to 24 April 1945, during the fightings to liberate Bosanska Gradiška, Ustasha troops hurried to execute the remaining prisoners in the camp. On the night of 23 to 24 April, a few of the inmates managed to get over the camp wall and scatter into the nearby woods. On the same night Ema Wagner, Rajka Pivčević and Ljubica Đajić hid in the attic of one of the camp buildings, while Zijad Midžić, Branko Jeličić and Anton Benički found rescue in the well on the camp grounds. Before leaving, the prisoners Ivan Klasić and Fabijan Rukavina committed sabotage by activating explosive device on the part of the camp wall, which sent the remaining Ustashes running and allowed the Partisans to freely enter the premises of the camp on the following day.



Zloglasna Kula bila je simbol stradanja žena i djece u ustaškim logorima.
The infamous Tower was a symbol of the suffering of women and children in the Ustasha camps.

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Glavna kapija logora Stara Gradiška, travanj 1945.
A view of the main gate of the Stara Gradiška camp, April 1945.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-1063/06 FR



Tragovi krvi na stepenicama „K“ nastambe, travanj 1945.
Blood stains on the stairs of the „K“ housing, April 1945.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-391/09 FR

Zatočnici koji su dočekali oslobođenje logora Stara Gradiška 24. travnja 1945.

Inmates who lived to see the liberation of the Stara Gradiška camp on 24 April 1945.

Anton Benički
Eduard Borštnik
Hasan Dolamić
Ljubica Đajić
Imre Goda
Pavle Hevčuk
Branko Jeličić
Ivan Klasić
Josip Lisjak
Ivan Luščan
Zijad Midžić
Vellargarita-Rajka Pivčević
Fabijan Rukavina
Andrija Vrbik
Ema Wagner

Epilog

Iako niti jedan od objekata bivšeg logora III nije ostao sačuvan, stanje zatečeno po ulasku partizanskih jedinica u Jasenovac nije konzervirano i na taj način prezentirano javnosti. Uz dozvolu vlasti, mještani Jasenovca i okolnih mjesta uzimali su ciglu s ruševina logora i koristili je za popravak svojih u ratu porušenih imanja. Dio sačuvanih strojeva rastavljen je i prevezen na različite lokacije. Na tim poslovima radio je i određeni broj zarobljenih njemačkih vojnika koji su najvećim dijelom bili smješteni u objektima jasenovačke šumarije. Na taj je način do 1948. prostor bivšeg logora pretvoren u ledinu koja je s vremenom obrastala u korov i šikaru. Sredinom 50-ih Općinska organizacija SUBNOR-a iz Jasenovca prvi je put obilježila prostor uz pomoć drvenih oznaka s natpisima na mjestima na kojima su se nalazili važniji objekti. Bio je to prvenstveno izraz želje preživjelih logoraša i potomaka žrtava koji su se na mjestu nekadašnjeg logora počeli spontano okupljati. Osnivanje prvog udruženja koje je okupljalo preživjele zatočnike 1958. u Beogradu označilo je početak organizirane borbe za uređenje i izgradnju prikladnog memorijala posvećenog žrtvama jasenovačkih logora. Monumentalni spomenik Cvijet autora Bogdana Bogdanovića dovršen je i svečano otvoren 4. srpnja 1966. Dvije godine kasnije završena je i izgradnja Memorijalnog muzeja, čime je označen početak rada Spomen područja Jasenovac.

Epilogue

Although none of the buildings in Camp III had remained intact, the condition of the camp at the time of the arrival of the Partisan units in Jasenovac was not preserved nor presented to the public in its existing state. With the permission of the authorities, the inhabitants of Jasenovac and the surrounding villages used the bricks to rebuild their homes destroyed in the war. Some operational machinery was disassembled and moved to different locations. A number of captured German soldiers accommodated in the Jasenovac forestry barracks were also put to work on collecting the bricks and clearing the ruins. By 1948 the grounds of the former camp had been turned into a meadow which in time became badly overgrown with weeds and brush. In the mid-1950s the local organization of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War (SUBNOR) from Jasenovac for the first time fenced the grounds of the former camp and marked the original sites of important buildings with wooden signposts. It was above all an expression of wish by the surviving inmates and descendants of the victims who had begun to gather spontaneously on the grounds of the former concentration camp. In 1958 the foundation of the Jasenovac Survivors Association in Belgrade marked the beginning of an organized struggle for clearing the campgrounds and building of an appropriate memorial dedicated to the victims of the Jasenovac camps. The monumental memorial Stone Flower designed by Bogdan Bogdanović was completed and officially unveiled on 4 July 1966. Two years later, the completion of the Memorial Museum marked the opening of the Jasenovac Memorial Site.



Izgled najvećeg jasenovačkog stratišta u Donjoj Gradini, svibanj 1945.

A view of the largest mass execution site within the Jasenovac complex in Donja Gradina, May 1945.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-523/10 FR



Izgled logorskog prostora krajem 50-ih godina prošlog stoljeća.

A view of the campground at the end of the 1950s.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-247/08 FR



Raščišćavanje ruševina logora bivšeg logora III.

Clearing of the ruins of the former Camp III.

JUSP Jasenovac 745:JSV-1602/08 FR



U povodu 68. godišnjice herojskog proboja posljednje grupe jasenovačkih zatočenika, na prijedlog Javne ustanove Spomen-područja Jasenovac, predsjednik Republike Hrvatske prof. dr. sc. Ivo Josipović uručio je odličja (Orden Stjepana Radića) trojici živućih sudionika proboja: gospodi Ješui Abinunu, Iliji Ivanoviću i Bazilu Zukolu.

Javna ustanova Spomen-područje Jasenovac istom prigodom postumno je dodijelila priznanja „Ante Bakotić“ svim ostalim zatočenicima čija su imena navedena u sadržaju ovog kataloga.

For the 68th anniversary of the heroic breakout of the last group of Jasenovac prisoners, following a suggestion by Jasenovac Memorial Site, the president of the Republic of Croatia Prof. Dr. Sc. Ivo Josipović decorated the three living participants in the breakout - Mr Ješua Abinun, Mr Ilija Ivanović and Mr Bazil Zukolo - with the Order of Stjepan Radić.

For the same occasion, Jasenovac Memorial Site gave posthumous “Ante Bakotić” awards to all other prisoners whose names are listed in the contents of this catalogue.

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The exhibition organised for the 67th and 68th anniversary of the breakout of Jasenovac prisoners on April 22nd, 2012/April 21st, 2013.