LICA OTPORA

FACES OF RESISTANCE

Izložba "Lica otpora" završni je dio projekta "Lica otpora političkoj represiji u Europi u 20. stoljeću", koji se bavi poviješću otpora različitim totalitarnim i nedemokratskim režimima, radi jačanja društvenih i individualnih procesa suočavanja s prošlošću i doprinosu izgradnji održivog mira.

Otpor smo definirali kao aktivno, organizirano ili samoinicijativno (vojno, političko, aktivističko-građansko) suprotstavljanje pojedinaca i različitih grupacija ljudi (političkih, nacionalnih, dobnih, spolnih) nedemokratičnosti, te političkom i kulturnom nasilju represivnih režima 20. stoljeća. Iako su oblici otpora različiti, njihov je cilj uvijek isti: borba za pravednije i humanije društvo, za ljudska prava, za zaštitu obespravljenih i dostojanstveni život za sve one kojima je to pravo uskraćeno.

Bezbroj je lica otpora. Neka od njih poznata su lica kulturnih i političkih djelatnika, većina sasvim nepoznata široj društvenoj i kulturnoj javnosti. Ono što ih razlikuje od drugih njihove su vrline: hrabrost i pravednost, sloboda mišljenja i sloboda djelovanja, vrline koje su ih odredile kao aktivne sudionike u procesu donošenja odluka za pružanje otpora, na svjesno kršenje zakona i suprotstavljanje vlasti, bez obzira na posljedice koje iz toga proizlaze.

Izložba vremenski obuhvaća period od 1941. do današnjih dana, u kojem su se do uspostave samostalne Republike Hrvatske (1991. godine) promijenila dva politička sustava: totalitarni ustaški za vrijeme trajanja marionetske Nezavisne Države Hrvatske (1941.-1945.) i socijalistički za vrijeme Federativne Narodne odnosno Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije (1945.-1991.). Sadržajno je fokusirana na osobna iskustva ljudi s područja bivše Jugoslavije, odnosno država sljednica.

Osobna iskustva i sjećanja s informacijama o različitim oblicima ideološki motiviranih zločina zabilježena na video zapisima dio su projekta "Documente - Centra za suočavanje s prošlošću" pod nazivom "Osobna sjećanja na ratove i druge oblike političkog nasija od 1941. do danas". Ona predstavljaju dragocjeni povijesni izvor koji potiče na vlastito promišljanje o vrijednosti i važnosti otpora.

Izložba niti sve zna niti može sve pokazati. Ona je tek autorski odabir pojedinih osoba i pojedinih događaja koji imaju sve atribute onoga što smo definirali kao otpor.

The "Faces of Resistance" exhibition is the final part of the "Faces of Resistance and Opposition to Repression in 20th century Europe" project, which addresses the history of resistance to various totalitarian and undemocratic regimes, with the aim of strengthening social and individual processes of confronting the past and contributing to building a sustainable peace.

We defined resistance as the active, organized or own-initiative (military, political, activist-citizens') confrontation, both by individuals and by various groups of people (political, national, age or gender) to undemocratic phenomena, as well as to the political and cultural violence of the repressive regimes of the 20th century. Although the resistance takes different shapes, their goal is always the same: to fight for a more just and humane society, for human rights, for the protection of the disfranchised and a dignified life for all those who were deprived of this right.

The faces of resistance are innumerable. Some are the well-known faces of cultural and political workers, while the majorityes are entirely unknown to the broader social and cultural public. What differentiates them from others are their virtues: courage and righteousness, freedom of thought and freedom of action, the virtues that set them on the path of active participation in the process of reaching the decision to resist, to consciously break laws and confront the authorities, regardless of the consequences that may arise.

The exhibition encompasses the period from 1941 until today, a period which – before the establishment of the independent and democratic Republic of Croatia in 1991 – has seen the replacement of two political systems: the totalitarian Ustasha regime that lasted the duration of the puppet state Nezavisna Država Hrvatska (Independent State of Croatia) (1941-1945); and the Socialist system of the Federativna Narodna (Federal People's), and Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavija (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) (1945-1991). In terms of subject-matter, it focuses on the personal experiences of people from the areas of former Yugoslavia and its successor states.

The personal experiences and memories, with information on various forms of ideologically motivated crimes, recorded on video, are part of a project by the *Documenta* association, entitled 'Personal memories of wars and other forms of political violence from 1941 until today'. They do not feature here merely as additional material, but represent a precious historic resource that encourage personal reflection on the value and importance of resistance.

The exhibition neither knows all nor can show all. It is merely an author's selection of individual persons and events that possess all the attributes of what we have defined as resistance.

LICA OTPORA

ORGANIZATOR IZLOŽBE
Documenta - Centar za suočavanje s prošlošću, Zagreb

AUTORICA KONCEPCIJE IZLOŽBE
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Marjetka Bedrač
Maja Dubljević

GRAFIČKO OBLIKOVANJE IZLOŽBE
Bestias

REDAKTURA
Srđan Dvornik

LEKTURA I KOREKTURA
Srđan Dvornik

PRIJEVOD
Hana Dvornik

ZA IZDAVAČA
Vesna Teršelič

VIDEO ZAPISI
Eva Akerman, Vesna Bosanac, Stipe Božić, Srđan Dvornik, Slavko Komar, Biserka Momčinović, Ivo Škorić, Vera Winter, zbirka „Osobna sjećanja na ratove i druge oblike političkog nasilja od 1941. godine do danas", *Documenta*, Zagreb, snimila Ana Opalić
Rajko Grlić, snimio Darko Bavoljak
Shyqeri Xhaferi, Trajče Grujovski, Mirovna Akcija Prilep/Tetovo, Makedonija
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MONTAŽA VIDEO ZAPISA
Tanja Minarik

PRIJEVOD VIDEO ZAPISA
Hana Dvornik
Srđan Dvornik
Maja Matas

FOTOGRAFIJE
Hrvatski povijesni muzej, Zagreb (HPM)
JUSP Jasenovac, Jasenovac
Muzej novejše zgodovine, Celje
ARKzin foto arhiva (foto Cerin, Ratko Mavar, N. Koković)
Arhiva „Žene u crnom"
Darko Bavoljak
Jasenko Rasol (Hulahop)
Privatni arhiv obitelji Bavčević
Privatni arhiv Mojce Horvat
"Hrvatska može bolje"
Enis Zebić

PRESNIMKE IZ KNJIGA:
Rhea Ivanuš, Branka Hlevnjak, *Alfred Pal Apeli dr. Vesne Bosanac*, pripremio i uredio Mladen Pavković
Tihomir Ponoš, *Na rubu revolucije*

Projekt se provodi uz podršku Europske unije, Programa „Europa za građane"

23. ožujak – 5. travanj 2017.
kino Europa
Zagreb

23 March – 5 April 2017
Cinema Europa
Zagreb

FACES OF RESISTANCE

47|04 quarantasette | zeroquattro

Udruga Goli otok "Ante Zemljar"

Centar za građansko obrazovanje / Centre for Civic Education

volunteers' centre zagreb

CZKd

МИРОВНА АКЦИЈА AKSIONI PAQËSOR PEACE ACTION

SINAGOGA CENTER JUDOVSKE KULTURNE DEDIŠČINE SINAGOGA MARIBOR

DOCUMENTA CENTAR ZA SUOČAVANJE S PROŠLOŠĆU

Sufinancirala Europska unija u okviru programa "Europa za građane"

NADA DIMIĆ

službenica, antifašistički otpor

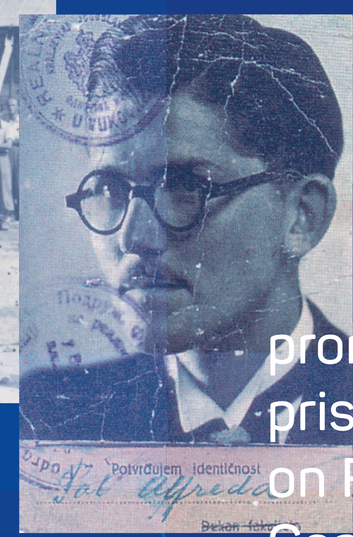
NADA DIMIĆ (Divoselo, kraj Gospića, 6. rujna 1923. – Logor Stara Gradiška, 17. ožujka 1943.). Članica Komunističke partije Jugoslavije od 1940. godine, organizatorica demonstracija, ilegalka u Sisku i Karlovcu. U lipnju 1941. godine jedna od osnivačica i borkinja Prvog sisačkog partizanskog odreda. Sudjeluje u prvim diverzantskim akcijama na pruzi Zagreb-Sisak. Uhapšena je u srpnju 1941. godine i internirana u ustaški zatvor na Savskoj cesti, odakle je uspjela pobjeći i skloniti se na slobodni teritorij. U listopadu iste godine, postala je članica Okružnog komiteta KPH za Karlovac. U prosincu je ponovo uhapšena i nakon mučenja u zagrebačkom zatvoru odvedena na nosilima u logor Staru Gradišku gdje je ubijena 17. ožujka 1942. godine. Imala je tada samo 19 godina. Za narodnu heroinu proglašena je 1951. godine.

employee, antifascist resistance

NADA DIMIĆ (Divoselo, near Gospić, 6 September 1923 – Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 17 March 1943). Member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) from 1940, organiser of demonstrations, illegal activist in Sisak and Karlovac. In June 1941, she became one of the founding members and combatants of the 1st Sisak Partisan Detachment. She was arrested in July 1941 and interned in the Ustasha prison on Savska street, from where she managed to escape, going into hiding in unoccupied territory. In October the same year, she became a member of the Karlovac District committe of the CPY. In December that year she was re-arrested, and, having undergone torture in a Zagreb prison, taken on a stretcher to the Stara Gradiška camp, where she was killed on 17 March 1942. She was aged only 19. She was declared a national hero in 1951.

Rab, rujan 1944. Detalj s osnivanja Rapskog židovskog bataljona
HPM/MRNH-F-11644

Rab, September 1944. Detail from the establishment of the Jewish Rab Battalion
HPM/MRNH-F-11644



Legitimacija Ferijalnog saveza Jugoslavije, 1939.
privatno vlasništvo

Identification card of the Yugoslavian Youth Travel Association, 1939.
private collection

Članovi tehnike AGITPROP-a VII. Banijske divizije, Kačani, 1944. Alfred Pal, treći s lijeva
HPM/MRNH-FR-505

Members of the engineer unit of the 7th Bania detachment AGITPROP unit, Kačani, 1944. Alfred Pal, third left.
HPM/MRNH-FR-505

ALFRED PAL

istaknuti kulturni djelatnik, zatočenik ustaškog logora na Rabu (kao Židov) i komunističkog logora Goli otok (kao navodni staljinist)

ALFRED PAL (Beč, 1920. – Zagreb, 2010.), karikaturist, ilustrator, grafički dizajner i slikar. Nakon očeve smrti 1931. dolazi s bratom živjeti kod očeve sestre Judite u Vukovar (1931). Nakon osnivanja NDH odlazi iz Vukovara na teritorij pod talijanskom kontrolom (Crikvenica) služeći se lažnom propusnicom i iskaznicom Ferijalnog saveza Jugoslavije. U Crikvenici je do studenog 1941. kada ga talijanske vlasti interniraju u logor *Porto Re* u Kraljevici, a zatim u *Campo concentramento per internati civili di guerra* na Rabu. Nakon kapitulacije Italije priključuje se Židovskom rapskom bataljonu, a s prelaskom na oslobođeno područje 23. prosinca 1943. postaje borac treće brigade VII. banijske divizije NOV i POJ. Postaje tehničkim urednikom glasila divizije, a od 1944. karikaturistom ratne redakcije „Vjesnika". Godine 1949. kolege ga prokazuju kao politički nepodobnog. Uhapšen je i bez suđenja odveden na Goli otok. Nakon godinu dana vraća se u Zagreb, da bi 1951. ponovo bio prijavljen. Kako je odbio potpisati suradnju osuđen je na dvije godine Golog otoka. Prkosno je odbio nositi kamen za izgradnju spomenika žrtvama koncentracijskog logora na Rabu, dajući tako do znanja da je bio tamo zatočen s ostalim Židovima.

„Na Golom otoku mi smo bili izvan zakona. Tamo nije vrijedilo nikakvo pravilo: ni međuljudskih odnosa, ni bilo kakvog morala, ni bilo kakve civilizacijske stečevine: bilo je važno poništiti ljudskost. A u logoru su svi lovci na harangu. Svi su providni, transparentni…"

Goli otok
HPM/MRNH FR-5120

prominent cultural worker, prisoner in the Ustasha camp on Rab (as a Jew) and the Communist camp on Goli Otok (as an alleged Stalinist)

ALFRED PAL (Vienna, 1920 – Zagreb, 2010), caricaturist, illustrator, graphic designer and painter. Following his father's death in 1931, he and his brother moved to live with his father's sister Judita in Vukovar (1931). After the founding of the Independent State of Croatia, he left Vukovar for Italian-controlled territory (Crikvenica), using a fake travel permit and Yugoslavian Youth Travel Association card. He was in Crikvenica until November 1941, when the Italian authorities interned him in the *Porto Re* camp in Kraljevica, and later the *Campo concentramento per internati civili di guerra* on Rab. Following the capitulation of Italy, he joined the Jewish Rab Battalion. On 23 December 1943, upon crossing into liberated territory, he became a fighter for the 3rd brigade of the 7th Banija detachment of the People's Liberation Army and the Partisan Detachments of Yugoslavia. He became the technical editor of the Division journal, and in 1944 became a caricaturist for the wartime 'Vjesnik' newspaper. In 1949, his colleagues denounced him as politically unfit. He was arrested and taken without trial to Goli Otok. A year later, he returned to Zagreb, but was reported again in 1951. As he refused to sign a cooperation agreement, he was sentenced to two years on Goli Otok. He defiantly refused to carry rocks to build a monument to the victims of the concentration camp on Rab, thus letting others know that he was imprisoned there along with other Jews.

"On Goli Otok, we were outside the boundaries of the law. No rule applied there: no interpersonal relations, no kind of moral, no achievements of civilisation: it was important to abolish humanity. And in the camp, everybody is spoiling for a fight. Everyone can be seen through, everyone is transparent..."

DIANA BUDISAVLJEVIĆ

domaćica, građanski otpor

housewife, civil resistance

DIANA BUDISAVLJEVIĆ r. Obexer (Innsbruck, Austrija 1891. – 1980.). U Zagreb dolazi 1919. godine sa suprugom dr. Julijem Budisavljevićem, profesorom kirurgije na Medicinskom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Od listopada 1941. godine, zajedno s većim brojem suradnika nastojala je pomoći pravoslavnim ženama i djeci zatočenima u logorima Nezavisne Države Hrvatske kao i osobama koje su u velikim transportima, preko Zagreba, prebacivane na prisilni rad u Njemačku, u akciji, koja je među upućenima bila poznata pod imenom Akcija Diane Budisavljević. Akcija je tijekom rata, a naročito tijekom 1942. godine, po svom opsegu, broju sudionika i broju od preko 7.000 djece izvučene iz ustaških logora prerasla u jednu od najsloženijih i nedvojbeno najhumanijih akcija takve vrste na području NDH i čitave okupirane Europe.

DIANA BUDISAVLJEVIĆ (born Obexer) (Innsbruck, Austria 1891 – 1980). She came to Zagreb in 1919 with her husband, dr. Julije Budisavljević, professor of chirurgy at the Medical Faculty in Zagreb. From October 1941, she and a large number of associates have sought to aid Orthodox women and children imprisoned in ISC camps, as well as people who were being transported en masse via Zagreb to forced labour in Germany. Their action become familiar to those in the know as the Diana Budisavljević's Action. During the war, and especially during 1942, the action became one of the most complex and undoubtedly most humane such actions in the territory of the ISC and the entire occupied Europe, both in its extent, number of participants and the number of children saved from Ustasha camps, that surpassed 7,000.

Djeca u logoru Stara Gradiška pred odlazak za Zagreb, srpanj 1942.
JUSP Jasenovac

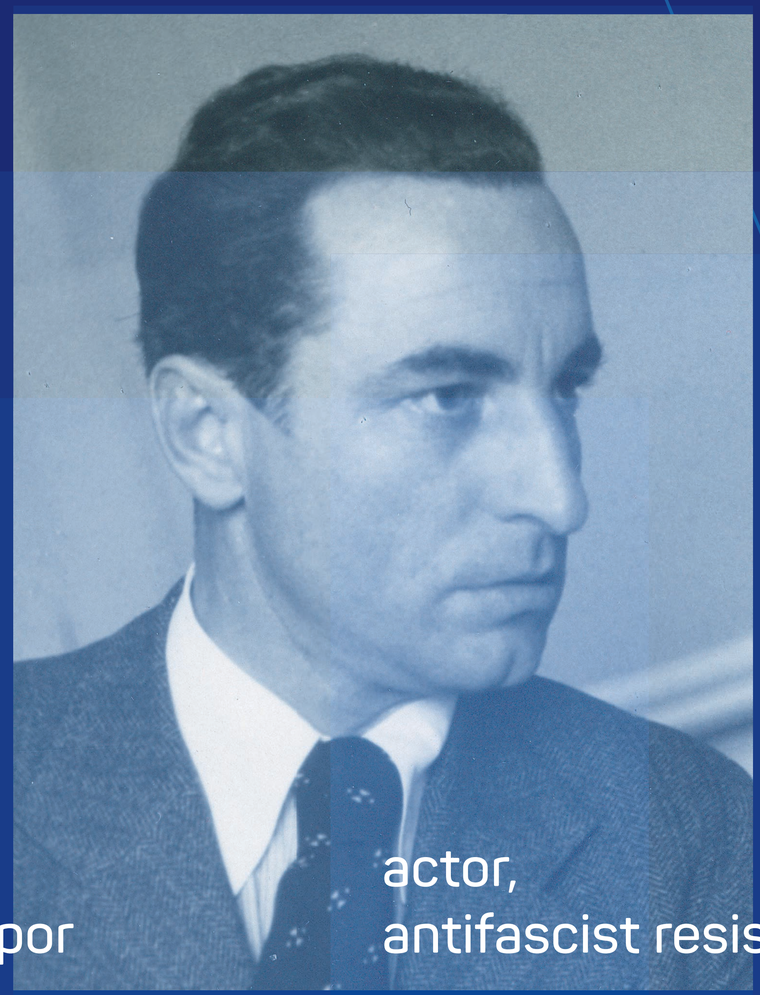
Children in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp before leaving for Zagreb, July 1942.
MS Jasenovac

”Već sam prije u nekoliko navrata razgovarala sa svojim suradnicima, naročito s dr. Vidakovićem, o tome tko treba nastupati kao odgovorni rukovodilac Akcije… No i on i ostali suradnici uvijek su to odlučno odbijali plašeći se da će biti proganjani ako službeno nastupaju. Na taj sam način od početka bila odgovorna za čitavu Akciju, sve se vodilo pod mojim imenom i mojim rizikom. Bilo je razumljivo da se moj muž bojao za mene i sebe i nije bio suglasan s mojim radom. No, željela sam pomoći koliko je to ikako bilo moguće. Budući da nitko nije želio preuzeti rizik, nije mi preostalo drugo no da sama za sve preuzmem odgovornost.”

Dnevnik Diane Budisavljević
1941. – 1945., str. 15.

“I have talked to my collaborators several times already, especially mr. Vidaković, regarding who ought to step forward as the responsible leader of the Action... but both he and the other collaborators firmly rejected this, fearing that they would be persecuted if they were to step forward in an official capacity. Thus, from the very beginning, I was the one responsible for the entire action, everything went under my own name and at my own risk. It was understandable that my husband feared both for me and for himself, and had misgivings about my work. But I wanted to help in any way possible. Since no-one would take on the risk, I had no choice but to shoulder all responsibility myself.”

Diana Budisavljević's Diary
1941–1945, p. 15.



JANKO RAKUŠA

glumac, antifašistički otpor

JANKO RAKUŠA (Mihalovci kod Ormoža, Slovenija, 15. svibnja 1901. – Zagreb, 10. veljače 1945.), kazališni glumac. Od 1934. godine dobiva stalni angažman u Hrvatskom narodnom kazalištu u Zagrebu kao jedan od dramskih prvaka. Kao osvjedočeni antifašist i marksist od prvih dana uspostave NDH postaje aktivist Narodno-oslobodilačkog pokreta. Prvi put uhapšen je 1. travnja 1942. uoči proslave prve obljetnice NDH u kazalištu, a drugo hapšenje dogodilo se na Badnjak 24. prosinca 1944. Zajedno s još 29 talaca obješen je 10. veljače 1945. na stup pored ceste između Remetinca i Savskog mosta.

actor, antifascist resistance

JANKO RAKUŠA (Mihalovci kod Ormoža, Slovenia, 15 May 1901 – Zagreb, 10 February 1945), theatre actor. From 1934, he received a permanent engagement at the Croatian National Theatre, as one of its principal actors. As a proven antifascist and Marxist, he became a People's Liberation Movement activist from the earliest days since the founding of the ISC. He was first arrested on 1 April 1942, on the eve of the celebration of the first anniversary of the ISC at the theatre, while his second arrest followed on Christmas Eve of the 24 December 1944. On 10 April 1945, he and 29 other hostages were hanged from a post on the road between Remetinec prison and the Sava bridge.

NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA
MINISTARSTVO OBRANE
REDARSTVO
Red. Br.: 1318-U / tal.
Predmet: Jerka Rakuša, molba.-

Gđi JERKI RAKUŠ
Z A G R E B
Buconjićeva ul. 23.

Savezno s Vašom molbom poniešenom ovom redarstvu radi donošenja hrane pritvorenika JANKU RAKUŠ priobćuje se, da Vam se molbi ne može udovoljiti iz službenih razloga.-

ZA POGLAVNIKA I ZA DOM SPREMNI !

PO NALOGU ZAPOVJEDNIKA;
Nadstojnika I. odsjeka-u z.
Dopukovnik /Dr. Brženović/

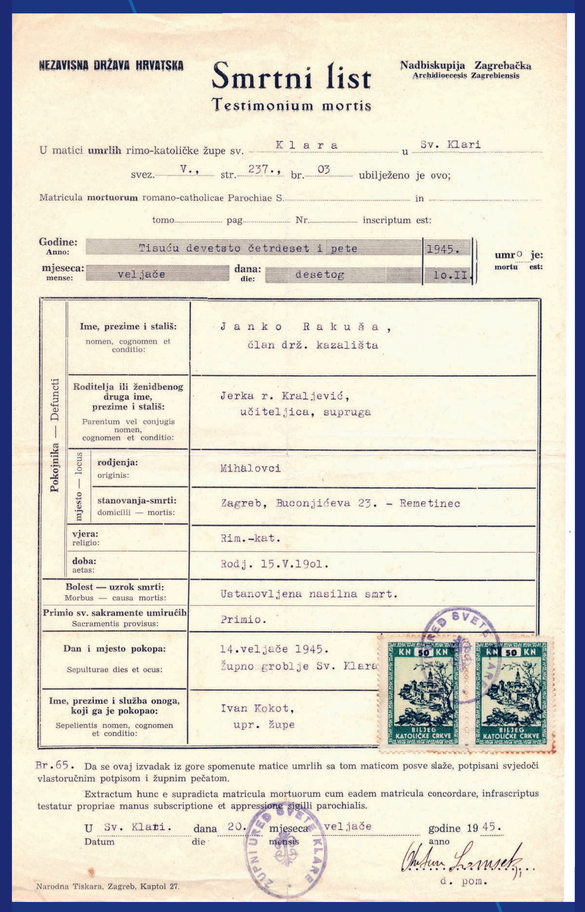
JANKO RAKUŠA
član hrv. nar. kazališta
soba br. 21.
ZAGREB

Pismo iz zatvora
Vlasništvo obitelji Bavčević

Letter from prison
Property of the Bavčević family

Smrtni list
Vlasništvo obitelji Bavčević

Death certificate
Property of the Bavčević family



NEZAVISNA DRŽAVA HRVATSKA

Smrtni list
Testimonium mortis

Nadbiskupija Zagrebačka
Archidioecesis Zagrebiensis

U matici **umrlih** rimo-katoličke župe sv. Klara u Sv. Klari
svez. V., str. 237., br. 03 ubilježeno je ovo;
Matricula **mortuorum** romano-catholicae Parochiae S. ..... in .....
tomo ..... pag ..... Nr. ..... inscriptum est:

Godine: Anno:	Tisuću devetsto četrdeset i pete	1945.	**umro je:** mortu est:
mjeseca: mense: veljače	**dana:** die: desetog	10.II.	

Pokojnika — Defuncti	**Ime, prezime i stališ:** nomen, cognomen et conditio:	Janko Rakuša, član drž. kazališta
	Roditelja ili ženidbenog druga ime, prezime i stališ: Parentum vel conjugis nomen, cognomen et conditio:	Jerka r. Kraljević, učiteljica, supruga
mjesto — locus	**rodjenja:** originis:	Mihalovci
	stanovanja-smrti: domicilii — mortis:	Zagreb, Buconjićeva 23. - Remetinec
	vjera: religio:	Rim.-kat.
	doba: aetas:	Rodj. 15.V.1901.
Bolest — uzrok smrti: Morbus — causa mortis:		Ustanovljena nasilna smrt.
Primio sv. sakramente umirućih Sacramentis provisus:		Primio.
Dan i mjesto pokopa: Sepulturae dies et ocus:		14.veljače 1945. Župno groblje Sv. Klara
Ime, prezime i služba onoga, koji ga je pokopao: Sepelientis nomen, cognomen et conditio:		Ivan Kokot, upr. župe

Br. 65. Da se ovaj izvadak iz gore spomenute matice umrlih sa tom maticom posve slaže, potpisani svjedoči vlastoručnim potpisom i župnim pečatom.

Extractum hunc e supradicta matricula mortuorum cum eadem matricula concordare, infrascriptus testatur propriae manus subscriptione et appressione sigilli parochialis.

U Sv. Klari. dana 20. mjeseca veljače godine 1945.
Datum die mensis anno

d. pom.

Narodna Tiskara, Zagreb, Kaptol 27.

LEPA RADIĆ

učenica, antifašistički otpor

LEPA RADIĆ (Bistrica, 17. prosinca 1925. – Bosanska Krupa, 8. veljače 1943.). Kao šesnaestogodišnja djevojka priključila se jedinicama Narodno-oslobodilačke vojske. Zarobili su je pripadnici 7. SS divizije „Prinz Eugen" u okolici Bosanske Krupe. Obješena 8. veljače 1943. Za narodnu heroinu proglašena 20. prosinca 1951.

„Neki je kapetan iz 7. SS divizije javio SS-Brigadeführeru Augustu Schmidhuberu da je „banditkinja obješena u Bosanskoj Krupi, iskazala neviđeni inat."

schoolgirl, antifascist resistance

LEPA RADIĆ (Bistrica, 17 December 1925 – Bosanska Krupa, 8 February 1943). As a sixteen-year-old girl, she joined the People's Liberation Army corps. She was taken prisoner by members of the 7th SS division, 'Prinz Eugen', in the vicinity of Bosanska Krupa. Hanged on 8 February 1943. Declared a National Hero on 20 December 1951.

"A certain captain from the 7th SS division contacted the SS-Brigadeführer, August Schmidhuber, to tell him that "the woman bandit who was hanged in Bosanska Krupa has displayed unbelievable defiance."

HPM/MRNH-N-11142/1-5

Grafit na zidu kuće: "Samo jedan 101"
Foto: Cerin, ARKzin foto arhiva

Graffiti on a house wall: "Samo jedan 101" ("Only one 101")
Photo: Cerin, ARzin photo archive

DEMONSTRACIJE ZA RADIO 101

Zagreb, 21. studenoga 1996. Trg bana Josipa Jelačića - demonstracije za slobodu javne riječi

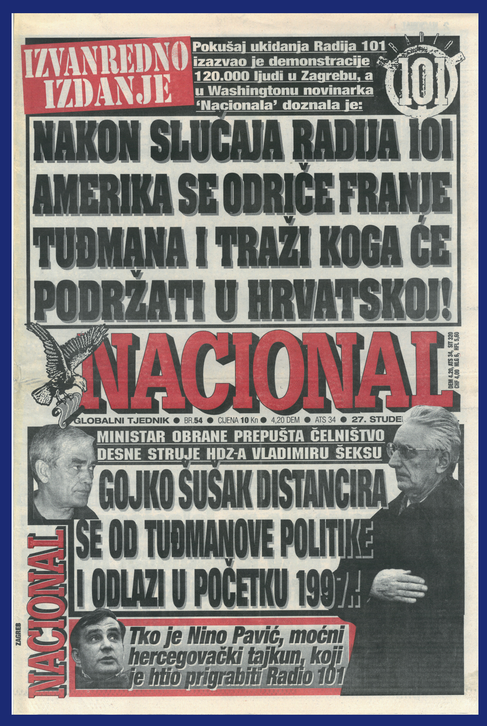
Vijeće za telekomunikacije pod kontrolom tadašnje vlasti (HDZ) odlučilo je 20. studenoga 1996. oduzeti koncesiju za emitiranje Radiju 101, jednom od tadašnjih rijetkih nezavisnih elektroničkih medija koji su se kritički odnosili prema autoritativnom načinu vladanja, medijskoj neslobodi i kršenju ljudskih prava. Usprkos prijetnji da će se prosvjed spriječiti silom, na središnjem zagrebačkom trgu okupilo se preko 100.000 građana Zagreba izražavajući nezadovoljstvo zbog ukidanja koncesija. Tražilo se poništenje odluke i omogućavanje daljnjeg emitiranja "stojedinice". Prosvjed je najavio Ivan Zvonimir Čičak, predsjednik Hrvatskog helsinškog odbora, a podržali su ga mnogi istaknuti kulturni i javni radnici, između ostalih i Peter Galbraith, tadašnji američki veleposlanik u RH. Ivan Jarnjak, tadašnji ministar unutarnjih poslova ubrzo je, zbog neangažiranja policije, smijenjen s dužnosti.
Bile su to najveće hrvatske građanske demonstracije i najveći prosvjed za slobodu medija i javne riječi u novijoj hrvatskoj povijesti. Ishod je bio spješan. "Stojedinici" je ubrzo vraćena koncesija.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN SUPPORT OF RADIO 101

Zagreb, 21 November 1996 Ban Josip Jelačić square – free speech protests

On 20 November 1996, the Telecommunications committee, controlled by the then-administration (HDZ – the Croatian Democratic Union) decided to revoke the broadcasting concession of Radio 101, one of the few independent electronic media at the time that took a critical stance towards the authoritarian rule, lack of media freedoms and human rights violations. Despite the threat that the protest would be prevented by force, more than 100,000 citizens of Zagreb gathered in the central square, expressing their displeasure at the revocation of the concessions. They demanded that the decision be annulled and that the '101' is allowed to continue broadcasting. The protest was announced by Ivan Zvonimir Čičak, president of the Croatian Helsinki Committee, and supported by many prominent cultural and public figures, among them Peter Galbraith, the then-US ambassador to Croatia. The Interior Minister at the time, Ivan Jarnjak was quickly relieved of his duties because he failed to order the police to act against protesters.
These were the largest demonstrations in Croatia, and the largest protest for media freedoms and free speech in recent Croatian history. The outcome was a success. The '101's' concession was soon reinstated.

JUČER U WASHINGTONU
PREDSJEDNIK TUĐMAN POSJETIO HRVATSKO VELEPOSLANSTVO
Predsjednik Tuđman primio je primjerak engleskog prijevoda svoje knjige
STR. 2.
Večernji list
ZAGREBOSMICA
3,50 KUNA
GOD. XI, BR. 11.825
PETAK
ZAGREB, 22. 11. 1996.
HRVATSKI DNEVNIK S NAJVEĆOM NAKLADOM
NEZAVISNE NOVINE
NAKON ŠTO SE RADIO 'GLOBUS 101' ODREKAO DOBIVENE RADIJSKE KONCESIJE
Raspisan novi natječaj za koncesiju u Zagrebu
Potpora sa Trga bana Jelačića
STR. 3.
JASENKO HOURA, VOĐA TRILJAVOG NOĆNOG LETA
Već su me razapeli, čekam čekić i čavle
STR. 32. i 33.
IVANA FILIPOVIĆ VOĐI IZBORA ZA MISS SVIJETA
Bila bih presretna kad bih bila među prvih deset
STR. 23.
ekran
PROKLETATI
VEČERNJAKOVA TEMA: KREDITIRANJE GRAĐANA
KOJA BANKA NUDI POVOLJNIJI KREDIT
● Bankari se natječu u kreditnim ponudama, a od idućeg bi godine krediti mogli biti povoljniji i dugoročniji
STR. 5.


IZVANREDNO IZDANJE
Pokušaj ukidanja Radija 101 izazvao je demonstracije 120.000 ljudi u Zagrebu, a u Washingtonu novinarka 'Nacionala' doznala je:
NAKON SLUČAJA RADIJA 101 AMERIKA SE ODRIČE FRANJE TUĐMANA I TRAŽI KOGA ĆE PODRŽATI U HRVATSKOJ!
NACIONAL
GLOBALNI TJEDNIK ● BR. 54 ● CJENA 10 Kn ● 4,20 DEM ● ATS 34 ● 27. STUDE
MINISTAR OBRANE PREPUŠTA ČELNIŠTVO DESNE STRUJE HDZ-A VLADIMIRU ŠEKSU
GOJKO ŠUŠAK DISTANCIRA SE OD TUĐMANOVE POLITIKE I ODLAZI U POČETKU 1997.!
Tko je Nino Pavić, moćni hercegovački tajkun, koji je htio prigrabiti Radio 101
NACIONAL

RADOVAN IVŠIĆ

otpor ustaškom i komunističkom totalitarizmu

resistance to Ustasha and Communist totalitarianism

RADOVAN IVŠIĆ (Zagreb, 22. lipnja 1921. - Pariz, 25. prosinca 2009.), hrvatski pjesnik, pisac, dramatik, esejist, prevoditelj i nadrealist svjetskoga glasa. Član „Družine mladih", svojevrsnog umjetničkog začetka danas već standardiziranih off kazališta. Najveću slavu stekao je dramom „Kralj Gordogan", te zbirkom pjesama „Crno". Za vrijeme Nezavisne Države Hrvatske, Ante Pavelić osobno je naredio zapljenu njegove prve knjige „Narcis". Njegova drama „Kralj Gordogan" bila je zabranjena u Hrvatskoj pod fašističkom i komunističkom vlašću sve do 1979. godine. Emigrirao iz Hrvatske 1954. godine u Francusku, u kojoj ostaje sve do svoje smrti.

„Od jeseni 1939., kada je već počeo rat u Europi, ali ne i Jugoslaviji, pa sve do jeseni 1948. i prekida sa Staljinom, ali ne i ždanovizmom, to jest za vrijeme tri suštinski različita režima, nekoliko mladića i djevojaka, mada silom prilika često iza zatvorenih vrata, sastajalo se gotovo svaki dan i intenzivno bavilo kazalištem, izvan svih glumačkih škola."

Radovan Ivšić, U nepovrat, opet,
Zagreb 2002.

RADOVAN IVŠIĆ (Zagreb, 22 June 1921 - Paris, 25 December 2009), Croatian poet, writer, dramatist, essayist, translator and surrealist of global renown. Member of the 'Youth company' (Družina mladih), a sort of artistic embryonic form of the kind of off-theatres that have today become standardised. His greatest claim to fame was the play 'King Gordogan' and a collection of poems entitled 'Black'. During the Independent State of Croatia, Ante Pavelić personally ordered that his first book, 'Narcissus', be confiscated. His play, 'King Gordogan', was banned in Croatia under both the Fascist and the Communist rule, until the year 1979. In 1954, he emigrated from Croatia into France, where he remained until his death.

"From Autumn 1939, when the war had already began in Europe, but not yet in Yugoslavia, all the way to Autumn 1948 and the split with Stalin, but not with Zhdanovism, that is, in the course of three substantially different regimes, several young men and women, although, by force of necessity, often behind closed doors, met nearly every day and intensely engaged in theatre, outside any acting school."

Radovan Ivšić, U nepovrat, opet
(Once again, irretrievable), Zagreb 2002

Članovi Družine mladih u stanu Radovana Ivšića, Zagreb, ožujak 1946. Stoje s lijeva na desno: Berislav Brajković, Radovan Ivšić, Ivo Malec, Kosta Spaić, sjede: Miro Modrinić, Vera Valentinčić, Josip Depolo, Renata Šeringer, Vlado Habunek. U pozadini fragment dekora Ede Kovačevića za Maeterlinckovu Tintangilesovu smrt.

Members of the Youth Company in Radovan Ivšić's apartment. Zagreb, March 1946. Pictured from left to right: Berislav Brajković, Radovan Ivšić, Ivo Malec, Kosta Spaić; sitting down are: Miro Modrinić, Vera Valentinčić, Josip Depolo, Renata Šeringer, Vlado Habunek. In the background, a fragment of Edo Kovačević's mise en scene for Maeterlinck's Death of Tintagiles, Zagreb, 1946.

SINIŠA GLAVAŠEVIĆ

kulturni djelatnik, rat za neovisnost

SINIŠA GLAVAŠEVIĆ (Vukovar, 4. studenoga 1960. – 20. studenoga 1991.), novinar, pisac i pjesnik, ratni izvjestitelj i urednik Hrvatskog radija Vukovar. Zadnji izvještaj iz Vukovara Siniša Glavašević je poslao 18. studenoga 1991.:
„Za Kroniku dana javlja Siniša Glavašević:... Slika Vukovara u 22 sata 87. dana ostat će svjedocima ovog vremena zauvijek u sjećanju. Avetinjski prizori nižu se do beskraja, miris paljevine. Pod nogama se osjećaju ostaci trupovlja, građevinskog materijala, stakla, ruševine i jeziva tišina..." Dva dana kasnije, zajedno s tehničarom radija Branimirom Polovinom, odveden je iz vukovarske bolnice na Ovčaru, gdje su obojica ubijeni.

"Odustajem od svih traženja pravde, istine, odustajem od pokušaja da ideale podredim vlastitom životu, odustajem od svega što sam još jučer smatrao nužnim za nekakav dobar početak, ili dobar kraj. Vjerojatno bih odustao i od sebe sama, ali ne mogu. Jer, tko će ostati ako se svi odreknemo sebe i pobjegnemo u svoj strah? Kome ostaviti grad? Tko će mi ga čuvati dok mene ne bude, dok se budem tražio po smetlištima ljudskih duša, dok budem onako sam bez sebe glavinjao, ranjiv i umoran, u vrućici, dok moje oči budu rasle pred osobnim porazom?..."

Siniša Glavašević, "Priča o gradu"

cultural worker, war of independence

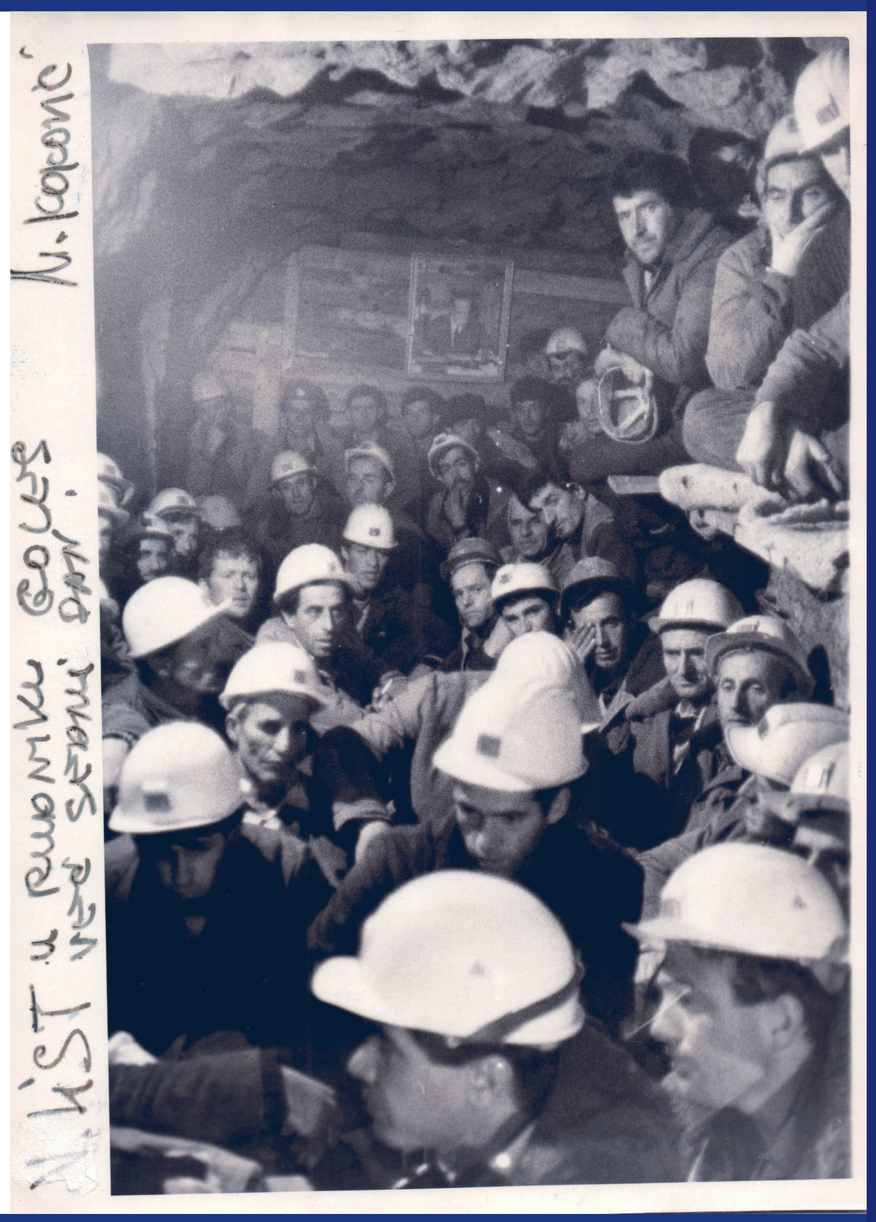
SINIŠA GLAVAŠEVIĆ (Vukovar, 4 November 1960 – 20 November 1991), journalist, author and poet, war correspondent and editor of the Croatian Radio Vukovar. Siniša Glavašević sent his final report from Vukovar on 18 November 1991: "Siniša Glavašević reporting for the Daily chronicle: ... The image of Vukovar at 10 pm of the 87th day will forever remain in the memories of those who have witnessed these times. Endless ghostly scenes follow one after another, the smell of burning. Underfoot, the remains of beams, building materials, glass, ruin are felt, and an eerie silence..." Two days later, along with the radio technician Branimir Polovina, he was taken from the Vukovar hospital to Ovčara, where both were killed.

"I give up on all seeking of justice, of truth, I give up trying to subordinate my ideals to my own life, I give up on all that still yesterday I thought essential for a good beginning, or a good end. I would likely give up on myself, but I cannot. Because who is going to stay behind if we all give up on ourselves and escape into our own fear? To whom to leave the town? Who will safeguard it for me while I am not there, while I seek myself around the rubbish heaps of human souls, while I stagger about, alone without myself, vulnerable and tired, febrile, while my eyes expand at my personal defeat?..."

Siniša Glavašević, 'Story of the city'

U rudniku...
Foto: ARKzin foto arhiva, N. Koković

In the mine...
Photo: ARzin photo archive, N. Koković



ŠTRAJK RUDARA NA KOSOVU

20. do 28. veljače 1989. godine

U rudniku "Stari Trg", jednom od rudnika kompleksa za preradu rude "Trepča", nedaleko Kosovske Mitrovice 20. ožujka 1989. godine započeo je štrajk oko 1.300 rudara i njihovih rukovodilaca. Politički ciljevi štrajka u organizaciji sindikalne podružnice predvođene Burhanom Kavajom bili su: dokinuti suspenziju ustavne autonomije Kosova zajamčene ustavom iz 1974. godine, ostavka novopostavljenih čelnika Kosova, te internacionalizacija problema Kosova u Ujedinjenim narodima. Štrajkače je posjetio i Stipe Šuvar, tadašnji član Predsjedništva SFRJ. Nakon osam dana bez danjeg svijetla, iscrpljeni glađu i nepodnošljivim uvjetima mraka, vrućine i vlage, unatoč jamstvima, organizatori štrajka uhapšeni su i osuđeni na zatvorske kazne. Štrajk je odjeknuo po cijeloj bivšoj Jugoslaviji izazivajući osude Miloševićeve politike. Milan Kučan, predsjednik Saveza komunista Slovenije, izjavio je tih dana da se "U Starom trgu brani avnojevska Jugoslavija."

MINERS' STRIKE ON KOSOVO

20-28 February 1989

On 20 March 1989, in the 'Stari Trg' (Old Square) mine, one of the mines in the Trepče ore refining complex, near Kosovska Mitrovica, around 1,300 miners and their foremen began to strike. The political aims of the strike, organised by a union branch headed by Burhan Kavaj, were the following: to repeal the suspension of Kosovo's constitutional autonomy guaranteed in the 1974 Constitution; the resignation of the newly installed leaders of Kosovo; and the internationalisation of the Kosovo problem before the United Nations. Stipe Šuvar, then-member of the Presidency of the SFRY, was among those who paid a visit to the strikers. After eight days without daylight, exhausted by hunger and unbearable conditions of darkness, heat and humidity, the organisers were arrested despite the guarantees that were given, and sentenced to terms in prison. The strike echoed across the former Yugoslavia, eliciting condemnations of Milošević's policies. Milan Kučan, president of the League of Communists of Slovenia, declared then that "In Stari Trg, the Yugoslavia of AVNOJ is being defended".

Preko 6.000 studenata Prištinskog univerziteta podržalo je rudare
Foto: ARKzin foto arhiva

More than 6,000 students of the Prishtina University expressed their support for the miners.
Photo: ARzin photo archive

U rudniku...
Foto: ARKzin foto arhiva

In the mine...
Photo: ARzin photo archive

Zagreb, svibanj 1994. Trg žrtava fašizma.
S lijeva na desno: Zoran Pusić, Ivan Zvonimir Čičak, Miko Tripalo i Silvije Degen
Foto: ARKzin foto arhiva, Ratko Mavar

Zagreb, May 1994, Square of the Victims of Fascism.
From left to right: Zoran Pusić, Ivan Zvonimir Čičak, Miko Tripalo and Silvije Degen
Photo: ARzin photo archive, Ratko Mavar

TRG ŽRTAVA FAŠIZMA

otpor ideološkoj korekciji imena Trga

Žrtve fašizma izgubile su svoj trg 10. prosinca 1990. U rujnu 1990. Skupština grada Zagreba (HDZ) donijela je odluku o preimenovanju Trga žrtava fašizma u Trg hrvatskih velikana. Veliki broj građana Zagreba izrazio je neslaganje s takvom odlukom, smatrajući da predstavlja devastaciju antifašističke povijesti Zagreba. Upravo na ovom trgu i oko njega u vrijeme NDH nalazili su se glavni ustaški zatvori. Borba za povratak imena trgu pod vodstvom odbora Akcije za Trg žrtava fašizma trajala je sve do 2001. godine, kada je Trgu ponovo vraćeno staro ime. Članovi odbora Akcije za Trg žrtava fašizma bili su Šime Balen, Marko Blažević, Ivan Zvonimir Čičak, Grgo Gamulin, Alija Hodžić, Rada Iveković, Daniel Ivin, Jure Juras, Siniša Maričić, Paolo Magelli, Zoran Pusić, Rudi Supek, Ivan Šiber, Vjaran Zuppa.

Onoga dana kad je objavljena odluka o preimenovanju, objavljen je oglas koji je potpisalo 102 hrvatskih intelektualaca sa zahtjevom za poništenje te odluke. Među inima, potpisali su ga Ozren Žunec, glumac Ivica Vidović, redatelji Snježana Tribuson i Zvonimir Berković, HNS-ova saborska zastupnica Vesna Pusić, slikar Edo Murtić, pisac Ranko Marinković, predsjednik ASH Silvije Degen, povjesničar Ljubo Boban, a pridružili su im se i mnogi nepotpisani, poput Ivana Zvonimira Čička, tada predsjednika HSS-a, koji je podsjetio da su baš na tome mjestu u Drugom svjetskom ratu fašisti pogubili članove te stranke.

Odbor akcije za Trg žrtava fašizma svake godine je 9. svibnja, na Dan pobjede, organizirao prosvjedna okupljanja. Na skupu 9. svibnja 1999. godine protivnici vraćanja imena Trgu fizički su napali i sudionike prosvjeda, među njima i Zorana Pusića i Stipu Mesića. Kada je na sudionike bačen suzavac, intervenirala je i policija.

SQUARE OF THE VICTIMS OF FASCISM

resistance to an ideological change of the name of the Square

Victims of Fascism lost their Zagreb square on 10 December 1990. In September 1990, the City Assembly (with an HDZ majority) decided to change the name of the Square of the Victims of Fascism into Square of the Great Croats. Numerous citizens of Zagreb expressed their disagreement with such decision; in their view, it was a destruction of the anti-fascist history of Zagreb. It was on that square that the main Ustasha prisons were situated. Led by the committee of the Action for the Square of the Victims of Fascism, the struggle to return the name lasted until 2001, when the old name was reinstated. Members of the committee of the Action for the Square of the Victims of Fascism included Šime Balen, Marko Blažević, Ivan Zvonimir Čičak, Grgo Gamulin, Alija Hodžić, Rada Iveković, Daniel Ivin, Jure Juras, Siniša Maričić, Paolo Magelli, Zoran Pusić, Rudi Supek, Ivan Šiber, Vjaran Zuppa.

On the day the decision renaming the Square was published, 102 Croatian intellectuals issued a declaration demanding that the decision be quashed. The signatories included Ozren Žunec, actor Ivica Vidović, film directors Snježana Tribuson and Zvonimir Berković, HNS Member of Parliament Vesna Pusić, painter Edo Murtić, writer Ranko Marinković, president of the ASH party Silvije Degen, historian Ljubo Boban. They were joined by many others who had not signed the declaration, such as Ivan Zvonimir Čičak, who was then the chairman of HSS (the Croatian Framers' Party), who reminded that that was precisely the place where some of the members of the party were executed by the Fascists during World War II.

Odbor akcije za Trg žrtava fašizma svake godine je 9. svibnja, na Dan pobjede, organizirao prosvjedna okupljanja. Na skupu 9. svibnja 1999. godine protivnici vraćanja imena Trgu fizički su napali i sudionike prosvjeda, među njima i Zorana Pusića i Stipu Mesića. Kada je na sudionike bačen suzavac, intervenirala je i policija.

Each year, the Committee of the Action for the Square of the Victims of Fascism organised protest meetings on Victory Day, May 9. In 1999, a group which opposed the return of the Square name physically attacked the participants of the meeting, including Zoran Pusić and Stipe Mesić. The police only intervened when teargas was thrown on the participants.

Isječci iz suvremenog hrvatskog tiska o događajima na tadašnjem Trgu hrvatskih velikana ("Večernji list," "Novi list", "Slobodna Dalmacija")

Press cuttings from Croatian newspapers on the events on the then-Square of the Great Croats ('Večernji list', 'Novi list', 'Slobodna Dalmacija')

VI LIST
ZBOG PREMLAČIVANJA NOVINARA »NOVOG LISTA« PRIJEČEJEM SE OBLAGIO I URED VISOKOG PREDSTAVNIKA U MOSTARU
ZAHTIJEVAMO PROVOĐENJE TEMELJITE ISTRAGE
Rijeka, 10. svibnja 1999.
Broj 16.451 ● Godina LIII
CIJENA 5,00 KUNA

NEREDI NA PROSLAVI DANA EUROPE I DANA POBJEDE U ZAGREBU
NA TRGU ŽRTAVA FAŠIZMA PROLIVENA KRV

zagreb
IDEOLOŠKI OKRŠAJI NA TRGU HRVATSKIH VELIKANA
SUZAVCEM OBILJEŽEN DAN EUROPE
Osudujem nasilje

DAN POBJEDE U središtu grada za vrijeme proslave Dana pobjede nad fašizmom
SKUP ANTIFAŠISTA NA PREKINUT SUZAVCEM,
Policija je privela jedanaest osoba
Aleksandra Novaković (76): Schwartzovi su ljudi počeli bacati kamenje!

ZBOG IMENA TRGA POTUKLI SE ANTIFAŠISTI I ANTIKOMUNISTI
Hrvatska obilježila Dan pobjede nad fašizmom
Pusići ogorčeni
Pusiću nogom izbijen zub

VLADIMIR BAROVIĆ

crnogorski kontraadmiral, rat za neovisnost, otpor agresiji na Hrvatsku

VLADIMIR BAROVIĆ (Banja Luka, 7. studenoga 1939. – Vis, 29. rujna 1991.), crnogorski kontraadmiral. Početkom rata za neovisnost u službi zapovjednika garnizona JNA u Puli, sudjelovao je u pregovorima o odlasku JNA iz grada. Tada je izjavio: "Ovdje neće biti razaranja dok sam ja zapovjednik, a ako ipak budem prisiljen narediti razaranje Pule i Istre, mene tada više neće biti". Tako su pripadnici JNA i JRM-a napustili Pulu, jedan od najvećih garnizona u Hrvatskoj (12.000 vojnika, 79 vojnih objekata, vojnopomorska baza, te vojni aerodrom pokraj grada Pule), gotovo bez ijednog incidenta.

Dana 29. rujna 1991. godine preuzeo je na otoku Visu dužnost načelnika stožera Vojnopomorske oblasti Split. Odbivši naređenje da bombardira primorske gradove u Hrvatskoj isti je dan počinio samoubojstvo pucnjem u sljepoočnicu. Ostavio je oproštajno pismo u kojem je kao razlog svog samoubojstva naveo da se odlučio za smrt, jer mu crnogorska i vojnička čast ne dopuštaju da ratuje protiv bratskog hrvatskog naroda. Pokopan je u Herceg-Novom. Dana 13. srpnja 2016. godine crnogorski predsjednik Filip Vujanović mu je, u povodu Dana državnosti Crne Gore, posmrtno dodijelio Orden za hrabrost.

rear admiral from Montenegro, war of independence, resistance to aggression against Croatia

VLADIMIR BAROVIĆ (Banja Luka, 7 November 1939 – Vis, 29 September 1991), Yugoslav People's Army rear admiral from Montenegro. At the beginning of the war of independence, as commander of the Pula garrison, he participated in negotiations on the YPA leaving the city. He said at the time: "There is going to be no destruction here as long as I am in command; and if I am still forced to order the destruction of Pula and Istria, I shall no longer be there." Thus, almost without incident, the YPA and the Army Navy abandoned Pula, one of the biggest garrisons in Croatia (12,000 soldiers, 79 military facilities, the naval base, and the military airport near Pula).

On 29 September 1991, on the island of Vis, he took up the position of chief of Staff of the military naval district Split. Having refused the order to shell the Croatian coastal cities, he committed suicide that same day, shooting himself in the temple. He left a farewell note, in which he explained that he chose death because his Montenegrin and soldier's honour would not let him wage war against the brotherly Croatian people. He was buried in Herceg-Novi. On 13 July 2016, the President of Montenegro posthumously awarded him the Order for Bravery.

Celje, studeni 1942. Prva s desna
Tončka Čeč.
Muzej novejše zgodovine Celje

Celje, November 1942. First right, Tončka Čeč.
Museum of recent history, Celje

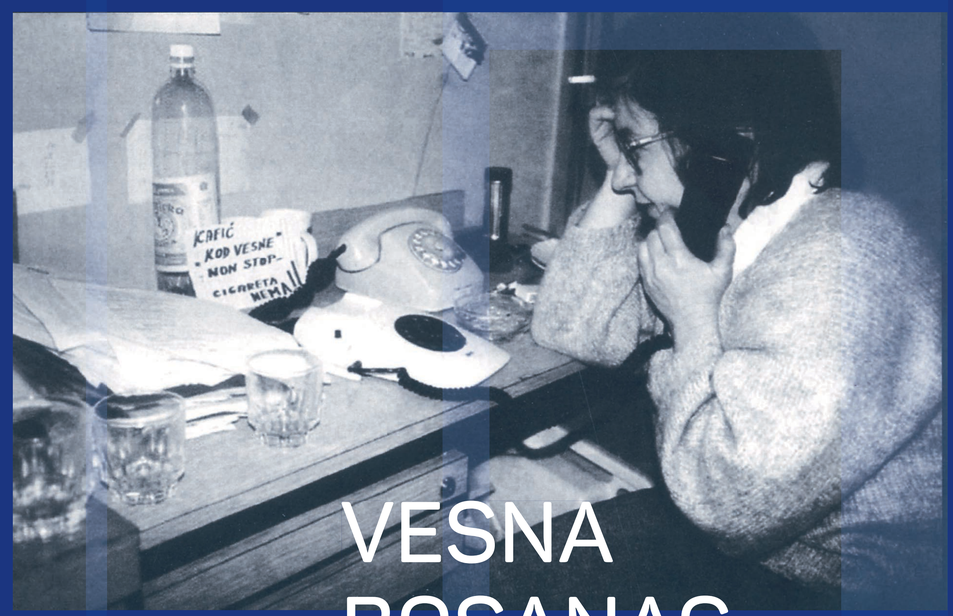
TONČKA ČEČ

službenica, antifašistički otpor, Slovenija

TONČKA ČEČ (Klek, Trbovlje, Slovenija, 6. travnja 1898. – 3. studenog 1943., Auschwitz). U Narodno-oslobodilačkoj borbi od 1941. godine. Sekretar Okružnog komiteta Komunističke partije Slovenije. Uhapšena 28. veljače 1942. godine i internirana u zatvor u Celju. Nakon mučenja Nijemci su je izveli pred zatvor i stavili oko vrata ploču s natpisom: „Ja sam drolja i ubojica Tschetsch Antonia". Iz Celja internirana u Koncentracijski logor Auschwitz, gdje je ubijena u plinskoj komori 3. studenoga 1943. godine. Za narodnu heroinu proglašena 1953. godine.

employee, antifascist resistance, Slovenia

TONČKA ČEČ (Klek, Trbovlje, Slovenia, 6 April 1898 – 3 November 1943, Auschwitz). Participated in the People's Liberation Struggle since 1941. She was secretary of the District Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia. On 28 February 1942, she was arrested and detained in the Celje prison. Having tortured her, the Germans brought her out in front of the prison with a board hanging around her neck, on which it said: "I am Tschetsch Antonia, a whore and a killer". From Celje, she was deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp, where she was murdered in a gas chamber on 3 November 1943. She was declared a national hero in 1953.



Vesna Bosanac u bolnici, Vukovar, 1991.

Vesna Bosanac in hospital, Vukovar, 1991.

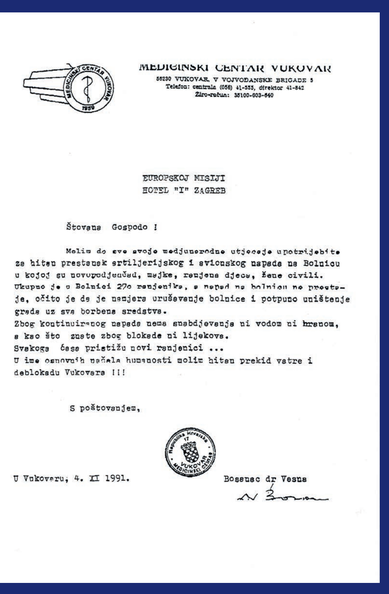
VESNA BOSANAC

liječnica, rat za neovisnost

VESNA BOSANAC (Subotica, 1949. -). Nakon završenog Medicinskog fakulteta zaposlila se u Vukovarskoj bolnici, u kojoj radi i danas. Već na početku rata u Hrvatskoj preuzela je ravnateljstvo u Vukovarskoj bolnici te je u najtežem razdoblju ratnih razaranja grada upravljala bolnicom i organizirala skrb za ranjenike. U vrijeme pada Vukovara, uhapsila ju je JNA i odvela u zatvor. Zatočeništvo koje je trajalo tri tjedna najvećim dijelom provela je u Sremskoj Mitrovici, nakon čega je razmijenjena. Nakon povratka u Hrvatsku intenzivno se angažirala na traganju za nestalim osobama. U Vukovar se vratila živjeti 1997. te je ponovo preuzela ravnateljstvo u bolnici. Svjedočila je na suđenjima za ratne zločine na Haškom sudu, između ostalih Šljivančaninu, Šešelju i Goranu Hadžiću. Apele za pomoć slala je svakodnevno iz Vukovara cijelom svijetu, političarima, organizacijama, ustanovama, liječnicima... samo da prestane ubijanje u Vukovaru. Osim "Liječnika bez granica", nitko nije odgovorio na njene apele.

physician, war of independence

VESNA BOSANAC (Subotica, 1949. -) After graduating from the Faculty of Medicine, she became employed at the Vukovar Hospital, where she still works. At the very beginning of the war in Croatia, she became the director of the hospital; she managed the hospital throughout the most difficult period, when the greatest devastations of war befell the city, organising care for the wounded. When Vukovar fell, she was arrested by the Yugoslav People's Army and sent to a detention centre. Having spent most of her three-week detention in Sremska Mitrovica, she was released as part of a prisoner exchange. After returning to Croatia, she became intensely involved in the search for missing persons. She returned to live in Vukovar in 1997, and again took up the post of director of the hospital. At the war crimes trials before the Hague Tribunal, she testified against Šljivančanin, Šešelj, and Goran Hadžić, among others. Throughout the duration of the siege of Vukovar, every day she sent appeals for help to the entire world, to politicians, organisations, institutions, physicians... Apart from Doctors Without Borders, nobody responded to her appeals.



MEDICINSKI CENTAR VUKOVAR
50120 VUKOVAR, V VOJVODANSKE BRIGADE 5
Telefon: centrala (058) 41-555, direktor 41-642
Žiro-račun: 30100-603-940

EUROPSKOJ MISIJI
HOTEL "I" ZAGREB

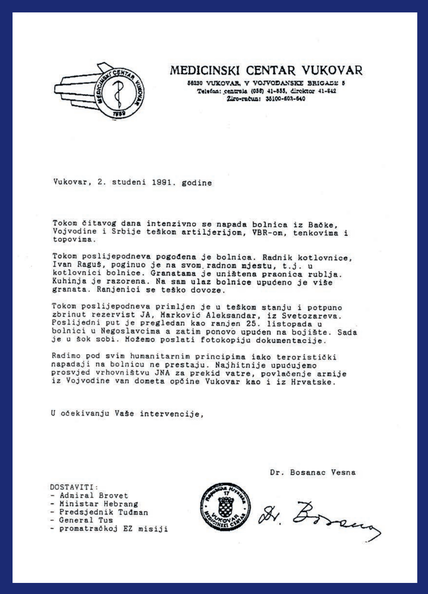
Štovani Gospodo !

Molim do sve svoje međunarodne utjecaje upotrijebite za hitan prestanak artiljerijskog i avionskog napada na Bolnicu u kojoj su novorođenčad, majke, ranjeni djeca, žene civili.
Ukupno je u Bolnici 270 ranjenika, a neće na bolnicu ne prestaje, očito je da je nemjera uništenje bolnice i potpuno uništenje grada uz sve borbene sredstva.
Zbog kontinuiranog napada nema snabdjevanja ni vodom ni hranom, a kao što znate zbog blokade ni lijekova.
Svakoga časa pristižu novi ranjenici ...
U ime osnovnih načela humanosti molim hitan prekid vatre i deblokadu Vukovara !!!

S poštovanjem,

U Vukovaru, 4. XI 1991.

Bosanac dr Vesna



MEDICINSKI CENTAR VUKOVAR
50120 VUKOVAR, V VOJVODANSKE BRIGADE 5
Telefon: centrala (058) 41-555, direktor 41-642
Žiro-račun: 30100-603-940

Vukovar, 2. studeni 1991. godine

Tokom čitavog dana intenzivno se napada bolnica iz Bačke, Vojvodine i Srbije teškom artiljerijom, VBR-om, tenkovima i topovima.

Tokom poslijepodneva pogođena je bolnica. Radnik kotlovnice, Ivan Raguš, poginuo je na svom radnom mjestu, t.j. u kotlovnici bolnice. Granatama je uništena prsonica rublja. Kuhinja je razorena. Na sam ulaz bolnice upućeno je više granata. Ranjenici se teško dovoze.

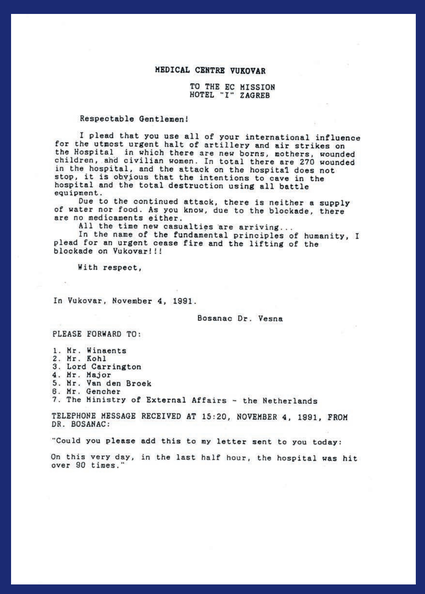
Tokom poslijepodneva priniješ je u teškom stanju i potpuno zbrinut rezervist JA, Marković Aleksandar, iz Svetozareva. Poslijedni put je pregledan kao ranjen 25. listopada u bolnici u Negoslavcima a zatim ponovo upuđen na bojište. Sada je u šok sobi. Možemo poslati fotokopiju dokumentacije.

Radimo pod svim humanitarnim principima iako teroristički napadaji na bolnicu ne prestaju. Najhitnije upućujemo prosvjed vrhovništvu JNA za prekid vatre, povlačenje armije iz Vojvodine van dometa općine Vukovar kao i iz Hrvatske.

U očekivanju Vaše intervencije,

Dr. Bosanac Vesna

DOSTAVITI:
- Admiral Brovet
- Ministar Hebrang
- Predsjednik Tuđman
- General Tus
- promatračkoj EZ misiji



MEDICAL CENTRE VUKOVAR

TO THE EC MISSION
HOTEL "I" ZAGREB

Respectable Gentlemen!

I plead that you use all of your international influence for the utmost urgent halt of artillery and air strikes on the Hospital in which there are new borns, mothers, wounded children, and civilian women. In total there are 270 wounded in the hospital, and the attack on the hospital does not stop, it is obvious that the intentions to cave in the hospital and the total destruction using all battle equipment.

Due to the continued attack, there is neither a supply of water nor food. As you know, due to the blockade, there are no medicaments either.

All the time new casualties are arriving...

In the name of the fundamental principles of humanity, I plead for an urgent cease fire and the lifting of the blockade on Vukovar!!!

With respect,

In Vukovar, November 4, 1991.

Bosanac Dr. Vesna

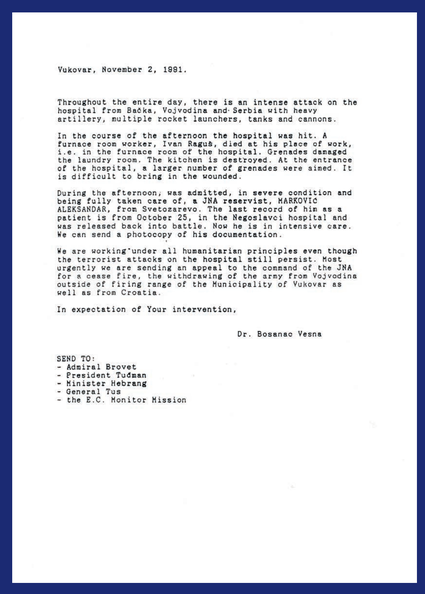
PLEASE FORWARD TO:

1. Mr. Winsents
2. Mr. Kohl
3. Lord Carrington
4. Mr. Major
5. Mr. Van den Broek
6. Mr. Genscher
7. The Ministry of External Affairs - the Netherlands

TELEPHONE MESSAGE RECEIVED AT 15:20, NOVEMBER 4, 1991, FROM DR. BOSANAC:

"Could you please add this to my letter sent to you today:

On this very day, in the last half hour, the hospital was hit over 80 times."



Vukovar, November 2, 1991.

Throughout the entire day, there is an intense attack on the hospital from Bačka, Vojvodina and Serbia with heavy artillery, multiple rocket launchers, tanks and cannons.

In the course of the afternoon the hospital was hit. A furnace room worker, Ivan Raguš, died at his place of work, i.e. in the furnace room of the hospital. Grenades damaged the laundry room. The kitchen is destroyed. At the entrance of the hospital, a larger number of grenades were aimed. It is difficult to bring in the wounded.

During the afternoon, was admitted, in severe condition and being fully taken care of, a JNA reservist, MARKOVIC ALEKSANDAR, from Svetozarevo. The last record of him as a patient is from October 25, in the Negoslavci hospital and was released back into battle. Now he is in intensive care. We can send a photocopy of his documentation.

We are working under all humanitarian principles even though the terrorist attacks on the hospital still persist. Most urgently we are sending an appeal to the command of the JNA for a cease fire, the withdrawing of the army from Vojvodina outside of firing range of the Municipality of Vukovar as well as from Croatia.

In expectation of Your intervention,

Dr. Bosanac Vesna

SEND TO:
- Admiral Brovet
- President Tuđman
- Minister Hebrang
- General Tus
- the E.C. Monitor Mission

Apeli za pomoć dr. Vesne Bosanac

Appeals for help

Trenutak prije vješanja Stjepana Filipovića. Niz fotografija s vješanja snimila je Slobodanka Vasić, šesnaestogodišnja djevojka. Filipović je bio obješen oko 10 sati, a već u 14 sati prve fotografije su se pojavile u izlogu fotografske radnje "Foto Milka" u Valjevu. U 17 sati više ih nije bilo. Zaplijenjene su kao i svi negativi.

A moment before Stjepan Filipović is hanged. A series of photos of the hanging taken by Slobodanka Vasić, a 16 year old woman. Filipović was hanged around 10 o'clock, and the first photos were displayed in the 'Foto Milka' shop window in Valjevo as early as 2 pm. By 5 pm they disappeared. They were confiscated, together with the negatives.

STJEPAN FILIPOVIĆ

radnik, antifašistički otpor

STJEPAN FILIPOVIĆ (Opuzen, Bosna i Hercegovina, 27. siječnja 1916. – Valjevo, 22. svibnja 1942.), radnik, član Komunističke partije. Sudionik brojnih demonstracija i štrajkova u predratnoj Jugoslaviji, u Kragujevcu, gdje je živio s obitelji. Sudionik Narodno-oslobodilačkog rata od 1941. godine. Zarobljen je kao komandant Tamnavsko-kolubarskog partizanskog odreda 24. veljače 1942. i interniran u zatvor u Valjevu. Unatoč višemjesečnom mučenju, te fizičkom i psihičkom maltretiranju, nije nikoga odao. Neposredno pred smaknuće uzviknuo je: "Živjeli komunisti, živjela radnička borba..." Za narodnog heroja proglašen je 1949. godine.

worker, antifascist resistance

STJEPAN FILIPOVIĆ (Opuzen, Bosnia-Hercegovina, 27 January 1916 – Valjevo, 22 May 1942), worker, member of the Communist Party. Participant of many protests and strikes in Yugoslavia before the war, in Kragujevac, where he lived with his family. Participant of the People's Liberation War since 1941. On 24 February 1942, he was captured as the commander of the Tamnava-Kolubara partisan detachment and detained in the Valjevo prison. Despite several months of torture and physical and psychological maltreatment, he never betrayed anybody. Just before his execution, he yelled "Long live the Communists, long live the workers' struggle..." He was declared a national hero in 1949.

Foto: Zasebni arhiv Mojce Horvat

Photo: Private archive of Mojca Horvat

ROBERT KUKOVEC

partizanski kirurg, antifašistički otpor, Slovenija

ROBERT KUKOVEC (Innsbruck, 17. prosinca 1910. - Ljubno ob Savinji, travanj 1945.), kirurg i organizator partizanskog saniteta. U početku okupacije pridružio se Osvobodilnoj fronti, a 1943. Narodnooslobodilačkoj vojsci. Bio je među prvim partizanskim kirurzima u Dolenjskoj, a kasnije je radio u partizanskim bolnicama u Lici i bio je kirurg 6. korpusa NOV i partizanskih odreda Jugoslavije u Slavoniji. Od jeseni 1944. bio je glavni kirurg 4. operativne zone u Štajerskoj, gdje je radio u partizanskoj bolnici Celje/Mrzle vode. Nijemci su ga uhvatili sredinom travnja 1945.Premda su ga teško mučili, nije odao partizansku bolnicu. Nakon povlačenja Nijemaca domaći stanovnici Ljubnog našli su tijelo Roberta Kukovca s potpuno razbijenom glavom.

Samo nekoliko dana prije zarobljavanja Robert Kukovec je u svoj dnevnik zapisao:

> *"Nada koja se toliko puta rasplamsala a onda se opet tužno gasila i nestajala. Neka riječ, vijest, veseo pogled; i svatko od nas još jednom sretno raspaljuje nadu, zablista mu novi plamen, svijet se opet pokaže u drukčijim, ljepšim bojama. I opet smo uvjereni: Slobodo, doživjet ćemo da te vidimo!"*

surgeon with the Partisans, antifascist resistance, Slovenia

ROBERT KUKOVEC (Innsbruck, 17 December 1910 – Ljubno ob Savinji, April 1945), surgeon and organizer of the Partisans' sanitation corps. At the beginning of the occupation, he joined the Liberation Front, and in 1943, the National Liberation Army. He was among the first Partisan surgeons in Dolenjska region, and later he worked in Partisan hospitals in Lika and as a surgeon to the 6th Corps of the NOV and the Partisan Yugoslavian detachments in Slavonia. From autumn 1944, he was the main surgeon of the 4th Operational Zone in Štajerska, where he worked at the Partisan hospital Celje/Mrzle Vode. He was captured by the Germans in mid April of 1945. Despite being severely tortured, he did not reveal the whereabouts of the Partisan hospital. After the withdrawal of the Germans, the locals from Ljubno found Robert Kukovec's body, his head completely crushed.

Just a few days before his capture, Robert Kukovec wrote in his diary:

> *"The hope that has so many times flared up, only to be sadly extinguished and fade again. A word, some news, a joyful look; and each one of us gladly kindles a hope in his heart once more, a new flame shines upon him, the world is again shown in other, more beautiful colours. One more time we are convinced: Freedom, we will live to see you!"*

Ekshumirano tijelo Roberta Kukovca, Ljubno na Savinji, Slovenija
Foto: Zasebni arhiv Mojce Horvat

Exhumed body of Robert Kukovec, Ljubno na Savinji, Slovenia
photo: Private archive of Mojca Horvat

Priredila: Marjetka Bedrač,
Center judovske kulturne dediščine Sinagoga Maribor

prepared by: Marjetka Bedrač,
Centre of Jewish Cultural Heritage, Maribor Sinagogue

ŽENE U CRNOM

ženska feminističko-antimilitarna mirovna organizacija u Beogradu

"Uvek neposlušne ratu, nacionalizmu, militarizmu..."

Od svoga osnivanja u listopadu 1991. godine, "Žene u crnom" organizirale su u Beogradu i drugim gradovima Srbije, Crne Gore i Bosne i Hercegovine preko 1.000 protesta, performansa, marševa i edukativnih radionica, kao oblika nenasilnog otpora, radi suočavanja Srbije s ratnom prošlošću za vrijeme velikosrpske agresije.

"Žene u crnom" uličnim se aktivizmom bore protiv rata, negiranja počinjenih ratnih zločina, nacionalizma, militarizma i neofašizma, a za mir, nenasilje, demilitarizaciju, pravednu globalizaciju, ženska i sva druga ljudska prava, za kažnjavanje svih ratnih zločinaca i odavanje počasti svim žrtvama ratnih sukoba na području bivše Jugoslavije.

WOMAN IN BLACK

women's feminist-antimilitarist peace organisation in Belgrade

"Always disobedient in the face of war, nationalism, militarism..."

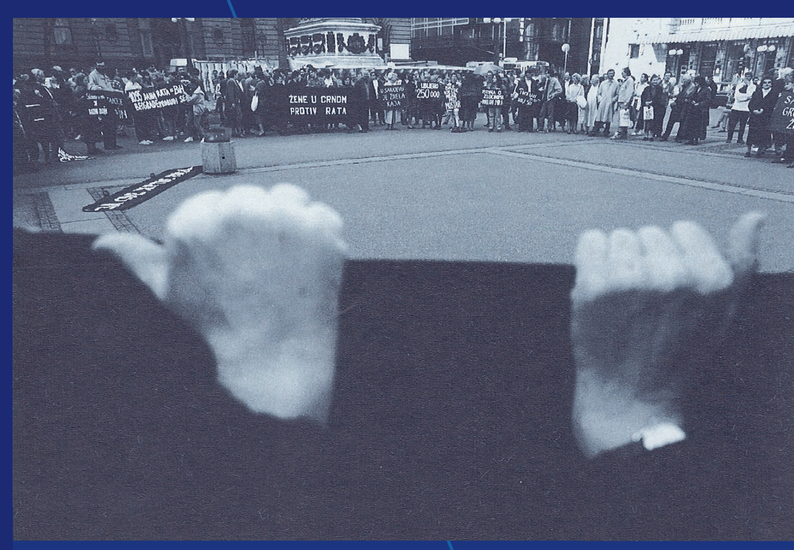
Since their founding in October 1991, "Women in Black" have organised, in Belgrade and other cities in Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina, over 1,000 protests, performances, marches and educational workshops, as well as forms of non-violent resistance, with the aim of confronting Serbia with its belligerent past of the aggression in the name of a Greater Serbia. Through their street activism, the 'Women in Black' have stood against war, against denial of the war crimes committed, against nationalism, militarism and neo-Fascism, and in favour of peace, non-violence, demilitarisation, just globalisation, women's and all other human rights, for bringing all war criminals to justice and paying respect to all victims of military conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

Perfomance "Crni flor",
Beograd, 1992.
Foto: "Žene u crnom", Beograd

Perfomance: "Black armband",
Belgrade, 1992.
Photo: "Black armband", Belgrade

Performance "Krug", Novi Sad, 1994.
Foto: "Žene u crnom", Beograd

Performance: "Circle", Novi Sad, 1994.
Photo: "Black armband", Belgrade



Beograd, Trg Republike, 1995.
Foto: "Žene u crnom", Beograd

Belgrade, Republic Square, 1995.
Photo: "Black armband", Belgrade

Novi Beograd,
2. lipnja 1968.
Sukob studenata i milicije

New Belgrade,
2 June 1968.
Clash between the students and the police

Novi Beograd,
3. lipnja 1968.
Pokušaj proboja studenata prema grada spriječila je milicija

New Belgrade,
3 June 1968.
Students' attempted breakthrough towards the city is halted by the police.

Beograd, lipanj 1968.
Izlazak studenata iz zgrade Univerziteta, kroz prozor...

Belgrade, June 1968.
Students leaving the University building, through the window...

STUDENTSKI BUNT
lipanj 1968., Srbija

Studentski pokret 1968. u Beogradu bio je potaknut sličnim studentskim gibanjima u Europi i Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama, ali s drugim motivima i ciljevima. Početkom lipnja 1968. došlo je do sukoba milicije i studenata u Novom Beogradu, nedaleko Radničkog univerziteta. Kao odgovor na ovo nasilje masovna povorka studenata namjeravala je 3. lipnja iz Novog Beograda krenuti prema središtu grada. Milicija je dobila naredbu da studenti ni po koju cijenu ne smiju proći. Nakon žestokog okršaja s milicijom, u kojem je bilo više ranjenih, studenti su se povukli ostavljajući za sobom dijelove odjeće i obuće. Već slijedeći dan u zgradi Rektorata u Beogradu donijeta je odluka o općem štrajku Univerziteta, prekidu predavanja i ispita. Za vrijeme štrajka koji je trajao sedam dana sve fakultete je blokirala milicija, a ulaz i izlaz bili su dozvoljeni jedino uz predočenje indeksa. Studentski bunt su podržali mnogi istaknuti kulturni radnici, kao i neki sveučilišni profesori poput Dragoljuba Mićunovića. Studenti su se bunili protiv socijalnih nejednakosti ("Crvene buržoazije"), nezaposlenosti, birokracije i stanja na Univerzitetu. Studenti su prekinuli štrajk nakon što im se preko TV ekrana obratio osobno Josip Broz Tito. Vođe "studentske revolucije" Vladimir Mijanović, Sonja Liht i Đorđije Vuković bili su izbačeni s fakulteta uz oduzimanje putovnica.

STUDENTS' REVOLT
June 1968, Serbia

The students' movement of 1968 in Belgrade was inspired by similar stirrings among students in Europe and the United States of America, but its motives and aims were different. At the beginning of June 1968, a clash between the police and students broke out in New Belgrade, near the Workers' University. As a response to the violence, a students' march was intended to head out from New Belgrade towards the city centre on 3 June. The police had received orders that the students should on no account be allowed to pass. After a ferocious skirmish with the police that left several people wounded, the students retreated, leaving behind them pieces of clothing and footwear. The very next day, in the University administration building, it was decided that the University would go on general strike, suspending lectures and exams. During the strike that lasted seven days, the police blockaded all faculties, while entry and exit were only allowed to those who could present their matriculation books. Many prominent cultural workers supported the students' revolt, as have certain university professors, such as Dragoljub Mićunović. The students rebelled against social inequality (the "Red bourgeoisie"), unemployment, bureaucracy and the state of affairs at the University. The students brought a halt to their strike when Josip Broz Tito personally addressed them through the TV screen. Leaders of the "students' revolt", Vladimir Mijanović, Sonja Liht and Đorđije Vuković were expelled from the university and their passports confiscated.

STUDENTSKI BUNT
1968., Hrvatska

Studentski pokret u Zagrebu započeo je dijelom kao oblik podrške beogradskim studentima a dijelom kao samostalni studentski pokret. Prosvjedni zborovi održavani su na fakultetima među kojima je prednjačio Filozofski fakultet u Zagrebu, gdje je u središtu bila skupina oko časopisa Praxis. Središnji skup održan je u Studentskom centru. Studenti su se bunili protiv socijalnih nejednakosti i partijskog monopola, protiv nezaposlenosti, "novog kapitalizma" i njegove "nove crvene buržoazije", a zagovarali integralno samoupravljanje, liberalizaciju političkog života i veća studentska prava. Bio je to prvi otvoreni nastup studenata mimo partijskih foruma kojim su javno izrazili svoje mišljenje.
Časopis Praxis počeo je izlaziti 1964. godine, a utemeljili su zagrebački sveučilišni profesori, zastupnici nedogmatskog marksizma (Gajo Petrović, Rudi Supek, Danko Grlić, Milan Kangrga, Predrag Vranicki...), kojima su se pridružili profesori iz Beograda i drugih centara. Bili su povezani s teoretičarima i "novom ljevicom" na Zapadu.

STUDENTS' REVOLT
1968, Croatia

The students' movement in Zagreb started partly as a form of support for the students in Belgrade, and partly as an independent students' movement. Protest meetings were held at faculties, principally the Philosophy Faculty in Zagreb, where the group gathered around the Praxis journal was central. The main gathering took place in the Student Centre. The students rebelled against social inequality and party monopoly, against unemployment, the "new capitalism" and its new "red bourgeoisie", and advocated integral self-management, the liberalisation of political life and greater students' rights. This was the first time students have openly stepped forward beyond the bounds of party fora, publicly expressing their opinions.
The 'Praxis' journal began publication in 1964, and was founded by university professors from Zagreb who advocated non-dogmatic Marxism (Gajo Petrović, Rudi Supek, Danko Grlić, Milan Kangrga, Predrag Vranicki...), joined by professors from Belgrade and other university centres. They were affiliated with theorists and the 'New Left' in the West.

Zagreb, lipanj 1968. Ispred Studentskog centra

Zagreb, June 1968. In front of the Student Centre.

HRVATSKO PROLJEĆE
ili Maspok (masovni pokret) 1971.

Zagreb, 7. svibnja 1971. Miting na Trgu Republike (današnji Trg bana Josipa Jelačića). Za govornicom Savka Dabčević Kučar, tadašnja predsjednica Centralnog komiteta Saveza komunista Hrvatske

Zagreb, 7 May 1971. Public meeting at the Square of the Republic (today's Ban Jelačić Square). Savka Dabčević Kučar, then-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, at the speaking platform.

Drniš, 25. srpnja 1971. Za govornicom Miko Tripalo, član Izvršnog biroa Predsjedništva Saveza komunista Jugoslavije i Predsjedništva SFRJ

Drniš, 25 July 1971. Miko Tripalo, member of the Executive Bureau of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the SFRY presidency at the speaking platform.

Hrvatsko proljeće, nazvano po uzoru na Praško proljeće (u početku nazivano i "masovni pokret" – Maspok) započelo je zahtjevima republičkog komunističkog vodstva za veću decentralizaciju, protiv unitarističkog modela države, a za preobražaj gospodarskog sustava i ograničenu liberalizaciju društveno-političkog života. Kadrovske promjene u Savezu komunista Hrvatske, pa i Jugoslavije bitne za Hrvatsko proljeće počele su već sredinom 60-tih godina 20. stoljeća, kada Mika Tripalo, Savka Dabčević Kučar, Pero Pirker, Dragutin Haramija i Srećko Bijelić dobivaju visoke funkcije u partijskom i državnom aparatu. Novi, "mlađi" partijski kadar (komunistički reformisti i jugoslavenski federalisti) zalagao se za političke i privredne reforme i autonomnost Hrvatske u okviru jugoslavenske federacije (bez protivljenja socijalizmu i Jugoslaviji). Takvo zalaganje donijelo im je popularnost u velikom dijelu hrvatskog stanovništva, ali po cijenu porasta nacionalizma. Na masovnim zborovima koji se organiziraju po cijeloj Hrvatskoj prvi put se javno i otvoreno, uz prisustvo medija raspravljalo o društveno-političkoj situaciji u zemlji. Jedna od najvažnijih tema, osim ekonomskih (raspolaganje devizama na razini republika, a ne federacije; politika "čistih računa") i ustavnopravnih (paritetno odlučivanje u SFRJ), bilo je pitanje nacionalne ravnopravnosti.

U kasnu jesen 1971. izborom Ivana Zvonimira Čička za studenta-prorektora studentski bunt (pokret) dobio je jasne obrise, a u sva studentska i omladinska vodstva, umjesto onih vjernih SKH, dolaze izrazito nacionalno orijentirane osobe (Dražen Budiša, Ivan Vrkić, Ante Paradžik, Ferdo Bušić...). Na masovnim mitinzima tražili su uspostavljanje Hrvatskog sveučilišta, promjene u jugoslavenskom i hrvatskom ustavu koje bi poboljšale položaj Hrvatske u Jugoslaviji, decentalizaciju, promjene u deviznom sustavu... Pokret je kulminirao studentskim štrajkom, zbog kojeg je rukovodstvo SK optuženo da mu se nacionalizam oteo kontroli.

Obračun s liberalnim snagama unutar SKJ započeo je na sjednici u Karađorđevu (prosinac 1971.) Ostavke su dali svi državni, stranački i gospodarski rukovodioci koji su bili na strani pokreta. Vodeći dužnosnici Matice hrvatske (koja je uskoro prisilno raspuštena) i Saveza studenata uhapšeni su tijekom prosinca i siječnja 1972. i osuđeni na višegodišnje kazne zatvora. Brojna glasila pokreta su zabranjena, a njihovi urednici i novinari udaljeni s dužnosti. Istu sudbinu doživjeli su i neki sveučilišni i srednjoškolski profesori.

CROATIAN SPRING
or Maspok (mass movement) 1971

The Croatian Spring, named after the Prague spring (it had initially also been known as 'Maspok'), began with demands by the Communist leadership of the Republic for greater decentralisation, against the unitarian model of the state, and in favour of transforming the economy and a limited liberalisation of social and political life. Changes in personnel within the League of Communists of Croatia, and even the Yugoslavian League, that had a substantial bearing on the Croatian Spring had already begun in mid-60s, when Mika Tripalo, Savka Dabčević Kučar, Pero Pirker, Dragutin Haramija and Srećko Bijelić assumed high-ranking functions in the party and state apparatus. This new, 'younger' party cadres (Communist reformers and Yugoslavian federalists) advocated political and economic reforms, as well as Croatian autonomy within the framework of the Yugoslavian federation (without opposing Socialism and Yugoslavia itself). Such a stand brought them great popularity in a large section of the Croatian populace, but at the price of increasing nationalism. At mass assemblies that were organised around Croatia, the social and political situation in the country was for the first time discussed openly and in public, in the presence of the media. One of the most important matters under discussion, apart from economic (granting the Republics, rather than the Federation, control over foreign currency reserves; the 'clean accounts' policy) and constitutional issues (parity in decision-making in the SFRY), was the question of national equality.

In late autumn 1971, the election of Ivan Zvornimir Čičak as student prorector gave the students' revolt (movement) clear contours, while all positions in student and youth leaderships, were taken by persons of an expressly national bent (Dražen Budiša, Ivan Vrkić, Ante Paradžik, Ferdo Bušić...), in place of those loyal to the LCC. At mass meetings, they demanded the establishment of a Croatian university; changes to the Yugoslavian and Croatian Constitution that would improve Croatia's position in Yugoslavia; decentralisation; changes to the foreign currency system... The movement culminated in a student strike, due to which the LC leadership was accused of letting the nationalism get out of control.

The showdown with the liberal faction of the LCC began at the Karađorđevo meeting (December 1971). All state, party and economic leaders of Croatia who sided with the movement tendered their resignations. During December 1971 and January 1972, the leading officials of Matica Hrvatska [organisation for the promotion of Croatian national and cultural identity] (which was forcibly dissolved soon after) and the Student Alliance were arrested and handed long-term prison sentences. Numerous publications affiliated to the movement were banned, their editors and journalists removed from their jobs. The same happened to certain university and secondary school professors.

Trg bana Josipa Jelačića, Zagreb, 1. lipnja 2016.
Foto: Enis Zebić

Ban Josip Jelačić Square, Zagreb, 1 June 2016
Photo: Enis Zebić

Trg bana Josipa Jelačića, Zagreb, 1. lipnja 2016.
Foto: Darko Bavoljak

Ban Jelačić Square, Zagreb, 1 June 2016
Photo: Darko Bavoljak

„HRVATSKA MOŽE BOLJE“

prosvjed podrške za cjelovitu kurikularnu reformu, Zagreb, 1. lipnja 2016.

Prosvjed podrške cjelovitoj kurikularnoj reformi pod nazivom „Hrvatska može bolje“ održan je 1. lipnja 2016. na centralnom zagrebačkom trgu, te istovremeno u mnogim gradovima Hrvatske, pa i inozemstva. Pretpostavlja se da je toga dana na ulice izašlo oko 40.000 ljudi. U zahtjevima upućenim Vladi i Saboru tražilo se nastavak reforme školstva bez pritisaka, intervencija i cenzura, osiguranje materijalnih sredstava za njenu daljnju provedbu, te iskazalo podršku ekspertnoj radnoj skupini i njenom voditelju Borisu Jokiću. Prema nekim političkim analitičarima kurikularna reforma je bila tek povod za iskazivanje nezadovoljstva izazvanih politikom tadašnje vlade i općom situacijom u zemlji.

“CROATIA CAN DO BETTER”

protest in support of the comprehensive curricular reform, Zagreb, 1 June 2016

On 1 June 2016, a protest in support of the comprehensive curricular reform was held at the central square of Zagreb, as well as, simultaneously, many other cities in Croatia, and even abroad. It is assumed that around 40,000 people took to the streets that day. The demands addressed to the Government and Parliament requested that the reform to the school system be continued without pressure, interventions and censorship, securing material resources needed for its continued implementation, and expressed support for the expert work group and its head, Boris Jokić. According to some political analysts, the curricular reform was merely a motive for expressing dissatisfaction with the policies of the government and the overall situation in the country.

Trg bana Josipa Jelačića, Zagreb, 1. lipnja 2016.
Foto: Darko Bavoljak

Ban Jelačić Square, Zagreb, 1 June 2016
Photo: Darko Bavoljak

EVA AKERMAN

(Varaždin, 1923. -). Potječe iz židovske obitelji iz Varaždina. Na dan kad su Nijemci ušli u Jugoslaviju, 6. travnja 1941. otac Eve Akerman počinio je samoubojstvo. U ljeto 1941. ustaše su je s članovima uže obitelji odvele u sabirni logor na Zagrebačkom zboru (velesajmu) na Savskoj cesti (danas Studentski centar). Nakon nekoliko dana provedenih u Francuskom paviljonu Zagrebačkog zbora stočnim vagonima prebačeni su u kaznionicu u Gospiću. U kolovozu 1941., nakon dolaska Talijana u Gospić, uspijeva pobjeći u Dalmaciju, gdje se i udala. Muške članove obitelji koji su ostali u Gospiću ustaše su odvele u logor Jasenovac, gdje su ubijeni, a majka i baka su odvedene u Koncentracijski logor Auschwitz u Poljskoj, odakle se nisu vratile. Godine 1943. internirana je zajedno s mužem u talijanski logor Kampor na otoku Rabu. Nakon kapitulacije Italije u rujnu 1943. logor Kampor je zatvoren, a Eva Akerman odlazi u partizane. U Zagrebu je završila studij farmacije. Danas živi u staračkom domu u Zagrebu i bavi se slikarstvom i glazbom.

(Varaždin, 1923-) From a Jewish family from Varaždin. On 6 April 1941, the day the Germans entered Yugoslavia, Eva Akerman's father committed suicide. In the summer of 1941, she was taken along with members of her inner family by the Ustashe to a concentration camp in Zagrebački Zbor (Zagreb fair), on Savska street (today's Students' centre). Having spent several days in the French Pavilion of Zagrebački Zbor, they were transported in cattle wagons to the Gospić penitentiary unit. In August 1941, after the Italians arrived to Gospić, she managed to escape to Dalmatia, where she married. The men from her family who stayed behind in Gospić were taken by the Ustashe to the Jasenovac camp, where they were killed, while her mother and grandmother were taken to the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland, from whence they did not return. In 1943, she was interned together with her husband in the Italian camp of Kampor, on the island of Rab. After Italy capitulated in September 1943, the Kampor camp was closed, and Eva Akerman went on to join the Partisans. She completed her pharmacy studies in Zagreb. Today, she lives in a nursing home, and pursues her interests in painting and music.

VESNA BOSANAC

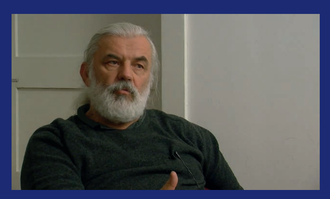
(Subotica, 1949. -). Nakon završenog Medicinskog fakulteta u zaposlila se u Vukovarskoj bolnici u kojoj radi i danas. Već na početku rata u Hrvatskoj preuzela je ravnateljstvo u Vukovarskoj bolnici te je u najtežem razdoblju ratnih razaranja grada upravljala bolnicom i organizirala skrb za ranjenike. U vrijeme pada Vukovara, uhapšena je od strane JNA i odvedena u zatvor. Zatočeništvo koje je trajalo tri tjedna najvećim dijelom provela je u Srijemskoj Mitrovici, nakon čega je razmijenjena. Nakon povratka u Hrvatsku intenzivno se angažirala oko traganja za nestalim osobama. U Vukovar se vratila živjeti 1997. te je ponovno preuzela ravnateljstvo u bolnici. Svjedočila je na suđenjima za ratne zločine na Haškom sudu, između ostalih Šljivančaninu, Šešelju i Goranu Hadžiću. Apele za pomoć slala je svakodnevno iz Vukovara cijelom svijetu, političarima, organizacijama, ustanovana, liječnicima... samo da prestane ubijanje u Vukovaru. Osim "Liječnika bez granica" nitko nije odgovorio na njene apele.

(Subotica, 1949. -) After graduating from the Faculty of Medicine, she became employed at the Vukovar Hospital, where she still works. At the very beginning of the war in Croatia, she became the director of the hospital; she managed the hospital throughout the period, when the greatest devastations of war befell the city, organising care for the wounded. When Vukovar fell, she was arrested by the Yugoslav People's Army and sent to a detention centre. Having spent most of her three-week detention in Sremska Mitrovica, she was part of a prisoner exchange. After returning to Croatia, she became intensely involved in the search for missing persons. She returned to live in Vukovar in 1997, and again took up the post of director of the hospital. At the war crimes trials before the Hague Tribunal, she testified against Šljivančanin, Šešelj, and Goran Hadžić, among others. Throughout the duration of the siege of Vukovar, every day she sent appeals for help to the entire world, to politicians, organisations, institutions, physicians... Apart from Doctors Without Borders, nobody responded to her appeals.

STIPE BOŽIĆ

(Zavojane, 1951.-). Obitelj mu je tijekom Drugoga svjetskog rata sudjelovala u partizanskom pokretu te su neki od bližih srodnika i stradali kao partizani. Baka s majčine strane umrla je u izbjeglištvu u El Shattu, u Egiptu. U razdoblju socijalističke Jugoslavije počeo se baviti alpinizmom te je bio jedan od najuspješnijih hrvatskih alpinista. Između ostalog, bio je član i ekspedicija koje su se popele na najviši vrh Himalaje, Mount Everest. Budući da je dobro poznavao planine u Hrvatskoj, posebice na području dinarskog kraja, početkom rata za neovisnost u Hrvatskoj uključio se, usprkos tomu što je po opredjeljenju pacifist, u vojne akcije. Istovremeno, od 1991. radi na HRT-u, prvo kao montažer, a poslije i kao snimatelj. Osim područja oko Dinare, bio je i na južnom bojištu, oko Dubrovnika. Godine 1992. bio je ranjen u jednoj od vojnih akcija te se nakon toga nije više aktivno uključivao u vojne akcije. Autor je mnogih putopisnih reportaža i dokumentarnih filmova i emisija.

(Zavojane, 1951-) During World War II, his family participated in the Partisan movement, and some of his closest relatives were killed as Partisans. His maternal grandmother died a refugee in El Shatt in Egypt. During the period of Socialist Yugoslavia, he took up mountain climbing, becoming one of Croatia's most successful climbers. Among other things, he was a member of expeditions that scaled Mount Everest, the highest summit of the Himalayas. Since he had a good knowledge of the Croatian mountains, especially in the Dinaric region, he took part in military actions at the onset of the war of independence in Croatia, in spite of his declared pacifism. At the same time, he worked at the Croatian Radio-television, first as video editor, and later as cameraman. Beside the Dinara region, he was also present at the southern front, around Dubrovnik. In 1992, he was wounded in one of the military operations, after which he took no further active part in military engagements. He is the author of many travelogues as well as documentary films and TV programmes.



SRĐAN DVORNIK

(Šibenik, 1953. -), po zanimanju je profesor filozofije i sociologije i magistar politologije. Već na studiju u Zagrebu politički se angažirao u okviru Saveza studenata Filozofskog fakulteta. Sudjelovao je u osnivanju Udruženja za jugoslavensku demokratsku inicijativu, a potom i u osnivanju Antiratne kampanje u okviru koje je posebno bio angažiran na pitanjima vezanim uz prigovor savjesti i deložacije. Početkom 90-ih bio je zaposlen kao urednik u izdavaštvu, da bi 1994. počeo raditi kao poslovni direktor u Institutu otvoreno društvo. Od 1999. do 2004. radio je u fondaciji Heinrich Böll, a potom u Hrvatskom helsinškom odboru. Nakon odlaska iz HHO-a, 2008. godine počinje raditi kao prevoditelj i neovisni konzultant. Kroz čitavo vrijeme vidljiv je njegov angažman usmjeren ka demokratizaciji društva i zaštiti ljudskih prava.

(Šibenik, 1953-) A professor of philosophy and sociology by vocation, with an M.A. in political science. During his studies in Zagreb, he was already politically active within the Philosophy Faculty Students' Association. He co-founded the Association for a Yugoslav Democratic Initiative, and subsequently also the Antiwar Campaign, within whose framework he was especially engaged on issues related to conscientious objection and forced evictions. In early '90s, he worked as an editor in publishing, and in 1994 started to work as managing director of the Open Society Institute. From 1999 until 2004, he worked at the Heinrich Böll Foundation, and later at the Croatian Helsinki Committee. After leaving the CHC in 2008, he began to work as a freelance translator and independent consultant. Throughout this time, his engagement has been evident, focussing on the democratization of the society and protecting human rights.

RAJKO GRLIĆ

(Zagreb, 1947. -), filmski režiser i scenarist. Potječe iz obitelji intelektualaca koji su bili angažirani u Narodno-oslobodilačkom otporu (NOP). Nakon rata otac i majka su mu bili zatočenici Golog otoka. Po povratku iz zatočeništva obitelj je živjela u teškim životnim okolnostima. Otac, Danko Grlić, društveno je rehabilitiran 1959. godine kada je na poziv Miroslava Krleže počeo raditi u Jugoslavenskom leksikografskom zavodu.Danko Grlić bio je hrvatski marksistički filozof, pripadnik praxisove škole mišljenja i profesor na Zagrebačkom sveučilištu. Majka, Eva Grlić, potječe iz židovske obitelji, koja je tijekom NDH bila proganjana te je veći dio njezine obitelji stradao u Holocaustu. S majkom je sudjelovala u NOP-u. U vrijeme Rezolucije Informbiroa, 50.-e godine zatočena je kao politička zatvorenica na Golom otoku gdje je provela tri godine. Rajko Grlić odrastao je u obiteljskom okruženju koje je zagovaralo lijeve ideje, te se obitelj u odnosu na službenu politiku SFRJ, često nalazila u opoziciji. Nakon raspada Jugoslavije, uslijed prijetnji i neprihvaćanja društvenih struktura koje su došle na vlast u Hrvatskoj, sa obitelji je napustio zemlju. Otad živi u Americi.

Rajko Grlić (Zagreb, 1947 -). He comes from a family of intellectuals who were members of the People's Liberation Movement (NOP). After the war his father and mother were detained in the Goli Otok prison. After their release, the family lived in hard conditions. Danko Grlić, Rajko's father, was rehabilitated in 1959, when Miroslav Krleža invited him to take a job in the Yugoslav Lexicographical Institute. Danko Grlić was a Croatian Marxist philosopher, a member of the Praxis school of thought and professor at the Zagreb University. Rajko's mother, Eva Grlić, coming from a Jewish family, was persecuted under the NDH (Croatian puppet state under the German and Italian occupation in the World War 2), and most of her family was deported to concentration camps. Together with her mother, she participated in NOP. In the 1950-es the was detained on Goli Otok for three years. Rajko Grlić grew up in the family environment committed to ideas of the left; they often opposed the official politics of the SFRY. Rajko Grlić is a film director and scriptwriter by profession; some of his works were banned in SFRY. After the breakup of Yugoslavia, facing threats and rejection by the new authorities, he left the country with his family. Since then he has lived in the US.

TRAJČE GRUJOSKI

(Selo Rakovo, u pokrajini Florina u sjevernoj Grčkoj, blizu današnje granice s Republikom Makedonijom 1921. – 17. 7. 2016.) Od kraja tridesetih godina pripadao je komunističkoj omladini. U antifašističkom pokretu sudjelovao je od početka rata; bio je vrlo aktivan u svojoj lokalnoj zajednici u Bitoli, gdje je u to vrijeme živio. Priključio se partizanskom pokretu 1942., u partizanskom odredu "Jane Sandanski". U to je vrijeme u odsutnosti bio osuđen na smrt u Bitoli (pod bugarskom vlašću). Krajem 1943. vraća se u Bitolu i djeluje u ilegalnom otporu. Nakon rata diplomirao je na Pravnom i ekonomskom fakultetu i predavao kao profesor na Univerzitetu, ali je većinom bio na političkim funkcijama u saveznoj vladi u Beogradu (sekretar za zakonodavstvo) i u Izvršnom vijeću Makedonije, kao potpredsjednik.

(Rakovo village, Florina region in northern Greece, near the current border of the Republic of Macedonia, 19 August 1921 - 17 July 2016) From the late '30s, he was a member of the Communist Youth. He became involved in the Antifascist movement from the beginning of the war and was very active in his local community in Bitola, where he lived at that time. In 1942, he joined the Partisan movement, the 'Jane Sandanski' detachment. In that period, he was sentenced to death in absentia by the court in Bitola (under Bulgarian rule). In late 1943, he returned to Bitola to take part in the underground resistance. After the war, he graduated from the Law and Economics Faculty and was a professor at the University, but mostly he held various political offices of the Federal Government in Belgrade (Minister of Legislation) and the Macedonian government, as vice-chairman. He was also a judge of the Constitutional Court.

SLAVKO KOMAR

(Gospić 1918. - Zagreb 2012.) Školovao se u Zagrebu, gdje je završio Pravni fakultet. Postaje član SKOJ-a 1937. godine. Sudjelovao je u brojnim političkim akcijama koje su tijekom rata organizirane u Zagrebu. Zbog svojih aktivnosti i suradnje s KP vrlo brzo je morao prijeći u u llegalu. Dana 4. kolovoza 1941. je bio vođa jedne od većih akcija zagrebačkih skojevaca, poznatoj pod imenom "Botanički vrt", u kojoj je napadnut odred ustaša u Runjaninovoj ulici. Zbog činjenice da ga je tadašnja ustaška vlast u Zagrebu neprestano pratila, odlazi u partizane i stupa u partizanski odred "Matija Gubec". Godine 1944. izabran je za člana Predsjedništva ZAVNOH-a. Tijekom i poslije rata imao je niz značajnih funkcija. Aktivno je sudjelovao u provedbi agrarne i ruralne reforme u Jugoslaviji nakon rata te u kolektivizaciji poljoprivrede. Taj dio svojih aktivnosti smatra najvećim doprinosom izgradnji socijalizma. Ordenom narodnog heroja odlikovan je 1952.

(Gospić, 1918 – Zagreb, 2012). He graduated from the Faculty of Law in Zagreb. He became a member of SKOJ [Young Communist League of Yugoslavia] in 1937. He participated in numerous political actions that were organised in Zagreb during the Second World War. Because of his activities and his cooperation with the Communist Party, he very soon had to go underground. On August 4, 1941 he acted as the leader of one of the major actions by the Zagreb branch of SKOJ, known as the "Botanical Garden", where an Ustaše squad was attacked in Runjaninova Street. Due to the fact that he'd been constantly monitored by the Ustaše regime in Zagreb, he joined the Partisans, as a member of "Matija Gubec" squad. In 1944 he was elected a member of the Presidency of the National Anti-Fascist Council of the People's Liberation of Croatia. During and after the Second World War he held a series of important posts. He was an active participant in the agrarian and rural reforms in post-war Yugoslavia, as well as in the collectivisation of agriculture. He regards that part of his activities as his greatest contribution to the development of socialism. He was awarded the Order of the National Hero in 1952.

DRAGOLJUB MIĆUNOVIĆ

(Merdare, 1930. -), filozof i političar. Rođen u porodici činovnika Kraljevine Jugoslavije koja početkom Drugoga svjetskoga rata seli iz Skopja za Srbiju. Po završenoj gimnaziji upisao je Filozofski fakultet na Beogradskom sveučilištu. Kao osamnaestogodišnji mladić, "bez suda i bez sudije", a zbog podrške supruzi svojeg brata ("solidarnosti s bandom"), koji je bio uhapšen kao IB-ovac, dvije je godine proveo na Golom otoku. Početkom 60-tih godina asistent je na Filozofskom fakultetu u Beogradu. Kao jedan od organizatora studentskih demonstracija u Beogradu 1968. godine uhapšen je i osuđen na zatvorsku kaznu. Godine 1975. udaljen je s fakulteta zbog "političke nepodobnosti." Krajem 80-tih godina sudjeluje u obnavljanju rada Demokratske stranke i 1990. postaje njenim predsjednikom. I danas se aktivno bavi politikom. Predsjednik je političkog savjeta Demokratske stranke u Narodnoj skupštini Srbije.

(Merdare, 14 July 1930-) Philosopher and politician. Born into a family of clerks in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. At the beginning of World War II, his family moved from Skopje to Serbia. Having graduated from grammar school, he enrolled at the Philosophy Faculty of the University of Belgrade. As an eighteen year old youth, "with no court or judge involved", he spent two years on Goli Otok, on account of supporting ("solidarizing with the gang") the wife of his brother, who had been arrested as a supporter of the Informbiro. In early '60s, he worked as assistant professor at the Philosophy Faculty in Belgrade. As one of the organizers of the students' demonstrations in Belgrade in 1968, he was arrested and sentenced to a term in prison. In 1975, he was removed from the Faculty due to "political unfitness". In late '80s, he participated in reviving the Democratic Party, becoming its president in 1990. He is still actively engaged in politics. He is the chairman of the political committee of the Democratic Party in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia.

BISERKA MOMČINOVIĆ

(Zagreb, 1946. -). Oba roditelja su joj nositelji "Partizanske spomenice 1941." Odrastala je u okruženju u kojem su se njegovale antifašističke i komunističke vrijednosti. Početak rata 90-ih dočekala je s obitelji u Zagrebu. Vrlo brzo se sa suprugom uključila u aktivnosti vezane uz zaštitu ljudskih prava. Sredinom 1992. napuštaju Zagreb, sele se u Poreč u Istri i tamo osnivaju podružnicu Građanskog odbora za ljudska prava. Godine 1997. u Poreču osnivaju "Centar za građanske inicijative" te kroz svoj rad posebni akcent u zaštiti ljudskih prava stavljaju na zaštitu i promociju prava žena. Biserka Momčinović jedna je od osnivačica Ženske mreže Hrvatske. Danas i dalje živi u Poreču i povremeno surađuje s organizacijama za ljudska prava.

(Zagreb, 1946 -) Both her parents are bearers of the 'Commemorative Medal of the Partisans of 1941'. She grew up in an environment where antifascist and Communist values were nourished. At the start of the war of the '90s, she was living in Zagreb with her family. Along with her husband, she quickly became involved in activities related to human rights protection. In mid-1992, they left Zagreb, moving to Poreč, Istria, where they founded a subsidiary of the Civic Committee for Human Rights (GOLJP). In 1997, they established the 'Centre for Civic Initiatives' (CGI), whose work on human rights protection especially highlighted protecting and promoting the rights of women. Biserka Momčinović is among the co-founders of the Women's Network Croatia. She still lives in Poreč, occasionally cooperating with human rights organizations.

VERA WINTER

(Glamoč, 1923. -). Početkom Drugog svjetskog rata živi u Zagrebu. Zbog kritike tadašnje ustaške vlasti, a vezano uz neimaštinu koja je vladala bila je zatvorena u ustaškom zatvoru u Petrinjskoj ulici, gdje je provela više od mjesec dana. Kraj rata dočekala je u Zagrebu. Nakon diplomiranja ekonomije i kratkotrajnog zaposlenja u Zagrebu dobila je direktivu da ode u Beograd na posao u Savezno ministarstvo. Zbog druženja s jednim Hrvatom, za kojeg se pričalo da je bio sovjetski špijun, 1950. godine internirana je na Goli Otok. Godine1953. prebačena je u ženski logor, na obližnji otok Sveti Grgur. Iste godine je puštena. Prvi put je o svom iskustvu zatočeništva na Golom otoku progovorila 1989. godine. Do tada je šutjela zbog "straha i stida.

(Glamoč, 1923 -) At the outset of World War I she lived in Zagreb. Because of her criticism of the then-Ustaše authorities, concerning then-prevalent poverty, she was interned at the Petrinjska street Ustasha prison, where she spent more than a month. She was in Zagreb when the war ended. Having graduated with a degree economy, and after a short spell working in Zagreb, she received directions to leave for Belgrade to work at a Federal Ministry. In the 1950s, she was interned on Goli Otok for associating with a Croat rumoured to have been a Soviet spy. In 1953, she was transferred to the women's camp on the nearby island of Sveti Grgur. She was released the same year. In 1989, she spoke out for the first time about her experience of imprisonment. Her silence before that was due to "fear and shame".

LAZAR STOJANOVIĆ

(Beograd, 1944. – 2017.), filmski i kazališni redatelj, kritičar, urednik, autor više dokumentarnih filmova, disident. Nakon studija psihologije upisuje filmsku režiju na beogradskoj akademiji (Fakultetu dramskih umjetnosti). Već kao student treće godine asistent je Aleksandru Petroviću na filmu "Sakupljači perja". Aktivno sudjeluje u masovnim studentskim demonstracijama u lipnju 1968. godine. Njegov diplomski rad na FDU, film "Plastični Isus" (1971.), u kojem provokativno kritizira totalitarizme 20. stoljeća: fašizam i komunizam, naišao je na žestoku kritiku tadašnjih vlasti. Film je zabranjen, a on osuđen na trogodišnju zatvorsku kaznu (1973-1976.). Po izlasku iz zatvora teško dolazi do posla, a kada radi najčešće ne potpisuje svoje autorstvo. Posljednjih 15 godina pretežno je živio i radio u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama. Tijekom ratova 90-tih godina prošlog stoljeća bio je aktivan u mirovnim i antiratnim organizacijama. Njegov dokumentarni film "Škorpioni: spomenar" iz 2007. godine ponovo je podigao buru eksplicitnim scenama likvidacija Bošnjaka od strane srpskih paravojnih jedinica u Trnovu, u Bosni, 1995. godine.

(Belgrade, 1 March 1944 – 3 March 2017), film and stage director, critic, editor, author of a number of documentary films, dissident. After studying psychology, he enrolled to study film directing at the Belgrade Academy (Faculty of Dramatic Arts). While still a student in his third year of studies, he worked on Aleksandar Petrović's film "I even Met Happy Gypsies". He took active part in the mass protests of June 1968. His graduation work for the FDA, the film 'Plastic Jesus' (1971), in which he provocatively critiques the 20th century totalitarianisms: Fascism and Communism, met with harsh criticism by the authorities. The film was banned, and he was sentenced to three years in prison (1973-1976). Having left prison, he found work hard to come by, and mostly refrained from attaching his name as author to the projects he did do. For the past 15 years, he mostly lived and worked in the United States of America. During the wars of the '90s, he was active in peace and antiwar organisations. His documentary film, 'The Scorpions: a Home Movie' from 2007 has once again ignited passions with its explicit images of the killing of Bosniaks by Serb paramilitary troops in Trnovo, Bosnia, in 1995.

IVO ŠKORIĆ

(Bon, Njemačka, 1964. -). Roditelji majke Ive Škorića porijeklom su folksdojčeri te je majka u razdoblju neposredno po završetku Drugoga svjetskoga rata, zbog suradnje njezina oca s ustaškim režimom, bila šikanirana. Obitelj s očeve strane bila je komunistički orijentirana te je djed po ocu nakon uspostave socijalističke Jugoslavije, unatoč nekim ideološkim neslaganjima, bio dio tadašnjeg sistema. U doba liberalizacije društvenih odnosa u socijalističkoj Jugoslaviji, 80-tih godina prošlog stoljeća uključio u rad na Omladinskom radiju (Radio 101), te u ostalim neovisnim medijima. Bio je i aktivist mirovnog pokreta koji je postojao u to doba. Zbog svega toga 1985. mu je oduzeta putovnica te je bio pod prismotrom sigurnosnih službi. 1990. dobiva šestomjesečnu stipendiju i odlazi u Ameriku gdje, nakon dobivanja azila, ostaje do danas. U Americi je osnovao udrugu koja je u okviru svojih aktivnosti pomagala imigrantima iz post-jugoslavenskih zemalja.

(Bonn, Germany, 1964 -). The parents of Ivo Škorić's mother are of Volksdeutsche descent, so in the wake of World War II, she was hounded due to her father's collaboration with the Ustasha regime. His father's family inclined towards Communism, and so despite some ideological disagreements, his paternal grandfather was a part of the system of the time. During the liberalization of social relations in Socialist Yugoslavia in the '80s, he became active at the Youth Radio (Radio 101), as well as in other independent media. He was also an activist in the peace movement that existed at the time. For these reasons, his passport was taken away in 1985, and he was put under surveillance by the security services. In 1990 he is granted a six-month scholarship and departs to the USA where, having been granted asylum, he would remain until the present day. In the USA, he founded an association helping immigrants from post-Yugoslavian countries.

SHYQERI XHAFERI

(Selo Dunav, na današnjem Kosovu, 1956. -) Završio je srednju školu u Kumanovu i Fakultet za historiju Prištinskog univerziteta. Od 1982. predavao je povijest u srednjoj školi „Nace Bugjoni" u Kumanovu. Godine 1988. je otpušten pošto su nastavnici albanske etničke pripadnosti odbili držati nastavu samo na makedonskom jeziku. Osuđen je na osam mjeseci zatvora i novčanu kaznu zbog zloupotrebe nastavničkog položaja. Na nekoliko godina napustio je Makedoniju. Godine 1996. vratio se na posao na svoje staro radno mjesto u Kumanovu.

(Village of Dunav, in today's Kosovo, near the border with the Republic of Macedonia, 6 May 1956 -) He graduated high school in Kumanovo and from the Faculty of History of the Prishtina University. From 1982 he was teaching history in the Kumanovo high school 'Nace Bugjoni'. He was fired in 1988, after teachers of Albanian ethnicity refused to teach only in the Macedonian language. He was sentenced to 8 months in prison and a financial fine for misusing of his position as a teacher. He left Macedonia for several years. He returned to work in 1996, to his old position in Kumanovo.