



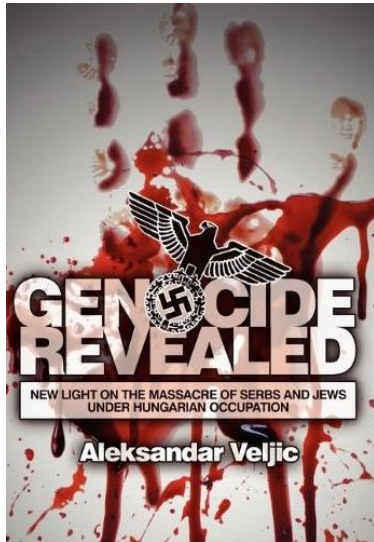
GENOCIDE REVEALED:

New Light on the Massacre of Serbs and Jews under Hungarian Occupation

PRESS KIT

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The Book



The tragic, untold story of the "Razzia" – a massacre committed by Hungarian Nazi forces in January 1942, in an occupied part of northern Serbia. This book unveils the most important details of the massacre, implicating the Hungarian regent Miklos Horthy. In addition to murdering Serbs, Jews and Roma, Horthy also committed numerous war crimes against Ukrainians, Romanians, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Russians and Hungarian antifascists.

The book, based on nearly a decade's worth of primary research across Europe, primarily deals with the genocide committed in January 1942, where at least 12,763 civilians were tossed into icy rivers Tisa and Danube. But its impact and implications reach all corners of the globe.

The Foreword

Aleksandar Veljic's *Genocide Revealed: New Light on the Massacre of Serbs and Jews under Hungarian Occupation* shines a spotlight on an evil that has hidden in the shadows for seven decades in the ice and snow of Voivodina. The deliberate mass murder, torture, internment and deportation of Serbs, Jews and Roma during World War II by Hungarian Nazi collaborators was carried out with, what the exhaustive work of Veljic has now uncovered, the consent and encouragement of Miklos Horthy, the Regent of Hungary, who until this day has never been called before the bar of justice.



In a straightforward manner Veljic brings to light the diabolical crimes that were part of the holocaust, and reminds us that it was not just the Nazis that committed these horrific acts against humanity, but it was also people from all across Europe, in this case Hungary, who saw others, even their own neighbors, as not like them, and thus not worthy of life, simply because they were different. Veljic's work in uncovering the crimes against humanity that are a part of the Holocaust that took place during World War II must be addressed and not allowed to once again slink into the shadows of darkness. Lest we confront our past and learn from it, I fear we are doomed to see it repeated.

Eric Mondschein, Author

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The Author



Aleksandar Veljic, translator, researcher, and writer, was born in 1971 in Belgrade. While staying with relatives in London who offered refuge and support during the civil war in the former Yugoslavia, he studied at Francis King School of English and later attended Ambassador College in the United States. He has published several works on the genocide against Serbs, Jews, Roma, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Slovenes, Russian emigrants, and anti-Fascists of German, Hungarian, and other descent. In 2008, he and the members of the Holocaust Memorial Society discovered a forgotten Holocaust site in Perlez village. Aleksandar is also the author of several works in Serbian, and the founder and president of the Holocaust Memorial Society.

Connect with Aleksandar



The Publisher

Something or Other Publishing (SOOP) is a new concept in publishing that seeks to connect authors and readers like never before. Its democratized selection process and subsequent focus on author education, empowerment, and encouragement is designed to provide a platform for a new generation of talented writers. The company is based in Madison, Wisconsin.



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Publisher's Remarks (January 2012)

Aleksandar Veljic has spent seven years doing primary research on events that were covered up 70 years ago. The list of accomplices is long and is not limited to Europeans. In the wake of WWII, Miklos Horthy was given an unprecedented get-out-of-jail free card, as stated in the Wikipedia article on Horthy: "American trial officials declined to present charges against Horthy, a kindness that may have been the result of the influence in Washington of Horthy's admirer, the former ambassador John Montgomery."

In other words, if we recall the geopolitical context, Horthy's strong anti-communist record was enough for the U.S. and others to turn a blind eye to his overt support of racist fascists like Hitler, and the genocidal activities he endorsed and supported in regions under his control.

While under arrest, he made appearances at trials in which he helped convict others, but during which he was never required to testify. After his release from the Nuremberg prison, in December 1945, Horthy was supported by John Montgomery, Pope Pius XII and others. He could also count on admirers such as Joseph Stalin to plead for mercy on his behalf.

I would not have been aware of any of this if it weren't for the work of Aleksandar Veljic. In recent months the BBC has picked up his work, Serbian news media and agencies are getting involved, and respected members of various Holocaust Societies in Israel and elsewhere are highlighting the importance of this book.

One thing is for sure: Veljic's work is important and explosive enough to stir up interest in atrocities that have been buried for too long. It's not just that the victims' blood cries out. It's that Horthy's reputation has been laundered, that his memoirs have been published in several languages, that statues of Horthy are on display in his honor, and that schoolchildren in Hungary and elsewhere are reading stories about his role as a heroic leader, with no idea that in other ways he was a very evil man.

The facts are that Horthy was the first anti-Semitic European Leader, that he had close ties to Hitler (who admired him during his own ascent to power), and that he endorsed genocidal atrocities. These truths need to be surfaced, examined, and judged.

Congratulations to Aleksandar Veljic for his diligence and fortitude in creating a work of original history in the face of opposition and with little official support. His work is destined to be cited in every subsequent work on this and related subjects, of which we can be sure there will be many.

Wade Fransson, Publisher

Book Review (September 2012)

Admiral Miklos Horthy is celebrated as a hero in Hungary, his country of origin, for his military and political exploits. What is less well known is that when he led a group of Hungarian forces to take over northern Serbia in April of 1941, he was ideologically aligned with Hitler, both politically and as an anti-Semite.

The crimes that resulted under his authority as regent are unearthed and brought to light in the book, "Genocide Revealed: New Light on the Massacre of Serbs and Jews Under Hungarian Occupation," by Aleksander Veljic.

In this well-documented book, there is evidence, including numerous testimonies and historical recordings, that reveals Horthy's atrocious hand in killing thousands of Serbs, Roma, anti-Facists, and Jews. In brutal crimes against humanity, men, women, children, babies and the elderly succumbed to the vengeful cleansing of "undesirable" populations under Horthy's Hungarian forces. The Razzia (Great Raid) in Hungarian-occupied Serbia was carried out during the worst of Hitler's reign in 1942.

Veljic's unmitigated desire to establish the facts, despite significant adversity, is critical to establishing the historical record of the Razzia. His work is all the more important because Horthy managed to escape justice following World War II. The Holocaust Memorial Society has preserved a database opening up to history the cold hard facts that were intended to be buried by subsequent governments that distanced themselves from the Razzia and provided misinformation on the number of people actually killed. It has been 70 years since these events, but after seven years of diligent effort on the part of Veljic, these facts finally see the light of day.

Among the numerous historical data points within Veljic's book one can sense the humanity of those whose lives were obliterated. Seventy years later, detailed information about what some of the victims of the Razzia endured comes into focus. Their tragic stories and the horrifying accounts have been painstakingly documented.

Victims of the Razzia included doctors, lawyers, pharmacists, and intellectuals, as well as "little people" (as they were referred to at the time) - housekeepers, cooks and janitors. Even Horthy's own godson, son of the Austro-Hungarian admiral, Nicholas Dragoylov, was murdered. In Hungary, Jews had never fully assimilated into the Hungarian bourgeoisie, and working-class Hungarians and peasants looked upon them with disdain, as they were perceived as pawns in the political and economic schemes of the Hungarian aristocracy.

The witness accounts shed further light on the nature of anti-Semitism in Hungary and reveal the presumptuousness and prevalence of the European mindset during World War II in its prejudice against its Jewish neighbors. The book begins with the focus on Horthy and his supporters, and sheds light on the difficulty many Serbs and Jews faced

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as they tried to blend in with the Hungarian population. To command the Hungarian forces to round up, ethnically cleanse, and kill on a mass scale all Jews, Serbs, anti-communists and Roma individuals in Serbia reveals the severity of personal hate that Horthy must have had for those unlike himself.

Learning from this history leads us to examine our own prejudices, our own judgmental tendencies to those among us who are different from us. The costly and cautionary history of the Razzia should surely convince us to have compassion for those who are not like us.

J. Kat Renner

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Press Release (July 30, 2014)

Newly Opened UN Archive on Nazi War Crimes Re-Ignites Revelations in “Genocide Revealed”

Kept from the public for 70 years, the newly released archive shines a light on lesser-known and long-hidden Holocaust atrocities—including those first revealed in detail in Aleksandar Veljic’s explosive historical account, “Genocide Revealed.”

WASHINGTON, D.C. – A sprawling United Nations archive that exposes thousands of Holocaust perpetrators—including many who were never held accountable for their actions—has been made available to the public for the first time after 70 years of restricted access. Among the war criminals highlighted in the archive is Hungarian autocrat Miklos Horthy, whose gruesome crimes were first brought to public light in even greater detail in Aleksandar Veljic’s “Genocide Revealed.”

As recently reported in Haaretz, Horthy’s transgressions included an “unprovoked attack against Yugoslavia... leading to massacres, murders and torture” and that Hungary, under Horthy, sent “masses of the Serbian population and Jews to concentration camps.” In addition, Hungary was accused of “massacring Serbians and Jews in Novi-Sad and other areas of the Balkans.”

“Genocide Revealed,” released by Something or Other Publishing in 2012, previously described these same charges in chilling detail. In addition, the book exposed the horrors perpetrated by Horthy in additional areas, documented every point of international law which was broken during his reign, and included a full list of identified victims. Veljic compiled the information after researching primary Serbian, German, Hungarian, and Swedish sources for seven years.

The UN archive shows that a Hungarian lawmaker notified Horthy of these atrocities in a 1942 letter, but that the incidents nevertheless continued. That lawmaker was Endre Baychi Zhilinsky, and the letter in question was published for the first time in English in “Genocide Revealed.” This letter, along with Veljic’s accompanying research, serves as a clear complement to the contents of the UN archive, and the author plans to offer his findings to the UN for inclusion therein.

The archive’s release comes at an opportune time, and not just because of a controversial new Hungarian World War II monument that memorializes Horthy. In April, Hungary’s far-right Jobbik party, which according to the UK’s Independent “has argued that Jews are a ‘national security risk,’” received nearly 21 percent of the vote in a national election. In addition, the uproar around Hungarian research director Sándor Szakály’s recent remarks—in which he termed Hungarian contributions to the Holocaust “police action against aliens”—has grown more intense, after Szakály reiterated his rhetoric in an interview with the Budapest Beacon:

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“In my opinion, no one really knew what fate deportees would face. Horthy and the Hungarian political elite... were only informed about what we today call the Holocaust in the summer of 1944. Upon hearing about it, Horthy made steps to stop the deportations, thus saving the Jews of Budapest.”

Szakály’s version of events is forcefully contradicted in both the UN archive and in “Genocide Revealed.” Veljic welcomes the release of the UN archive to the general public, as its large reach and scope can help combat the spread of such damaging misinformation—and the forces of anti-Semitism.

“The more light we can shine on the darkness perpetrated by all Holocaust perpetrators – including Horthy – the better able we’ll be to avoid such atrocities in the future,” said Veljic.