

Pravednici iz Srbije

Izložba o dobrim ljudima



The Righteous of Serbia

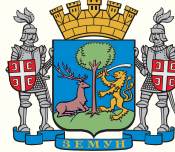
An exhibition about good people



Jevrejska opština Zemun
קהילה היהודית זמון
Jewish Community Zemun

**PROJEKAT POMOGLI:
THIS PROJECT WAS SUPPORTED BY:**

**AMERICAN JEWISH
JOINT DISTRIBUTION
COMMITTEE**



**GRADSKA OPŠTINA
ZEMUN**



**SAVEZ
JEVREJSKIH OPŠTINA
SRBIJE**

ATELJE I GALERIJA ČUBRILO

CIP - Каталогизacija u publikaciji
Narodna biblioteka Srbije, Beograd

06.05 ПРАВЕДНИЦИ МЕЂУ
НАРОДИМА:177.72

94(=411.16)(497.1)"1941/1945"(083.824)

323.12(=411.16)(497.1)"1941/1945"(083.824)

177.72:929(=163.41)(083.824)

ФОГЕЛ, Ненад, 1950-

Pravednici iz Srbije : izložba o dobrim
ljudima = #The #Righteous of Serbia : #an
#exhibition about good people / [[autor teksta
u katalogu] Nenad Fogel ; prevod na engleski
Olivera Polajnar]. - 1. izd. - Zemun :
Jevrejska opština = Jewish Community, 2011
(Kragujevac : Grafostil). - [16] str. :
fotogr. ; 23 x 24 cm

Uporedo srp. tekst i engl. prevod. - Autorovo
ime na kraju uvodnog teksta. - Autorova
slika. - Tiraž 1.000.

ISBN 978-86-88297-04-2

a) Јевреји - Прогони - Југославија -
1941-1945 - Изложбени каталози b) Награда
"Праведници међу народима" - Добитници -
Србија - Изложбени каталози
COBISS.SR-ID 183798796



Izraelski parlament – Kneset, osnovao je 1953. godine "Yad Vašem" - muzej sećanja na žrtve Holokausta. Hrabra dela ljudi širom porobljene Evrope, koji su poput građana Srbije riskirali svoje živote u nameri da spasu bar jedan jevrejski život, bila je osnova da ustanove "Komisiju za proglašenje Pravednika među narodima". Priznanja, u vidu medalje i povelje dodeljuju se isključivo nejevrejima, koji su tokom Drugog svetskog rata spasavali osobe jevrejskog porekla.

Ova izložba posvećena je dobrim ljudima iz Srbije u želji da njihova hrabrost nikada ne bude zaboravljena.

Danas je u Srbiji na delu pokušaj, i ne samo pokušaj, da se rehabilituju osvedočeni ratni zlikovci (saradnici okupatora) iz perioda Drugog svetskog rata. To se postepeno pretvara u proces oslobađanja od svake odgovornosti za saradnju sa okupatorima. Izložba o pravednicima je još jedan u nizu naših napora da se spreči zamagljivanje činjenica koje su dovele do skoro potpunog uništenja jevrejske populacije u Srbiji. Želimo da suprotstavimo „dvorskim istoričarima“ deo nespornih činjenica o učešću domaćih saradnika okupatora u monstruoznom projektu nacističkog režima na čelu sa Hitlerom koji je doveo do ubistva preko 6 miliona Jevreja širom Evrope. Jasne i nedvosmislene pretnje smrću, ukoliko budu pomagali progonjenim Jevrejima, koje je stanovništvu Srbije upućivao kvislinški režim Milana Nedića, nije ih uplašio. Fotografijama, onih koji su nagrađeni medaljom pravednika među narodima, započinje putovanje kroz kratku istoriju organizovanog ubijanja Jevreja u Srbiji. Naredna tri izložbena panoa dočaravaju atmosferu uoči Drugog svetskog rata i period posle kapitulacije Jugoslavije. Gledajući izložbu posetilac mora imati u vidu da je Srbija bila rasparčana: Srem je pripao Nezavisnoj državi Hrvatskoj, Bačka Mađarskoj, Banat je ostao pod nemačkom upravom, jugoistočnu Srbiju je okupirala Bugarska, a Kosovo i Metohija pripali su Italijanima. Od ostatka Srbije Hitler je stvorio državu pod svojom kontrolom. Ono što je svim okupatorima bilo zajedničko bila je patološka posvećenost totalnom uništenju Jevreja. Brzina kojom su Jevreji Srbije bili ubijani na nemačkoj okupacionoj teritoriji, dala je Emanuelu Šeferu povod da 8. juna 1942. javi komandi u Berlinu da je „Srbija Judenfrei“, odnosno, da u njoj više nema Jevreja. Jevrejska opština Zemun objavila je 2010. godine knjigu „Pravednici među narodima – Srbija“ trojice autora: Milana Fogela, Milana Ristovića i Milana Koljanina. U njoj su detaljno opisana herojska dela 128 građana Srbije koje je država Izrael proglasila za „pravednike među narodima“. Narednih sedam panoa prikazuje samo deo onih koji su učestvovali u spasavanju Jevreja. Poslednji pano sa likovima spašenih Jevreja zatvara izložbu a ujedno otvara novi život...

Jevrejska opština Zemun, između ostalog, želi da ovom izložbom i knjigom inicira podizanje memorijalnog spomenika dobrim ljudima iz Srbije.

Nenad Fogel,
predsednik
Jevrejske opštine Zemun,
autor izložbe



In 1953 the Israeli Parliament – the Kneset, founded "Yad Vashem" – the Museum of Holocaust Victim's Remembrance. The deeds of courageous people throughout Europe who, like citizens of Serbia, risked their lives in the effort to save at least one Jewish life became the foundation for establishing the "Commission for Proclaiming the Righteous among Nations". Acknowledgement, in the form of a medal and diploma is bestowed solely to non-Jews who, during World War Two, saved lives of people of Jewish descent.

The present exhibition is dedicated to the good people of Serbia in the hope that their courageousness will never be forgotten.

Today in Serbia there is a tendency, perhaps even actual intent, to rehabilitate ascertained World War Two wartime criminals (enemy collaborators). It is manifested in a process of gradual discharge of any responsibility for collaboration with the occupying forces. The present exhibition about the Righteous is yet another effort made to prevent any obscuring of facts that had led to the virtually complete annihilation of Serbia's Jewish population. We wish to contest "court historians" by singling out just a fraction of irrefutable facts about the involvement of domestic collaborators in the monstrous project of the Nazi regime, led by Hitler, which resulted in the murder of more than 6 million Jews throughout Europe. The clear-cut and explicit death threat proclaimed by the quisling regime of Milan Nedić to the populace of Serbia for harbouring persecuted Jews, in no way intimidated nor lessened the people's resolve to save lives. With the display of photographs of individuals who have received the Righteous among Nations medal we unveil the hasty history of mass killing of Jews in Serbia. The three successive exhibition panels portray the general atmosphere inside the country on the brink of World War Two and the period following the capitulation of Yugoslavia. Exhibition viewers must bear in mind that by this time Serbia had been quartered among the occupiers: Srem was handed over to the Independent State of Croatia and Bačka to Hungary. Banat fell under German authority, South-East Serbia was occupied by Bulgaria while Kosovo came under Italian rule. The remainder of Serbia became a domain under Hitler's personal control. The one thing this array of occupiers shared was their pathological dedication to the total eradication of Jews. The speed with which the Jews of Serbia were slaughtered in the territory under German authority gave Emanuel Schäfer (head of the Nazi security police in Serbia) reason to declare to the German Command in Berlin on June 8, 1942, that Serbia was "Judenfrei", which meant there were no living Jews left in it. In 2010 the Jewish Community in Zemun published the book "Righteous among Nations – Serbia" by three authors: Milan Fogel, Milan Ristović and Milan Koljanin. It is a book of stories detailing the heroic deeds of the 128 citizens of Serbia who have been proclaimed Righteous among the Nations by the state of Israel. The next seven panels are a display of only a fraction of the people involved in the rescue of Jews. The final panel showing photographs of Jews saved brings the present exhibition to a close; it however can be seen as a demonstration of the emergence of new life

Furthermore, the Jewish Community in Zemun hopes that, among other, the present exhibition and the published book, might initiate the building of a memorial to the good people of Serbia.

Nenad Fogel,
President of the Jewish Community Zemun,
author of the exhibition



Pravednici



Izraelski parlament Kneset, osnovao je 1953. godine "Jad Vašem", muzej sećanja na žrtve Holokausta. Deset godina kasnije ustanovljena je Komisija za proglašenje Pravednika među narodima.

Ta priznanja, u vidu medalje i povelje, svedoče o hrabrom činu osoba, isključivo nejevreja, koji su tokom Drugog svetskog rata riskirali svoje živote, i živote svojih bližnjih, kako bi spasavali često njima nepoznate osobe jevrejskog porekla.

128 građana Srbije dobilo je od Jad Vašema medalju Pravednika među narodima

THE RIGHTEOUS

In 1953 the Israeli parliament, the Knesset, founded "Yad Vashem" – a museum in remembrance of Holocaust victims. Ten years later a commission for proclaiming the Righteous among Nations was established. The reward in the form of a medal and diploma are a testimony of the courage of individuals, exclusively non-Jews, who during World War Two risked their own lives as well as the lives of their families to save those of Jewish people who, for the most part, were completely unknown to them.



128 citizens in Serbia have been awarded the Righteous among Nations Medal by Yad Vashem



JEWES IN SERBIA

The first records of planned settlement of Jews in the territory of today's Serbia date from the end of the XV century.

Once Serbia gained autonomy in 1830, the number of Jews in Serbia gradually increased.

Such a course of events is accredited to the tolerance Prince Miloš had for his subjects' practice of different creeds.

In 1868, Emperor Franz Joseph accredited Jews parity of creed with other religions.

In the years leading up to World War Two the status of Jews in Yugoslavia worsened by the day;

In 1935 ZBOR – was founded and headed by the anti-Semite Dimitrije Ljotić...

Prince Pavle Karađorđević pays a visit to Hitler on June 1, 1939.

The Government of Dragiša Cvetković adopts anti-Jewish regulations on October 5, 1940:

The regulation established as numerus clausus limits enrollment of Jews into schools...

Jewish traders are prohibited to deal in human foodstuffs.

Prince Pavle Karađorđević visiting Hitler on June 1, 1939.

By signing the Tripartite Pact on March 25, 1941, Cvetković also affixes his signature on the destiny of Jews in Serbia.

The act of alignment with the Axis Forces results in a putsch in Yugoslavia on March 27 and Dragiša Cvetković is subsequently arrested...

Major Živan Knežević of the Yugoslav King's Army takes Cvetković into detention.

His stay in prison is brief as Germany occupies Yugoslavia after the short lived April war.

Jevreji u Srbiji



Prvo organizovano naseljavanje Jevreja na teritoriji današnje Srbije zabeleženo je krajem XV veka.

Posle sticanja autonomije 1830. u Srbiji se postepeno povećava broj Jevreja.

Najveću zaslugu za to imao je knez Miloš koji nije pravio razlike među svojim podanicima po veri.



Car Franjo Josif 1868. godine priznaje Jevrejima ravnopravnost sa ostalim konfesijama.



Uoči II Svetskog rata položaj Jevreja u Jugoslaviji počinje da se pogoršava; 1935. god. formiran je ZBOR - pod vođstvom antisemite Dimitrija Ljotića.



Princ Pavle Karađorđević u poseti Hitleru 1. jun 1939.

Vlada Dragiše Cvetkovića 5. oktobra 1940. donosi antijevrejske uredbe:

Uredbom poznatom kao numerus clausus ograničen je Jevrejima upis u škole...

Jevrejskim trgovcima je zabranjen rad sa ljudskom hranom.



Potpisivanjem Trojnog pakta, 25. marta 1941, Cvetković stavlja i potpis na sudbinu Jevreja u Srbiji



Zbog pristupanja silama osovine 27. marta je izvršen puč u Jugoslaviji, a Dragiša Cvetković biva uhapšen.



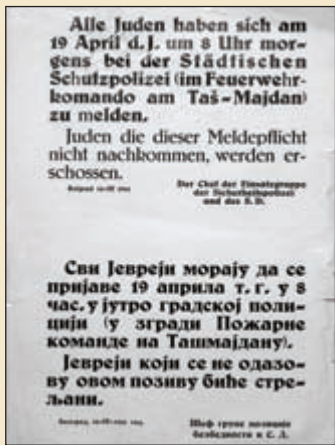
Major vojske Kraljevine Jugoslavije Knežević sprovodi uhapšenog Cvetkovića.

Nije dugo bio u zatvoru jer je Nemacka okupirala Jugoslaviju tokom kratkotrajnog Aprilskog rata.



Drugi svetski rat

WORLD WAR 2



Samo dan posle kapitulacije Kraljevine Jugoslavije, 19. aprila 1941. godine formirana je "Specijalna policija za Jevreje".

U zemlji niču sabirni i koncentracioni logori



Jevreji sakupljeni na Kalemegdanu u Beogradu, 1941.

Just one day after the April 19, 1941 capitulation, the "Special Police for Jews" is set up.

Throughout the country collection centres and concentration camps are established.

In Belgrade, Jews were rounded up in Kalemegdan in 1941.

Sabirni logor „Topovske šupe“, otvoren u Beogradu 20. avgusta 1941., služio je kao izvor talaca za masovna streljanja u znak odmazde za ustaničke akcije i sabotaže.

Pripadnici nemačkog garnizona u Beogradu ubili su 4.400 Jevreja i Roma u samo dve odmazde.



Na osnovu sačuvanih logorskih knjiga u Banjičkom logoru bilo je zatočeno 688 lica jevrejske nacionalnosti.



Streljanja su vršena na stratištima u Jajincima i Jabuci.

Concentration camp „Topovske šupe“ was opened in Belgrade on August 20, 1941. It became a source for hostages for mass executions by firing squad in retaliation for rebel actions and subterfuge.

4.400 Jews and Roma were murdered by soldiers of the Belgrade German garrison in just two reprisals.

Executions were carried out in the Jajinci and Jabuka killing sites.



U prvoj polovini decembra 1941. izvršeno je sakupljanje i zatvaranje Jevreja u novoosnovani logor Judenlager Semlin.

Preserved records, log books of the Banjica camp show that there were 688 people of Jewish nationality incarcerated there.

The rounding up and incarceration of Jews in the newly founded camp Judenlager Semlin was completed by mid December 1941.

From then up to the beginning of May 1942 all Jewish prisoners were killed in the special truck – gas chamber on their way to the Jajinci mass graves.

Do početka maja 1942. godine svi zatvoreni Jevreji ubijeni su u specijalnom kamionu - gasnoj komori na putu do stratišta u Jajincima.



WORLD WAR 2

Incomplete records show that around 1250 Serbs and Jews (819 Jewish victims) were brutally slaughtered in the Novi Sad "raid" effected from January 22 to 23, 1942.

Out of the total of 13,590 Jews living in the occupation zone under Hungarian authority in Serbia – Bačka, 10,527 perished, for the most part, as victims of Auschwitz death camp.

Jews from Srem were deported and killed in the Jasenovac camp.

The largest concentration camp in central Serbia was the "Crveni krst" (Red Cross) camp in Niš. Inside the camp, beside Jews from Niš, there were Jewish prisoners from Leskovac, Zaječar, Valjevo and other Serbian towns.

Monuments in Novi Sad and Jasenovac

Monuments in Jajinci and Staro Sajmište

In one document of the so-called "Government of National Salvation" presided by Milan Nedić, dated 1942, it is stated how: "We are indebted to the occupier for freeing us of Jews."

The acquiescent execution of all assigned orders, coupled with the role which collaborationist armed units (Serbian State Guard, Serbian Volunteers Corps) and the domestic police of both the "Commissioner" and Milan Nedić's "National Salvation" government undertook in the arrests of their cohabitants, Jews, and their subsequent delivery into the hands of occupying authorities, stands out as the most hideous episode of collaborationism in Serbia during World War Two.

Milan Nedić visiting Berlin in 1943.

As a specific form of resistance to the politics of eradication of Jews, the people of Serbia chose to

SAVE THEIR COHABITANTS

Drugi svetski rat



U unutrašnjosti Srbije najveći koncentracioni logor bio je „Crveni krst“ u Nišu.

Pored niških, u logoru su bili zatvoreni Jevreji iz Leskovca, Zaječara, Valjeva, i drugih mesta u unutrašnjosti Srbije.



U jednom dokumentu tzv. "Vlade narodnog spasa" Milana Nedića iz 1942. se navodi: "Zahvaljujući okupatoru, oslobodili smo se Jevreja..."



U „raciji“ u Novom Sadu, po nepotpunim podacima, 21-23 januara 1942. ubijeno je na najsvirepiji način oko 1250 Srba i Jevreja (819 jevrejskih žrtava).

Od ukupno 13.590 Jevreja koji su živeli na mađarskom okupacionom području u Bačkoj, život je izgubilo 10.527, većina u logoru smrti Aušvic.

Jevreji iz Srema deportovani su i ubijeni u logoru Jasenovac.



Spomenici u Novom Sadu i u Jasenovcu



Spomenici u Jajincima i na Starom Sajmištu

Zbog bespogovornog izvršavanja svih dobijenih naređenja, uloga kolaboracionističkih oružanih odreda: Srpske državne straže, Srpskog dobrovoljačkog korpusa i domaće policije, kako „komesarske vlade“ tako i „vlade narodnog spasa“ Milan Nedića u hapšenjima svojih jevrejskih sugrađana i izručanju okupacionim organima, najsramnija je epizoda u istoriji saradnje sa okupatorom u Srbiji tokom Drugog svetskog rata.

Milan Nedić u poseti Berlinu 1943.

Kao specifičan vid otpora zvaničnoj politici istrebljenja Jevreja, narod Srbije je izabrao:

SPASITI SVOJE SUGRAĐANE



Martina Levec

Izbegavši 27. jula 1942. godine hapšenje i teranje zemunskih Jevreja u logore u Jasenovac i Staru Gradišku, trojica Jevreja, braća Benko i Josip Beherano i Danilo Fogel, utočište su pronašli u kući Martine Levec.



Nisu mogli da veruju da su smešteni na tavan u vili sa dva stana u kojima su stanovala četiri nacistička visoka oficira, od kojih je jedan bio komandant zemunskog aerodroma.

Martinin brat je bio oteran na prinudni rad u Nemačkoj, a ona je morala da služi nemačke oficire. Ipak, to joj nije smetalo da čuva i sačuva trojicu Jevreja.

Benko je prvi napustio sklonište i sklonio se u Beograd sa lažnim dokumentima.

Danilo i Josip su posle tri meseca boravka kod Martine uspeali da se prebace do najbližeg partizanskog odreda.

Pri kraju rata je Martinina ilegalna delatnost otkrivena i ona je hitno prebačena u partizanske jedinice.



Ambasador Izraela u Beogradu Joram Šani
uručuje medalju Martini Levec



Martina Levec, udata Marković
proglášena je 2000. godine za
Pravednika među narodima

MARTINA LEVEC

Escaping arrest and deportation of Zemun Jews to camps Jasenovac and Stara Gradiška on July 27, 1942, three Jews: the Beherano brothers, Benko and Josip, and Danilo Fogel found refuge in the house of Martina Levec.

They could not believe that they had been placed in the attic of a two-flat villa where, living as tenants, were also four high-ranking German officers, of whom one was the Chief Commander of the Zemun airport. Martina's brother had been deported to Germany as a forced labourer, while she was obliged to serve German officers. However, her wish to give shelter and keep the three Jews safe was unaffected by her existing circumstances.

Benko was the first to leave the shelter; once in possession of fake documents he went into hiding in Belgrade. After spending three months with Martina, Danilo and Josip managed to transfer themselves to the nearest Partisan unit.

Sometime before the end of the war Martina's underground activities were disclosed and she was immediately transferred to a Partisan unit.

Martina Levec, married Marković
awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 2000

ANTUN BENČEVIĆ AND MIRA CVIJOVIĆ

Together with his mother and grandmother, Antun Benčević lived in Zemun at 26, Sindelićeva Str. Also living with them at the time of her studies was Antun's cousin, Mira Cvijović.

At the beginning of July 1942 an agent of the resistance movement, Evica Frlog, employed undercover in the Ustashi Police quarters, informed Mira Cvijović that preparations were underway for mass arrests of Jews and their deportation to the Jasenovac and Stara Gradiška camps. Evica further managed to steal a number of stamped passes bearing the German seal. Mira Cvijović, a pre-war member of the Communist Party Youth organization, immediately summoned a group of activists and distributed the passes among them. They were to hand them over to certain Jews. Braca was given one such pass. He offered the pass to the Belah family. The Belahs decided they would save their male heir, Pavle. Subsequently, father, mother and the two sisters were sent to camp, from which none of them returned.

Antun took Pavle to 5, Nikolajevska Str. to the house of Mirjana Uglješić. The house served as shelter while liaison with Partisans was made. Inside Mirjana's house Antun, nicknamed Braca, filled in the pass giving Pavle an alias, Hinko Hilić; he then forged the signature of the chief of police sprawling it over the seal. After staying at Mirjana's a couple of days, Pavle was transferred to his unit.

Antun Benčević and Mira Cvijović
both awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 1994

Antun Benčević i Mira Cvijović



U Sindelićevoj ulici broj 26a u Zemunu stanovao je Antun-Braca Benčević sa majkom i bakom. Kod njih je za vreme školovanja stanovala Mira Cvijović, Antunova sestra od tetke.

Početak jula 1942. godine aktivistkinja pokreta otpora Evica Frlog, koja je ubačena u ustašku policiju, obavestila je Miru Cvijović da se sprema veliko hapšenje Jevreja i teranje u logore Jasenovac i Staru Gradišku. Evica je uspeala da ukrade propusnicu sa nemačkim pečatom. Mira Cvijović, predratni član SKOJ-a odmah je pozvala aktiviste i podelila propusnice, koje je trebalo da odnesu određenim Jevrejima. Braca je dobio jednu propusnicu. Ponudio je propusnicu porodici Belah. Porodica je odlučila da spase muškog potomka Pavla. Otac, majka i dve sestre odvedene su logor, odakle se niko nije vratio.

Antun je odveo Pavla u Nikolajevsku ulicu broj 5, u kuću Uglješić Mirjane, odakle se odlazilo u partizane. Kod Mirjane je Braca popunio propusnicu za Pavla na ime Hilko Hilić i preko pečata falsifikovao potpis šefa policije. Posle nekoliko dana boravka u Mirjaninoj kući Pavle je prebačen u partizane.



Antun Benčević i Mira Cvijović proglašeni
su 1994. godine za Pravednike među narodima





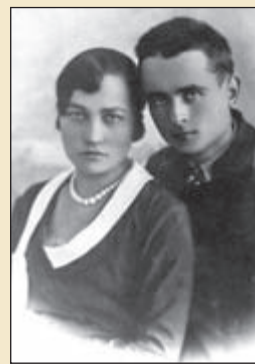
THE KNEŽEVIĆ, BONDŽIĆ AND ZDRAVKOVIĆ FAMILIES

Ladislav and Julija Dajč completed their medical studies in 1937. In 1939 they were both given a post in the small town of Aleksandrovac, county Župa. In June 1941, the instated enemy authorities gave both of them notice; on top of losing their jobs, they were simultaneously thrown out their home. At the time, a group of officers of the King's Army had set up camp on neighbouring mountain Željina. Desperately in need of a physician, they persuaded Ladislav, whose life was by now genuinely endangered, to join up with them. From then on Borivoje Bondžić was entrusted with the care of Ladislav's wife, i.e. doctor Julija. He kept moving her incessantly from one safe place to another. She spent the winter in hamlet Boturića with Predrag Zdravković. In the village of Latkovac, staying in the home of Slobodan and Milenija Knežević, Julija gave birth to son Ilan in 1943. Throughout the war the populace of neighbouring villages took an active part in the concealment and rescue of the Dajč family. Finally, as liberation came, all their efforts proved successful.

**Grozdana and Borivoje Bondžić,
Milenija and Slobodan Knežević,
Stana and Predrag Zdravković**
all awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 1980

Kneževići, Bondžići i Zdravkovići

Ladislav i Julija Dajč završili su 1937. godine studije medicine. Dobili su 1939. godine nameštenje u gradiću Aleksandrovac, u Župskom okrugu. U junu 1941. okupaciona vlast im daje otkaze i bivaju izbačeni iz kuće. Na planini Željini, u istom kraju, nalazila se grupa oficira kraljevske vojske. Ubedili su Ladislava da bi najbolje bilo da im se pridruži, jer mu je stalno ugrožen život, a njima je bio potreban lekar. O supruzi Juliji od tada brigu preuzima Borivoje Bondžić. Selio ju je na mnogo mesta. Zimu je provela u zaseoku Boturića kod Predraga Zdravkovića. U kući Slobodana i Milenije Kneževića, koji su živeli u Latkovcu, Julija je 1943. godine rodila sina Ilana. Sve vreme rata meštani okolnih sela su učestvovali u sakrivanju i spasavanju porodice Dajč - na kraju su u tome i uspeali.



Grozdana i Borivoje Bondžić, Milenija i Slobodan Knežević, Stana i Predrag Zdravković
proglašeni su 1980. godine za Pravednike među narodima

DR. MILOSLAV STOJADINOVIĆ

In June 1941, Milan Ćimović appointed Dr. Miloslav Stojadinović to the post of Mayor of Belgrade. It soon transpired that Dr. Miloslav had little indulgence for police work and was thus removed from office already in September 1941. Miloslav Stojadinović had other predispositions which he dared not disclose before the invaders. He was a benevolent man, ready to reach out to his persecuted friends, Jews. On more than one occasion Dr. Miloslav managed to save his friends Milan and Helena Lovrić. A testimony preserved in the Archives of Serbia states that Stojadinović saved dozens of Resistance Movement members and a number of Jewish families.

Dr. Miloslav Stojadinović
awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 1996

Dr Miloslav Stojadinović

Milan Ćimović imenovao je juna 1941. godine za predsednika grada Beograda dr Miloslava Stojadinovića. Ubrzo se pokazalo da Miloslav nije pokazao razumevanje za policijske poslove, pa je već u septembru 1941. smenjen sa funkcije. Miloslav Stojadinović je međutim imao druge osobine, koje nije smeo da ispolji pred okupatorima. Bio je human čovek, uvek spreman da pomogne svojim prijateljima, progonjenim Jevrejima. Miloslav je u nekoliko navrata spasio svoje prijatelje Milana i Helenu Lovrić. Prema jednoj izjavi sačuvanoj u Arhivu Srbije, Stojadinović je spasio desetine članova Pokreta otpora i više jevrejskih porodica.



Dr Miloslav Stojadinović proglašen je 1966.
godine za Pravednika među narodima





Pal Žamboki i Marija Čanadi



Saul BenAvram i njegov sin Hajm, nakon okupacije Beograda aprila 1941. godine, svakodnevno su odvođeni na prinudni rad. Jednog dana nisu se vratili kući; stradali su u logoru na Banjici. Decembra 1941. Saulova supruga Ester dobila je poziv da se sa decom Rozom i Josefom javi Specijalnoj policiji za Jevreje. Kada su kretali put logora Judenlager Semilin - Staro sajmište, došao je da ih isprati njihov prijatelj Pal Žamboki. Ubedio je Ester da ostavi Rozu i Josefa kod njega. Ubrzo je bio potkazan Gestapou i morali su hitno da beže iz Beograda.

Rozu, koja je imala 12 godina, odveo je kod bratove kćerke Mariške Čanadi u Novi Kneževac. Porodica Čanadi brinula se o Rozi do kraja rata.

Pal je sa desetogodišnjim Josefom otišao u Kanjižu. Tamo ga je prijavio kao svog sina. U znak zahvalnosti prema svom spasiocu, Josef je posle rata zadržao prezime Žamboki.



PAL ZSÁMBOKI AND MARIJA ČANADI

Once Belgrade was occupied in April 1941, Saul BenAvram and his son Hajm were assigned forced labour duty on a daily basis. However, there came a day when they did not return home; they were murdered inside Banjica camp. In December 1941 Saul's wife Ester received the order to report to the Special police for Jews together with her two children, Rosa and Joseph. As they were starting off for camp Judenlager Semlin (Staro sajmište), their friend Pal Zsámboki came to say goodbye. He managed to persuade Ester to leave Roza and Joseph behind promising that he would care for them. He was soon reported to the Gestapo and had no other option but to take the children out of Belgrade without delay.

He left the twelve-year-old Rosa with his niece Mariška Čanadi in Novi Kneževac. The Čanadi family took care of Roza right up to the end of the war. Pal took the ten-year-old Joseph to Kanjiža. He registered Joseph with the authorities as his son. Out of respect and gratitude for the man who rescued him, Joseph kept the name Zsámboki for life.



Pal Žamboki i Marija-Mariška Čanadi
proglašeni su 1995. godine za Pravednike među narodima



Pal Zsámboki and Marija Čanadi
both awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 1995

Protići i Bogičevići

Isak i Rena Papo i njihove dve kćerke Lea i Rahela živeli su u Raškoj. Čim su nemačke trupe 1941. ušle u Sandžak počelo je njihovo skrivanje po okolnim mestima.

Porodica Simeona i Miroslave Protić nije se uplašila pretnji da će svi koji skrivaju Jevreje biti ubijeni. Više od šest meseci krili su porodicu Papo u zaseoku Protića, ispod samog vrha planine Željina.

Kada je otkriveno gde se kriju, porodica Papo je novo utočište našla kod Mijajla i Milice Bogičević u selu Drenče, gde su i dočekali kraj rata.



**Miroslava i Simeon Protić,
Milica i Mijajlo Bogičević**
proglašeni su 2009. godine za
Pravednike među narodima

THE BOGIĆEVIĆ AND PROTIĆ FAMILIES

Isak and Irena Papo and their two daughters Lea and Rahela lived in Raška. The moment German troops invaded Sandžak in 1941 they had to go into hiding. It was the beginning of a rescue operation that involved many villages throughout the neighbouring countryside.

The threat that all those harbouring Jews would share their destiny i.e. be killed, did not frighten the family of Simeon and Miroslava Protić. They kept the Papo family in hiding in the hamlet of Protića, situated below the peak of mountain Željina for more than six months.

Once their hiding place was exposed the Papo family found a new safe place in village Drenča. There they stayed with Mijajlo and Milica Bogičević right up to liberation.

**Miroslava and Simeon Protić,
Milica and Mijajlo Bogičević**
all awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 2009


JULIANA AND LASZLO SZAGMEISTER

The Szagmeister and Engler families lived in Subotica in the same house in adjacent flats. Laszlo Szagmeister and Janosz Engler, both jurists, worked in attorney-at-law offices. In February within a span of only ten days both Juliana Szagmeister and Magda Engler gave birth to sons, Szandor and Amir. In May 1944 the ghetto for Jews was opened in Subotica. Janosz was away on forced labour duty when Magda and the baby had to move to the ghetto. The fact that Laszlo had good connections inside the police enabled him to bring food to Magda and Amir each day. On the eve of the last transport to Auschwitz, Laszlo managed to take Amir out of the ghetto. He obtained fake documents for Amir stating that he and Juliana had adopted the boy. Thus, Amir was saved from a certain death that awaited him in Auschwitz.

Juliana and Laszlo Szagmeister
both awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 1998

**KRSTA NOVAKOVIĆ, KOSA PETROVIĆ AND
THE VELJKOVIĆ FAMILIES**

In 1941 Germans instated a military regime in occupied Serbia. To administer civic procedures they needed people acceptable to the general population. Kruševac's most prominent citizens had been arrested immediately upon the fall of the town. Among them was prewar borough council chairman and MP Krsta Novaković, an apothecary by profession. Threatened by reprisal against his family, he was forced to cooperate. He became the first war chairman of borough Kruševac.

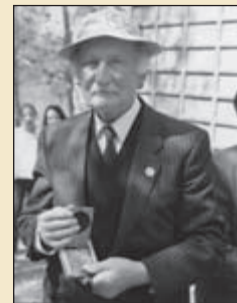
Rebeka Tatjacak, a Jewess had three daughters: Sultana, Natalija and Sofija and a son, David.

She turned to Krsta Novaković for help. Counting on his pre-war friendly relations with people from the police, Krsta managed to obtain fake documents for the entire family.

Kosa Petrović, proprietress of a restaurant in Kruševac, hid David in her wine cellar once the persecution of Jews began. She further helped the Tatjacak family to move to the village of Donji Krčin, close to Kruševac. Relying on her parents, Miroslav and Cila, Zlata Veljković took responsibility for Rebeka and her children and placed them inside her parent's house.

Zlata Veljković, her parents Miroslav and Cila
all awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 1999

Krsta Novaković and Kosa Petrović
both awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 2003

Julijana i Laslo Sagmajster


Porodice Sagmajster i Engler živele su u Subotici, u istoj kući, stan do stana. Laslo Sagmajster i Janoš Engler, obojica pravnici, radili su u advokatskoj kancelariji. Julijana Sagmajster i Magda Engler februara 1944. u razmaku od samo deset dana rodile su sinove Šandora i Amira. U maju mesecu 1944. otvoren je geto za Jevreje u Subotici. Janoš je bio na prinudnom radu, a Magda je morala sa bebom da se preseli u geto. Laslo je imao veze u policiji i svakodnevno je donosio hranu za Magdu i Amira. Uoči poslednjeg transporta za Aušvic, Laslo je uspeo da iz geta izvede Amira. Pribavio je lažna dokumenta da su Julijana i on usvojili Amira, i tako ga sačuvali od sigurne smrti.

**Julijana i Laslo
Sagmajster**
proglašeni su 1988.
godine za Pravednike
među narodima

Novaković, Veljkovići i Petrović

Nemci su 1941. uveli vojnu upravu u okupiranoj Srbiji. Za civilnu vlast bili su im potrebni ljudi u koje narod ima poverenja. Viđeniji ljudi iz Kruševca bili su pohapšeni. Među njima se nalazio i predratni predsednik opštine i narodni poslanik, apotekar Krsta Novaković. Pod pretnjom odmazde Krstu su naterali na saradnju. Postao je prvi ratni predsednik opštine Kruševac.

Jevrejka Rebeka Tajtacak imala je tri kćerke: Sultanu, Nataliju i Sofiju, i sina Davida.

Potražila je pomoć od Krste Novakovića. Koristeći predratna prijateljstva sa ljudima iz policije Krsta je za sve njih obezbedio lažne legitimacije.

Kosa Petrović držala je u Kruševcu kafanu. Kada je počela potera za Jevrejima, Kosa je Davida sakrila u vinski podrum i pomogla da se cela porodica Tajtacak prebaci u selo Donji Krčin, nadomak Kruševca. Zlata Veljković je prihvatila Rebeku sa decom i smestila ih u kuću svojih roditelja Miroslava i Cile.



**Zlata Veljković i
roditelji Miroslav i Cila**
proglašeni su 1999. godine za
Pravednike među narodima
Krsta Novaković i Kosa Petrović
proglašeni su 2003. godine za
Pravednike među narodima





Andrej Tumpej



Lazarista Andrej Tumpej, stigao je iz Slovenije u Beograd 1929. godine. Proglašen je za prvog župnika novoizgrađenog hrama posvećenom Svetom Ćirilu i Svetom Metodiju.

Slovenka Antonija Ograjenšek udala se krajem dvadesetih godina prošlog veka za Avrama Kalefa. Antonija je prešla u jevrejsku veru. Ubrzo su se rodile dve kćerke, Matilda i Rahela.

Kada je postalo jasno da će svi Jevreji biti deportovani u logore, Antonija je potražila pomoć župnika Tumpeja. Sačuvala je svoju staru krštenicu iz koje se videlo da je Slovenka, ali dečija dokumenta nije smela nikom da pokaže. Andrej Tumpej je znao da su devojčice po ocu Jevrejke; bio je čovek velikog srca i izdao im je lažne krštenice. U kraju se jednog dana pročulo da je uhapšen. Tada se otkrilo da je župnik pomagao i drugim Jevrejima.

Posle više meseci provedenih u gestapovskom zatvoru Andrej Tumpej je oslobođen.



Andrej Tumpej
proglašen je 2001. godine za Pravednika među narodima

ANDREJ TUMPEJ

Andrej Trumpej, a Lazarist from Slovenia came to Belgrade in 1929. He was appointed first vicar of the new church dedicated to St. Cyril and St. Methodius.

Antonija Ograjenšek, herself a Slovenian, married Avram Kalef in the late nineties of the previous century. By marrying Kalef, she accepted the Jewish faith. Soon they had two daughters, Matilda and Rahela.

Once it transpired that all Jews would be transported to camps Antonija approached vicar Tumpej for help. She had kept her old birth certificate evidencing that she was Slovenian. However, she dared not show her children's documents to anybody. Andrej Tumpej was aware that the girls' parental lineage was Jewish. A goodhearted man, he could do nothing less, than supply them with fake christening papers. One day word got round the neighbourhood that the vicar was arrested. Only then did it transpire that the vicar had helped other Jews, too.

After spending a number of months in Gestapo prison, Andrej Tumpej was released.

Andrej Tumpej
awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 2001

Ljubica i Jelenko Stamenković

Jelenko Stamenković, pisar iz sela Sesalac kod Soko Banje, pronašao je posle sloma Jugoslovenske vojske aprila 1941. godine, rezervnog poručnika Majera Kalderona kako luta šumom. Kalderon je pobeo iz kolone vojnih zarobljenika koja je upućena u logore u Nemačkoj. Jelenko ga je odveo svojoj kući u kojoj su živeli njegovi roditelji, supruga Ljubica i njihovo dvoje dece, Vukosava i Vidosava. Majer je i sam imao suprugu i dvoje dece. Vučen brigom za porodicu, vratio se avgusta 1941. godine u Beograd. Morao je da se prijavi na prinudan rad i odmah je odveden u logor Topovske šupe, odakle je ubrzo odveden na streljanje. Jelenko Stamenković je saznao za zlu sudbinu novog prijatelja i odveo njegovu suprugu Ester i decu Mirjam i Josifa u Sesalac, gde su ih čuvali do kraja rata.



Ljubica i Jelenko Stamenković
proglašeni su 2005. godine za Pravednike
među narodima



LJUBICA AND JELENKO STAMENKOVIĆ

Upon the capitulation of the Yugoslav Army in April 1941, Jelenko Stamenković, a notary from the village of Sesalac near Soko Banja, came across Majer Kalderon, lieutenant in reserve, traversing the neighbouring woods. Kalderon had fled from the line of POWs destined for camps in Germany. Jelenko took him to his home where he lived with his parents, wife Ljubica and their two children, Vukosava and Vidosava. Majer also had a wife and two children. Deeply concerned for his family Kalderon returned to Belgrade in August 1941. As ordered, he registered with the authorities for forced labour duty; however, Majer was sent to the Topovske šupe camp immediately. Before long he was taken from there to an execution plot and shot dead.

Learning of his friend's ill fate Jelenko Stamenković set off for Belgrade to find Kalderon's family. He brought Majer's wife Ester and children Mirijam and Josif to Sesalac where he took care of them right up to the end of the war.

Ljubica i Jelenko Stamenković
both awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 2005



PETAR JOVANOVIĆ

Eugen and Elsa Hohberg, with their daughter Mirjam and relative Adela, tried to reach Italy by way of Kosovo and Albania with the help of fake documents acquired in the name of Hadžić. They came as far as Prizren and from there could go no further.

In Prizren, they rented a part of the house belonging to the Jovanović family. Living inside the modest house, the Jovanović family counted father, mother and six children. Petar Jovanović, the eldest son took responsibility for the refugees. However, Eugen's stash of savings was soon spent. The thought of throwing the Hohbergs into the street never crossed the Jovanovićs' mind. They would simply continue to stay with them. They had become family.

At the beginning of 1944 someone denounced the Jovanovićs for providing shelter to a Jewish family. The Germans came and arrested Eugen, Elisa and Adela. Little Mirijam found refuge in the arms of Petar. The following day Petar was arrested, too. The Germans suspected that there was still a Jewish child inside the house. Beating upon beating, Petar stubbornly contended that Mirijam was a Serb. In the end, her blue eyes turned out to be the decisive factor. A Jewess can only have dark eyes, the soldiers concluded and finally let Petar go home.

Petar Jovanović
awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 1993

MARIJA TOMIĆ

Prior to WWII Marija Šanc lived in Novi Sad. At the time she was married to Ljubomir Tomić. Encountering problems in his business transactions, Ljubomir, a Jew by birth, had changed his surname Kon to Tomić. Ljubomir had a large family and many friends in Belgrade. Marija resolved to save them. By birth a German, she managed to persuade a German Army driver to help her transfer a group of Jews from Belgrade to Novi Sad. That first trip was the hardest. Notwithstanding the initial trepidation, the German driver continued to transport Jews from Belgrade to Marija and Ljubomir's flat, from where the pair organized their transfer further on, to Budapest.

The mission Marija had undertaken ended in her imprisonment in Ravensbrück camp at the end of 1944. Ljubomir, who had joined the Partisans, fought battles right up to liberation. Succeeding to survive internment, Marija returned to Novi Sad.

Marija Tomić
awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 2009

Petar Jovanović

Eugen i Elza Hohberg sa kćerkom Mirjam i rođakom Adelom, pokušali su uz pomoć falsifikovanih dokumenata na ime Hadžić, da preko Kosova i Albanije stignu do Italije. Stigli su u Prizren, ali dalje nisu mogli.

Iznajmili su deo kuće porodice Jovanović. U skromnoj kući živeli su otac, majka i šestoro dece. Petar Jovanović, najstariji sin, brinuo se o izbeglicama. Ubrzo je Eugen potrošio pare koje je doneo sa sobom, ali Jovanovići ih nisu izbacili na ulicu. Postali su deo porodice Jovanović.



Početak 1944. godine, neko je potkazio Jovanoviće da čuvaju jevrejsku porodicu i nemački vojnici su uhapsili Eugena, Elzu i Adelu. Mala Mirjam je sigurnost našla u naručju Petra. Petar je sutradan uhapšen. Nemački vojnici su sumnjali da je u kući ostalo jevrejsko dete. Petar je i pored teških batina tvrdio da je Mirjam Srpkinja. Presudile su njene plave oči. Jevrejka mora da ima crne oči, zaključili su nemački vojnici i pustili Petra da se vrati kući.



Petar Jovanović
proglašen je 1993. godine za
Pravednika među narodima

Marija Tomić

Marija Šanc živila je pre rata u Novom Sadu. Bila je udata za Ljubomira Tomića. Rođen kao Jevrej, zbog problema prilikom sklapanja poslova, promenio je prezime Kon u Tomić. Ljubomir je imao mnogobrojnu familiju i prijatelje koji su živeli u Beogradu. Marija je rešila da im pomogne. Nemačka po poreklu, uspela je da nagovori jednog nemačkog vojnog šofera da joj pomogne da prebaci grupu Jevreja iz Beograda u Novi Sad. Prvi put je bilo najteže. Nemački vozač je nastavio da prevozi Jevreje iz Beograda a Marija i Ljubomir su ih slali dalje u Budimpeštu.

Zbog svoje delatnosti krajem 1944. završila je u logoru Ravensbrück. Ljubomir se sa partizanima izborio za slobodu, a Marija se iz zarobljeništva vratila u Novi Sad.



Marija Tomić
proglašena je 2009. godine za
Pravednika među narodima



Negotinska odiseja

THE NEGOTIN ODYSSEY



There were only two Jewish families living in Negotin before the war; the family of Žak Levi and that of engineer Miroslav Šomlo.

Žak, his wife Anka and daughter Rena embarked on a long journey of survival. 13 inhabitants of neighbouring villages, who each in their own way helped the Levi family live through the horrors of the Holocaust, were awarded the Righteous medal.

Miroslav Šomlo and his two daughters Milana and Ana found refuge in Dubrava, some twenty kilometres from Negotin. They were taken in by Mita and Kruna Todorović who lived in cohabitation with their son Živojin, daughter-in-law Radmila and their two small children.



U Negotinu su pre rata živele samo dve jevrejske porodice: porodica Žaka Levija i porodica inženjera Miroslava Šomle.

Žak, njegova žena Anka i mala kćerka Rena prošli su dug put do spasenja. Za pravednike je proglašeno 14 meštana okolnih sela koji su svako na svoj način pomogli porodici Levi da preživi strahote Holokausta.

Miroslav Šomlo i njegove kćerke Milana i Ana našli su utočište u Dubravi, dvadesetak kilometara od Negotina, kod Mjite i Krune Todorović koji su živeli u zajednici sa sinom Živojinom i snajom Radmilom i njihovo dvoje male dece.



**Mitra i Đorđe Blendić,
Milka i Tihomir Jovanović**
proglašeni su 1992. godine za
Pravednike među narodima

**Kruna i Mita Todorović,
Radmila i Živojin Todorović**
proglašeni su 1995. godine za
Pravednike među narodima

**Jovan, sin Nikola i unuk Nikolica Blendić,
Aleksandar Đurković, Ljubo Milenković,
Marija i Đorđe Popović**
proglašeni su 1999. godine za
Pravednike među narodima

Đorđe Stojanović
proglašen je 2000. godine za
Pravednika među narodima

Katarina i Andrei Stojanović
proglašeni su 2001. godine za
Pravednike među narodima

**Mitra and Đorđe Blendić,
Milka and Tihomir Jovanović**
all awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 1992

**Kruna and Mita Todorović,
Radmila and Živojin Todorović**
all awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 1995

**Jovan, son Nikola
and grandson Nikolica Blendić,
Aleksandar Đurković, Ljubo Milenković,
Marija and Đorđe Popović**
all awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 1999

Đorđe Stojanović
awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 2000

Katarina and Andrei Stojanović
both awarded a Righteous among Nations
in 2001





THE SAVED JEWS

Prior to World War Two 37,000 Jews lived in the territory of Serbia (with- in its present borders)

Certain estimates maintain that 85% of the Jewish population of Serbia perished during the four year war period 1941-1945.

Owing to the goodness of the people of Serbia over 150 Jews were saved. Today they have over 3000 descendants.

Spaseni Jevreji



Na teritoriji Srbije, u sadašnjim granicama, živelo je do početka II svetskog rata 37.000 Jevreja.

Po nekim procenama 85% populacije Jevreja iz Srbije je stradalo tokom četiri ratne godine 1941 -1945.

Zahvaljujući dobrim ljudima iz Srbije spaseno je preko 150 Jevreja koji danas imaju više od 3000 potomaka.



PRAVEDNICI MEĐU NARODIMA - SRBIJA

Jevrejska opština Zemun, zahvaljujući podršci uvažених fondova Rothschild fondacije iz Londona, Klejms konferencije iz Njujorka i Holandskog fonda iz Haga, uz značajnu podršku Sekretarijata za kulturu Grada Beograda, objavila je knjigu o dobrim ljudima iz Srbije.

Grad Beograd je uvrstio našu knjigu u kategoriju kapitalnih izdanja. To je najlepša nagrada i priznanje za izdavačku delatnost Jevrejske opštine Zemun i ugledne autore: pisac Milan Fogel i istoričari prof. dr Milan Ristović i dr Milan Koljanin.

Knjigu „Pravednici među narodima – Srbija“ možete poručiti preko naše e-mail adrese: jozemun@eunet.rs

Knjiga se može nabaviti u prostorijama Jevrejske opštine u Zemunu, Dubrovačka br. 21 od 10 do 14 časova svakog radnog dana.

Detaljnije obaveštenje o načinu poručivanja izdanja Jevrejske opštine Zemun možete naći na web sajtu <http://joz.rs>

RIGHTEOUS AMONG THE NATIONS - SERBIA

The Jewish Community in Zemun, with the generous support of esteemed funds, the Rothschild Fund from London, the Claims Conference from New York and the Holland Fund from The Hague and the substantial backing of the Department of Culture of the City of Belgrade published a book about the good people of Serbia.

The City of Belgrade has categorized our book as a capital work edition. It is a most commendable award and recognition of Zemun Jewish Community's publishing activity as well as the work of the book's three eminent authors: writer Milan Fogel and historians Prof. Dr Milan Ristović and Dr. Milan Koljanin.

The edition „Righteous among the Nations – Serbia“ can be ordered at our e-mail address: jozemun@eunet.rs

The book can further be obtained at Jewish Community Zemun's premises, Dubrovačka Str. No. 21 from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. each working day Monday through Friday.

More details on ordering editions published by the Zemun Jewish Community can be obtained on our web site <http://joz.rs>



IZADAVAČ - PUBLISHER:



Jevrejska opština Zemun
קהילה היהודית זמון
Jewish Community Zemun

<http://joz.rs>