Jasenovac

Located in Croatia 62 miles south of Zagreb, Jasenovac was Croatia’s largest concentration and extermination camp. Jasenovac, was a network of several sub-camps, established in August 1941 and dissolved in April 1945. The Nazis gave control of Jasenovac to the puppet Croatian government, which was run by the fascist Ustasa movement. A large number of Ustasa members served in the camp, most notably Miroslav Filipovic-Majstorovic, who was notorious for killing prisoners with his bare hands.

Many thousands were murdered at the Jasenovac concentration and extermination camp. The majority were Serbs, but others were murdered in the camp as well, including Jews, Roma and Croats deemed as opponents of the Ustaša regime. Jews were brought to Jasenovac from all over Croatia. Most were killed upon arrival, whilst a small number of skilled professionals were kept alive to work at the camp. Prisoners endured horrible conditions and brutal treatment at the hands of the Ustasa guards. Near the end of the war, Jasenovac's administration blew up much of the camp and killed most of the prisoners, in an attempt to conceal evidence of the mass murders that took place there.