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¹ Fikreta JELIĆ BUTIĆ, Ustaše i NDH. Zagreb 1978; Nada KISIĆ-KOLANOVIĆ, Drama vojskovođe Slavka Kvaternika, *Časopis za suvremenu povijest* 3 (1996), 379-398; Holm SUNDHAUSEN, Obavještajna služba i policijski aparat Hajnriha Himlera u Nezavisnoj Državi Hrvatskoj, 1941-1945, *Vojnoistorijski glasnik* 2 (1972), 109-125.

² Michael PORTMANN, Kommunistische Abrechnung mit Kriegsverbrechern, Kollaborateuren, „Volksfeinden“ und „Verrätern“ in Jugoslawien während des Zweiten Weltkriegs und unmittelbar danach (1943-1950). Norderstedt 2002, besonders S. 70-74). Auch die jugoslawische Justiz erwies sich zwar weitgehend – aber nicht durchwegs – als Rache- und Lynchinstrument. Aber es gab Verfahren, die rechtsstaatlichen Kriterien zumindest Rechnung trugen. Beispiele dazu finden sich auf den Mikrofilmrollen Z-2950 bis Z-2960 des Quellenbestandes Nr. 306.

Serbia and the Serbs in World War Two. Hgg. Sabrina P. RAMET / Ola LISTHAUG. Basingstoke, New York: Palgrave Macmillan 2011. 324 S., ISBN 978-0-230-27830-1, US-\$ 110,-

In 1990s Serbia and the Serbs gained a notoriety that spawned a number of books and articles aimed at explaining the *enfants terribles* of the Balkans. In the 2000s, after the Wars of Succession were over, the spate of publications abated and the Serbs were left to do their own transitional homework. This edited volume by Sabrina P. Ramet and Ola Listhaug serves as welcome English language companion to and survey of current Serbian scholarship on World War II as well as an assessment of the Serbian discourse.

The issues covered generally mirror current research trends and socially relevant topics. Following an introduction by Ramet discussing the editors' choices, the volume is arranged in four thematic sections each with three chapters: 1) Occupied Serbia and Vojvodina; 2) The Treatment of Jews and the Orthodox Church; 3) Chetniks and Partisans; 4) Contemporary Debate. It ends with a brief conclusion by Listhaug that summarizes the main ideas from each of the twelve chapters.

The volume's first chapter, by SABRINA P. RAMET and SLADJANA LAZIĆ, serves as a good introduction into the wartime situation of the Serbs (not only in Serbia) by addressing one of the topics crucial for understanding World War II in Serbia: the collaborationist regime of Milan Nedić. The chapter includes a short biography, discussions of the make-up of his state apparatus, the armed forces, and collaborationist network, as well as an overview of the regime's goals and activities. It is a clear survey of the existing pool of knowledge derived from the most relevant literature.

In the second chapter, "Employment of Labor in Wartime Serbia: Social History and the Politics of Amnesia", SABINE RUTAR presents a topic that had been generally neglected in communist historiography. It focuses on the Bor copper mine where Serbian citizens had to do "mandatory work" stints from 1942 until the liberation of the country. During that period, it was also the workplace for some 6000 Hungarian Jews, Italian and other POWs, as well as other forced laborers. Although it wasn't the only site of "mandatory work", as the largest it became a symbol of all the others as well. The author looks at the

importance of the mine and its operations, but also examines the consequences of the forced labor – particularly its place in the policy of remembrance of the communist regime. Rutar concludes that the issue of forced labor in Serbia and the reactions of those individuals involved defy a simple explanation within the framework of the resistance vs. collaboration dichotomy.

The chapter “Vojvodina under Hungarian Rule”, by KRISZTIÁN UNGVÁRY, provides a clear picture of the Serb-Magyar relations up to World War II and during the 1941-1944 Hungarian occupation (including the notorious “Razzia”). An unfortunate shortcoming to this chapter, however, is the absence of Serbian literature on the subject. This oversight leads the author to the incorrect conclusion that Serbian historiography has not yet dealt with the crimes committed against the Vojvodina Hungarians at the end of World War II. It is additionally unclear why the author had chosen to interpret “Vojvodina” as merely the Yugoslav parts of the Bačka and Baranya. The only other region to receive its own chapter is the Bačka. It is unfortunate, particularly given current political trends, that neither Banat (given the prominence of the Volksdeutsche) nor Kosovo (where the Albanian minority played an important role) receive similar treatment. One can only suppose that the editors chose not to break their 4x3 layout.

Turning away from occupation, the second section begins with a chapter by OLGA MANOJLOVIĆ PINTAR on ideology and culture in Nedić’s Serbia. The topic was briefly addressed in the volume’s first chapter, but here it is given extensive treatment. As is the case in most of the chapters, the author reflects at the end on current practices in Serbia aimed at the rehabilitation of Nedić and his regime.

JOVAN BYFORD authored the section’s second and third chapters. The first of the two deals with the Serbian Jews under German occupation and the role of the Serbian collaborationist government in their extermination. The author correctly claims that the Nazis are primarily responsible for the extermination of the Jews, but he does not exonerate the collaborationist government from, at the least, moral accountability. Byford’s second contribution to the volume turns to Nikolaj Velimirović, the controversial bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church. In his discussion of the much-disputed bishop and his changing opinions, Byford admirably captures the tenor of recent scholarship, concluding that Nikolaj fell into the same pit as the Chetniks. Namely, Nikolaj was essentially anti-German, but viewed himself as having to side with the Nazis (ideologically, not in practice) against the much loathed communists (and Jews).

The Chetniks’ dilemma is discussed by MARIO JAREB in the first chapter of the third section. Jareb establishes beyond a doubt the old truth that the Chetniks collaborated with both the Germans and the Italians. This old truth bears repeating since the main goal of the revisionist part of Serbian historiography is to refute this well documented fact and present the Chetniks as a genuine resistance movement. Jareb shows that the Chetnik’s collaboration was due to their belief that the Partisans were the main obstacle to resurrecting a Yugoslavia under Serbian domination. The chapter is well written, but it would be interesting to know why a Croat historian was chosen to write it: were no Serbian scholars available, or was it happenstance? The author uses a number of new sources to demonstrate the mutual mistrust and difficulties of the situationally conditioned cooperation.

MARKO ATTILA HOARE's chapter completes the volume's treatment of the Chetniks, but also looks at their main foe: the communist led Partisans. The author takes great pains to demonstrate why one or the other movement garnered support in specific areas and then explains how the partisans were eventually victorious. Although Hoare's conclusions are on the whole convincing, his reading of the official statistics on the regional and ethnic make-up of Partisan units occasionally comes across as uncritical.

The volume's fourth section focuses on contemporary debates about World War II within Serbian (and Croatian) scholarship. In PÅL KOLSTØ's chapter, one of the most disputed questions in the Serb-Croat relations is discussed – that of the Jasenovac concentration camp and the number of its victims. The author gives a clear overview of the debate from 1980s until the present, explaining the political goals the proponents both of the maximalist and minimalist versions championed and still support. In following, the chapter by DUBRAVKA STOJANOVIĆ analyzes the two-stage rehabilitation of the Chetniks and Nedić in Serbian textbooks and the simultaneous degradation of the partisans. Stojanović focuses on how the discussion of these groups within the textbooks changed, but she generally leaves out any discussion of the curricula or the larger political and social context (either local or international) in which they were written. The section's final chapter by SLADJANA LAZIĆ focuses on exactly these issues in a discussion of a similar trend toward revisionism in the media. Lazić demonstrates an awareness of the broader international context of the revisionist phenomenon and tries to identify some of the political forces pushing for the reconceptualisation of the history of World War II in Serbia. The reader is left wishing that the author had pursued that path a bit further.

Even with its shortcomings, this is an excellent volume. It provides a balanced and professional summary of the main dilemmas and disputed topics concerning the fate of Serbia and the Serbs in World War II. However, this is not a comprehensive monograph on Serbia and the Serbs in the Second World War. Many topics have been left out, partly because they have yet to receive sufficient attention from historians or for reasons left unexplained. Thus, the volume serves as a summary of contemporary debates. This, however, does not mean it will soon become obsolete. On the contrary: the high level of scholarship in each of the chapters means it continues to serve as a useful survey even as some of the controversies discussed died down. The information about these disputes will additionally provide a useful source for future studies on Serbian social history in 1990s and 2000s.

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