

IZLOŽBA

Nenad i Milan Fogel
i dr Milan Koljanin

JEVREJSKI LOGOR ZEMUN

HOLOKAUST I KOLABORACIJA U SRBIJI



EXHIBITION

JUDENLAGER SEMLIN
THE HOLOCAUST AND
COLLABORATION IN SERBIA



Jevrejska opština Zemun
הקהילה היהודית זמונ
Jewish Community Zemun

„Jevrejski logor Zemun“ - Holokaust i kolaboracija u Srbiji

autora: Nenada Fogela, Milana Fogela i dr Milana Koljanina

Stradanje Jevreja u Srbiji pod nacističkom okupacijom u Drugom svetskom ratu deo je tragične istorije Holokausta, tog planiranog, sistematski izведенog ideološki, politički i propagandno pripremanog masovnog uništenja miliona pripadnika jevrejskog naroda na svim prostorima Evrope koji su se našli na udaru ratne mašinerije Trećeg Rajha i njegovih saveznika. To je istovremeno i deo one izuzetno složene četvorogodišnje ratne drame koja se odvijala na jugoslovenskim prostorima, u kojoj je okupirana Srbija bila jedno od velikih stradališta. Okupacija i podela Srbije, koju je nacistička vojna sila izvela aprila 1941. godine sa svojim osovinskim saveznicima, stvorila je uslove za širenje i na ove prostore nacističke antisemitske politike i prakse u svom najradikalnijem obliku, čiji je središnji cilj bilo „konačno rešenje jevrejskog pitanja“ u Srbiji. Izbijanje širokog oružanog otpora srpskog naroda u letu 1941., koji je ugrozio položaj okupacionog sistema i privremeno doveo do stvaranja slobodnih teritorija, pokrenuo je i masivan i brutalni odgovor okupatora, koji je pored mobilisanja velikih vojnih snaga za slamanje ustanka, uključivao široko raširenu praksu streljanja civilnih talaca, otvaranje logora, uništavanje brojnih naselja, internaciju, slanje na prinudni rad i niz drugih mera. U takvom okruženju nemačka vojno okupaciona uprava je sprovodila sistematsku fizičku likvidaciju srpskih Jevreja. Većina muškaraca je streljana kao deo „kvote“ za odmazdu, dok su žene i deca posle zatvaranja u logor na Sajmištu, koji se nalazio na teritoriji NDH i bio pod nemačkom upravom, ubijani u pokretnoj gasnoj komori. Samo je manji deo pripadnika jevrejske zajednice u Srbiji uspeo da preživi, skrivajući se uz pomoć svojih srpskih sugrađana, ili bežeći na italijansku okupacionu zonu ili se priključujući partizanskim jedinicama.

Izložba je sažet i vizuelno upečatljiv pokušaj da se prikažu i istaknu oni momenti stradanja Jevreja na delu Srbije pod nemačkom okupacijom koji su činili njegove najvažnije elemente pri čemu je s razlogom, kao glavni motiv izložbe izabran „Jevrejski logor Zemun“, koji, u istoriji Holokausta u Srbiji, ima i simboličko i stvarno središnje mesto kolektivnog stradanja. Fotografskim dokumentima, faksimilima arhivskih dokumenata, sažetim i jezgrovitim tekstualnim objašnjenjima gradi se slika ovog tragičnog fenomena. Odvođenje u logore i ubijanje Jevreja bilo je posledica okolnosti nastalih razbijanjem jugoslovenske države, stvaranjem nemačkog okupacionog sistema u Srbiji, organizaciji represivnog aparata, uvodenju antisemitskih propisa i registracije Jevreja,

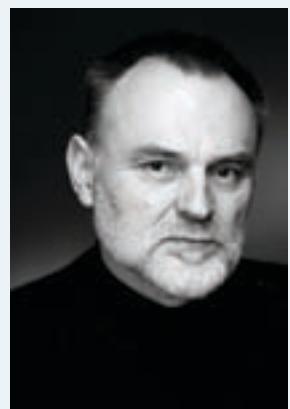
Ključnu ulogu u organizaciji Holokausta i njegovoj realizaciji u Srbiji ima nemački okupacioni aparat (Vermahrt, Gestapo, SD i drugi nemački organi) a izložba daje kroz portrete i informacije o njihovoj ulozi u ubijanju srpskih Jevreja potrebnu personalizaciju i konkretizaciju izvršilaca zločina. Njegov pomoćni instrument bili su organi domaće kolaboracionističke administracije („Komesarske vlade“ Milana Aćimovića i „vlade narodnog spasa“ Milana Nedića), koji učestvuju u poterama i hapšenju skrivenih Jevreja, snoseći tako deo odgovornosti za ovaj zločin. Ovoj temi je, takođe, u koncipiranju izložbe posvećena pažnja, kao i ulozi koju je kao deo okupacione propagandne antisemitske mašinerije imala kolaboracionistička administracija (antimasonska izložba, uloga štampe i drugo), a takođe i ulozi nekih od ključnih domaćih saučesnika iz redova kolaboracionista.

Poseban deo izložbe posvećen je pomoći u spasavanju Jevreja koju su pružali njihovi srpski i drugi sugrađani nejevreji, rizikujući svoje živote, i živote članova svojih porodica, pokazujući na taj način vrhunsku solidarnost, saosećanje i ljudskost. To je bio i osoben način da se pokaže odbacivanje svega onoga što je okupacioni režim sa sobom doneo i brutalnom silom nametao. Jedan segment izložbe čini i sažet prikaz učešća Jevreja u oružanoj borbi i aktivnom otporu, prvenstveno u redovima partizanskih jedinica.

Izložba na kraju daje i prikaz posledica Holokausta u Srbiji, a bavi se i posleratnim sudbinama onih koji su bili njegovi, glavni nalogodavci, izvršioci pomagači ili bili pristalice i propagatori ideologije antisemitizma.

Izložba daje koncentrisan uvid u ovu problematiku, dobro je vizuelno rešena i ostavlja utisak konzistentno izvedene celine, koja pruža na upečatljiv način, informacije o ovom tragičnom fenomenu, koji svakako zaslužuje dalje proučavanje, razmatranje ali i podsećanje.

Prof. dr Milan Ristović



Judenlager Semilin / The Jewish Camp in Zemun - The Holocaust and Collaboration in Serbia

authors: Nenad Fogel, Milan Fogel and Dr. Milan Koljanin

The perishing of Jews in Serbia during the Nazi occupation in World War II is a part of the tragic history of the Holocaust, the planned, systematically executed ideological, political and publicized mass annihilation of millions of people of Jewish descent throughout Europe who found themselves exposed to the onslaught of the Third Reich's war machinery as well as that of its allies. At the same time it is also a part of the intensely complex four-year war drama that took place inside Yugoslav territories and turned occupied Serbia into a land of mass destruction and death. The occupation and ensuing division of Serbia carried out by the Nazi force in April 1941 together with its Axis Allies, engendered conditions throughout its territory for spreading Nazi anti-Semitic politics and practices in their pivotal radical form, leading to "the final solution to the Jewish question" in Serbia. The widely spread armed uprising of the Serbian people in the summer of 1941 which adversely affected the order of the occupying system and even managed temporarily to win liberated territories in Serbia, caused a massive and brutal response from the enemy, who apart from mobilizing large military forces to suppress the uprising also activated the widely spread practice of executions by firing squad of civilian hostages, the opening of camps, destruction of whole communities, internment, rounding up of civilians for slave labor and a series of other measures.

In such a climate the German occupying administration carried out a systematic physical extinction of Jews in Serbia. The majority of the male Jewish population was shot to death as "hostages" in numbers set for reprisals while the women and children, after internment in the Sajmište camp, which was situated in the territory of ISC and under German administration, were murdered inside the running vehicle gas chamber. Only a portion of the Jewish community in Serbia managed to survive the war either in hiding, sheltered from the enemy by their Serbian cohabitants, or by escaping to the Italian occupation zone, or by joining up Partisan units.

The present exhibition is a condensed and visually impressive attempt to depict and highlight those moments of Jewish destitution in the part of Serbia under German occupation, that stand out as the pogrom's most pronounced elements. With good reason to this end, the main motif chosen for the exhibition is the "Jewish camp in Zemun", which in the history of the Holocaust in Serbia is both a symbolic and factual central point of mass extinction. Photographs as documents, facsimile reproductions of archived documents, condensed and succinctly written explanations build a picture of this tragic reality. The internment in camps and killing of Jews came into being from circumstances generated by the tearing apart of the Yugoslav state, the ensuing build up of a German occupation system in Serbia, organization of a repressive apparatus, adoption of anti-Semitic norms and the registering of Jews.

The German occupation apparatus (Wehrmacht, Gestapo, SD and other German authorities) was central to the organizing of the Holocaust and its realization in Serbia and by displaying staff portraits and information about the individual role of each staff member in the massacre of Jews in Serbia, the exhibition gives face to and specifies the crime executioners. An ancillary of this German apparatus were bodies of the domestic collaborationist administration ("Commissioner Government" of Milan Aćimović and Milan Nedić's "Government of national salvation") which in taking part in capturing and arresting hidden Jews, bear responsibility for crimes performed. The concept of the exhibition gives space and special attention to this theme as well as to the role the collaboration administration had, as part of the occupation anti-Semite propaganda machinery (anti-Masonic exhibition, the role of the press and other), and also, of the role of some of the leading domestic enemy accomplices within the said collaboration apparatus.

A distinctive part of the exhibition features facts about the support rendered by Serbian and other non-Jewish cohabitants in saving Jews; about individuals who, risking their lives and the lives of members of their families, demonstrated ultimate solidarity, compassion and humanity. This support was also a specific mode of displaying antagonism to all measures designed and forcefully implemented by the occupation regime. Furthermore, a part of the exhibition is a succinct display of the participation of Jews in Partisan units' combats and other resistance activities.

The final displays of the exhibition portray the aftermath of the Holocaust in Serbia as well as the post-war fate of those individuals who were its principal commanders, collaborating executors or adherents and advocates of anti-Semitic ideology.

The exhibition gives a concentrated insight into its theme and by means of its visually acceptable solutions offers the viewer a sense of entirety and consistence in its informative role about the tragic exhibition subject matter, which certainly merits further research work, deliberation and above all, remembrance.

Prof. Dr. Milan Ristović

AGRESIJA NA JUGOSLAVIJU I NJENA PODELA

Kraljevina Jugoslavija pristupila je Trojnom paktu u Beču 25. marta 1941. Posle revolta, uglavnom srpske javnosti, izvršen je vojni puč i zbačena je Vlada Cvetković – Maček. Ta Vlada koja je 5. X 1940. donela dve rasističke uredbe protiv Jevreja („zabrana prometa i proizvodnje hrane na veliko“ i ograničenje upisa u škole, tzv. „numerus clausus“).

Usledile su masovne demonstracije u Beogradu i širom Srbije protiv ulaska Jugoslavije u Trojni pakt.

U znak odmazde Hitler je bez objave rata izvršio napad na Jugoslaviju, razarajućim bombardovanjem Beograda, 6. aprila 1941. u ranu zoru.



Predsednik vlade Dragiša Cvetković potpisuje pristupanje Jugoslavije Trojnom paktu



Jugoslovenska vojska na ulicama Beograda posle vojnog puča



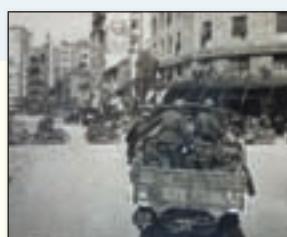
Demonstracije u Beogradu 27.III 1941.



Podelom Jugoslavije označen je i početak progona jevrejskog naroda čemu je sledilo gotovo potpuno uništenje jugoslovenske jevrejske zajednice.



Ulazak nemačke vojske u Beograd
13.IV 1941.



Objava komandanta vojne uprave Helmuta Ferstera od 22. IV 1941.

AGGRESSION AGAINST YUGOSLAVIA AND IT'S DIVISION

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia signed the Tripartite Pact in Vienna on March 25, 1941. In the aftermath of a rebellion mainly upheld by the Serbian populace, a coup d'état overthrew the Government of Cvetković – Maček. The same Government which had brought two racist decrees against Jews (“prohibition of foodstuffs wholesale trade and production” and the so

called “numerous clausus” restricting enrollment into schools) on October 5, 1940.

Mass demonstrations ensued in Belgrade and throughout Serbia against the ascension of Yugoslavia to the Tripartite Pact. In the early hours of April 6, 1941, as a sign of retribution and with no formal proclamation of war, Hitler attacked Yugoslavia by bombarding Belgrade.



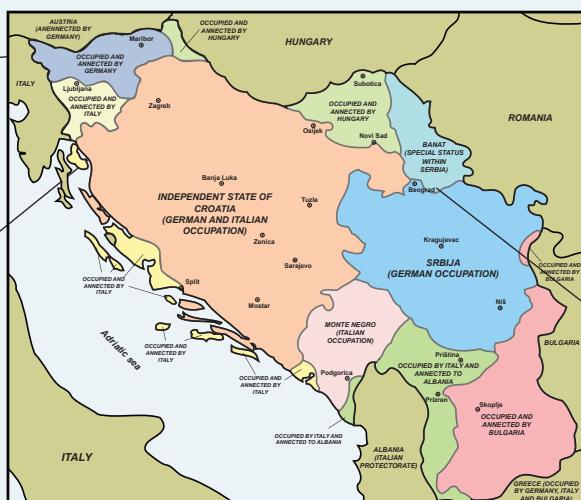
The president of the Government, Dragiša Cvetković, signing up Yugoslavia to the Tripartite Pact



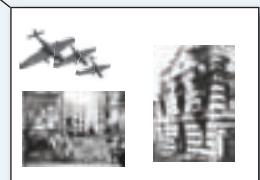
The Yugoslav army in the streets of Belgrade upon the coup d'état



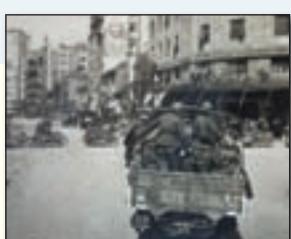
The March 27, 1941 demonstrations in Belgrade



After the capitulation of the Yugoslav Army on April 18, 1941, Yugoslavia was divided among Germany, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania; the central part of the country became the marionette Fascist Independent State of Croatia; the bulk of Serbian territory came under German military administration.



The division of Yugoslavia marked the beginning of the extinction of Jews whereupon the Yugoslav Jewish Community was almost completely annihilated.



The entry of the German Military into Belgrade April 13, 1941



The proclamation of the Commander of the Military Administration Helmuth Foerster dated April 22, 1941

PRVE MERE PROTIV JEVREJA U SRBIJI

Okupacione policijske i vojne vlasti odmah su počele da izdaju naredbe o registriranju i obeležavanju Jevreja. Ubrzo su uvedene i druge mere društvene izolacije i eksproprijacije koje su sprovedene uz pomoć srpske policije.



Наредба за јевреје

Сви јевреји, према овој, на 29. априлу по изјави, морају да јављају у првом часу у 10.00 часова, сви јевреји који не послушају, ће бити стрељани.

Задатак је датан је у Београду, а касније је датан и у Нишу.

Комесар за Јевреје Ото Винцент из Гестапа и
српски полицији региструју Јевреје



Jevreji raščišćavaju ruševine u Beogradu

Jevrejima je odmah uvedena obaveza teškog fizičkog rada koja je služila i za mučenje i ponižavanje.



Prisilni rad Jevreja u Petrovgradu (Zrenjanin)

Ubrzo su počele i javne egzekucije u Banatu uz prisustvo domaćih Nemaca i Mađara. U Pančevu je na lokalnom groblju obešeno 18 i streljano 18 Srba, među kojima su bila i dva Jevrejina.



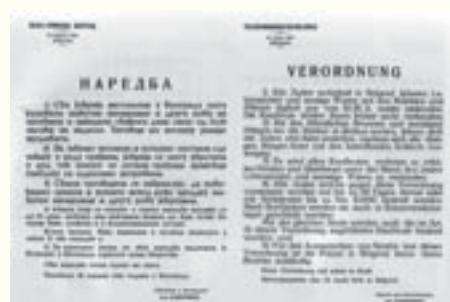
Pored nekoliko Srba obešen je i Jevrejin Viktor Elek, Zrenjanin 24.IV 1941.



Obešeni u Pančevu 22.IV 1941.



Zabranjeno za Jevreje. Beogradski tramvaj 1941.
Naredba komandanta Beograda



Naredba komandanta Beograda o diskriminaciji Jevreja pri snabdovanju

INITIAL MEASURES AGAINST JEWS IN SERBIA

Occupation police and military authorities immediately began to issue orders for registering and marking Jews. Soon other measures of social isolation and expropriation were introduced and carried out aided by the Serbian police.



The SS noncommissioned officer, Otto Vincent, Commissioner for Jews from the Gestapo and Serbian policemen register Jews



Jews clearing bombardment debris in Belgrade



Forced labor, Jews in Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)

The strenuous physical labor obligation was immediately imposed on Jews and served as a measure for torture and humiliation

Soon public executions began in Banat in the presence of indigenous Germans and Hungarians. In Pančevo, inside the local cemetery 18 Serbs were hanged and 18 shot to death, among them were also two Jews.



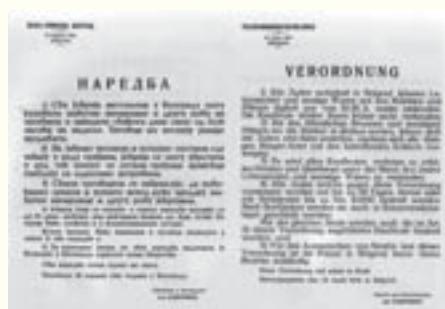
Viktor Elek, a Jew was hanged together with Serbs in Zrenjanin April 24 1941



Victims of hanging in Pančevu, April 22, 1941



*Banned for Jews. a Belgrade tram, 1941.
The order of the Commander of Belgrade*



*The order of the Commander of Belgrade to repress
Jews shopping*

NEMAČKA OKUPACIONA UPRAVA U SRBIJI I „JEVREJSKO PITANJE“

U sprovođenju mera progona Jevreja skladno su saradivali svi organi nemačke okupacione uprave i srpske kolaboracionističke vlasti.

Glavnu ulogu u sprovođenju mera protiv Jevreja imala je policija (Gestapo), koja je istovremeno bila podređena centralnoj policijskoj ustanovi (RSHA) u Berlinu.

VOJNI ZAPOVEDNICI SRBIJE



Gen. Helmut Ferster,
22.IV-4.VI 1941.



Gen. Ludvig von Šreder,
4.VI-27.VII 1941.



Gen. Hajnrich Dankelman,
29.VII-8.X 1941,
osuden na smrt 1947.



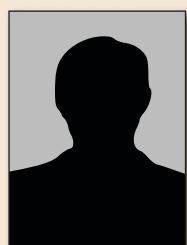
Gen. Franc Beme,
19.IX-6.XII 1941, ubio se u
zatvoru 1947.



Gen. Paul Bader,
5.XII 1941-maj 1943.



Gen. Harald Turner,
šef Upravnog štaba Vojnog
zapovednika, pitanja uprave i
tretmana Jevreja,
osuden na smrt 1947.



Pukovnik Grafenhorst,
šef Komandnog štaba Vojnog
zapovednika, obezbedjenje
reda i mira

Operativna grupa Policije bezbednosti i

Službe bezbednosti (EG Sipo/SD)



Vilhelm Fuks,
šef, osuden na smrt
1946.



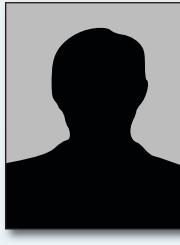
Hans Helm,
šef IV odeljenja (Gestapo),
osuden na smrt 1946.



Franc Nojhauzen,
Generalni opunomoćenik za
privrednu, registrovanje i
prodaju jevrejske imovine,
osuden na 20 g. zatvora 1947, pušten
1953.



Feliks Bencler,
Opunomoćenik Ministarstva spoljnih
poslova, spoljnopolitički aspekt
„jevrejskog pitanja“



Karl Kraus, šef



Karl Hince, šef IV
odeljenja (Gestapo)



Fric Štrake,
šef IV D odeljenja
(Jevreji i masoni)



Egon Zabukošek,
pripadnik V D odeljenja,
komesar za Jevreje

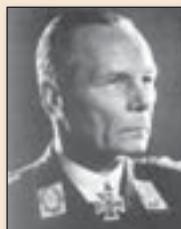
SRPSKA UPRAVA

THE OCCUPATION ADMINISTRATION IN SERBIA AND “THE JEWISH QUESTION”

Measures for Jewish extermination were carried out jointly by all relevant bodies of the German occupation administration and the Serbian collaboration authority.

The police (Gestapo) took the lead in carrying out measures against Jews but was at the same time subordinate to the central police department (RSHA) in Berlin.

MILITARY COMMANDERS OF SERBIA



Gen. Helmuth Foerster,
22/4-4/6/1941



Gen. Ludwig von Schroeder
4/6-27/7/1941



Gen. Heinrich Dankelmann,
29/7-8/10/1941, Sentenced
to death 1947



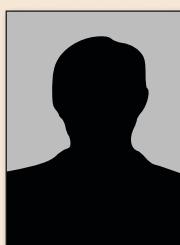
Gen. Franz Boehme,
19/9-5/12/1941, committed
suicide in prison 1947



Gen. Paul Bader
5/12/1941-5/1943



Gen. Harald Turner,
Chief of Administrative
Headquarters, question of
management and handling of Jews,
Sentenced to death 1947



Col. Gravenhorst,
Commanding Headquarters,
Chief of Military Commander
Headquarters, establishment of
piece and order

Operations Group of the Security Police and Security Service, EG Sipo/SD

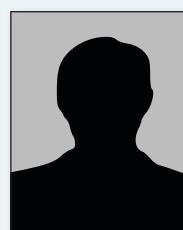


Wilhelm Fuchs,
Chief, Sentenced to
death 1946



Hans Helm,
Chief of Section IV, Gestapo,
Sentenced to death 1946

Operativna komanda Policije bezbednosti i Službe bezbednosti (EK Sipo/SD)



Karl Kraus,
Chief



Karl Hintze, Chief,
Section IV, (Gestapo)



Franz Neuhausen,
General Plenipotentiary for the
Economy, recording and sale of
Jewish property, Sentenced to 20 years
of imprisonment, released 1953



Felix Benzler,
Representative of the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs, foreign
policy facet of the
“Jewish question”



Fritz Stracke,
Department IV D, Jews
and Freemasons, Chief



Egon Sabukoschek,
member of VD Section,
Judenkommissar

THE SERBIAN ADMINISTRATION

SRPSKA UPRAVA I „JEVREJSKO PITANJE“

Odmah po uspostavljanju okupacione uprave obnovljen je rad srpske policije zatim i žandarmerije. Već 29. aprila 1941. imenovana je prva kvislinska uprava (Savet komesara) sa Milanom Ačimovićem na čelu. Zbog neuspeha Ačimovićeve uprave da spreči širenje ustanka u Srbiji, 29. avgusta iste godine formirana je tzv. „Vlada narodnog spasa“ na čelu sa generalom Milanom Nedićem, na predlog Dimitrija Ljotića. Srpska uprava postala je sastavni deo represivnog aparata koji je sprovodio mere protiv Jevreja. U tome je najistaknutiju ulogu imalo Odeljenje specijalne policije.



„Naredba koja se odnosi na Jevreje i Cigane“

RUKOVODIOCI SRPSKE KVISLINŠKE UPRAVE

Milan Ačimović,
predsedavajući Saveta komesara
(29.IV - 29.VII 1941.)
i ministar unutrašnjih poslova do 1943.



Poginuo tokom bekstva na Zelengori
1945.

Milan Nedić, predsednik
tzv. „Vlade narodnog spasa“
(29.VIII 1941. - 1.X 1944.)
i ministar unutrašnjih poslova
(5.XI 1943. - 1.X 1944.)



Izvršio samoubistvo tokom istražnog
postupka

9. IX 1941. Milan Nedić i Dimitrije Ljotić u razgovoru sa poverenikom nemačke Službe bezbednosti Rudolfom Trojem:
„Ja znam samo jedno rešenje za jevrejsko pitanje: napolje sa njima. Sve dotele, dok je ijedan Jevrejin u zemlji, ili dok može da govori sa Srbima, ili dok ga Srb mogu žaliti, sve dotele nema mira u zemlji.“

UPRAVA GRADA BEOGRADA

Pored ministara unutrašnjih poslova, posebno se isticao Dragi Jovanović po državanjem i sprovođenjem propisanih mera protiv Jevreja i Roma. Kao naredbodavac značajno je doprineo u potrazi za prikrivenim Jevrejima iako je tačno znao koja ih sudbina očekuje.



Dragomir - Dragi Jovanović, u društvu sa E. Šeferom, A. Majserom i A. Lončarom, upravnik grada Beograda od 8.V 1941. do 5.X 1944, šef srpske državne bezbednosti od 25.VII 1942. do 5.XI 1943. Osuden na smrtnu kaznu 15.VII 1946. (s desna na levo)

ODELJENJE SPECIJALNE POLICIJE



Šef Ilij Paranos, izvršio samoubistvo kada su ga posle rata Englez sprovodili u Jugoslaviju



Kao šef Specijalne policije, pored brojnih naredenja, izdao je 31. X 1941.g. i nalog da policijski agenti prekontrolišu beogradске bolnice radi otkrivanja sakrivenih Jevreja.

Najveći doprinos III odseka Specijalne policije (za strance i granice) u rešavanju jevrejskog pitanja u Srbiji dao je njegov šef Nikola Gubarev.

Nikola Gubarev, Svetozar Vujković (šef koncentracionog logora Banjica) i Božidar Bećarević (s leva na desno) osuđeni na smrt u Okružnom sudu u Beogradu za ratne zločine 4. XI 1949.



Zahvaljujući efikasnosti rada IV anti-komunističkog odseka mnogi Jevreji su uhvaćeni u pomaganju komunističkog pokreta i sprovedeni u Koncentracioni logor Banjica.



Šef Božidar Bećarević, osuden na smrt u Okružnom sudu u Beogradu za ratne zločine 4. XI 1949.

Šef Jovan Nikolić, od aprila 1941. do proleća 1943. Nestao 1944.

Kao šef VII odseka za Jevreje i Cigane svakodnevno je saradivao sa gestapovcima koji su bili zaduženi za pripreme mera koje su prethodile internacijama Jevreja u logore i njihovim likvidacijama.

S OBZIROM NA REVNOST I EFKASNOST SPECIJALNE POLICIJE, OCENE GESTAPOA O NJENOM RADU BILE SU VRLO POVOLJNE I ISTICANO JE DA SRPSKA SPECIJALNA POLICIJA ODLIČNO RADI

THE SERBIAN ADMINISTRATION AND THE “JEWISH QUESTION”

Immediately upon the establishment of the occupation administration, the operation of the Serbian police was restored and soon to follow that of the gendarmerie. By April 29, 1941 the first Quisling administration (Council of Commissars) was appointed, headed by Milan Aćimović. Due to the failure of the Aćimović administration to hinder the spreading of the uprising in Serbia, on August 29 that same year the so called “Government of National Salvation” was formed, led by general Milan Nedić, as proposed by Dimitrije Ljotić. The Serbian administration became an integral part of the repressive apparatus that carried out measures against Jews. The most prominent part in this undertaking was given to the Special police department.



“Order concerning the Jews and Gypsies”

LEADERS OF THE SERBIAN QUISLING ADMINISTRATION

Milan Aćimović,
Chairman of the Commissars Council
(29/4 - 29/7/1941.)
and Minister of interior up to 1943.

Died during his escape on mountain
Zelengora 1945



Milan Nedić,
President of the so called
“Government of National Salvation”
(29/8/1941 - 1/10/1944)
and Minister of interior
(5/11/1943 - 1/10/1944)

Committed suicide during his inquest
process



September 9, 1941. Milan Nedić speaking to Officer Rudolf Treu of the German Security Service:
“I know only one solution for the Jewish question: Be gone with them. Until there is a single Jew in this land and as long as he can speak to Serbs, or till Serbs can feel sorry for him, there shall be no peace in the land.”

BELGRADE CITY ADMINISTRATION

Beside the ministers of interior Dragi Jovanović stood out in his dedication to support and carry out proscribed measures against Jews and the Roma. In his commanding position he greatly contributed to the persecution of Jews in hiding although fully aware of the fate awaiting them.



Dragomir - Dragi Jovanović in the company of E. Schaeffer, A. Meysner, A. Lontschar, Belgrade City administration Chief from 8/5/1941 to 5/10/1944, head of Serbian state security from 25/8/1942 to 5/11/1943. Sentenced to death on 15/7/1946 (from right to left)

SPECIAL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Chief Ilija Paranos, committed suicide when the English guarded him back to Yugoslavia after the war



As chief of Special police he issued, among the others, an order on 31/10/1941 for police agents to check all Belgrade hospitals in order to uncover Jews in hiding.

The greatest contribution to the Special Police's III Section (for foreigners and borderlines) in solving the Jewish question in Serbia was rendered by its chief, Nikola Gubarev.

Nikola Gubarev, Svetozar Vujković (chief of concentration camp Banjica) and Božidar Bećarević (from left to right) were sentenced to death at the Belgrade County Court for war crimes 4/11/1949



Due to the excessive efficiency of the IV anti-communist department many Jews were captured aiding the communist movement and sent to Concentration camp Banjica.



Chief Božidar Bećarević, sentenced to death at the Belgrade County Court for war crimes 4/11/1949

Chief Jovan Nikolić, from April 1941 to the spring of 1943. Disappeared 1944

As chief of the VII department for Jews and Gypsies he collaborated on a day to day basis with Gestapo men in charge of groundwork measures preceding the internment of Jews into camps and their elimination.

CONSIDERING THE READINESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE SPECIAL POLICE, GESTAPO EVALUATIONS OF ITS OPERATION WERE VERY FAVORABLE AND IT WAS STRESSED THAT THE SERBIAN SPECIAL POLICE OPERATES OUTSTANDINGLY

USTANAK U SRBIJI I PRVA FAZA „KONAČNOG REŠENJA JEVREJSKOG PITANJA“

Napad nacističke Nemačke i njениh saveznika i satelita na Sovjetski Savez 22.VI 1941. označio je početak rata protiv „jevrejsko-boljševičkog neprijatelja“ i procesa potpunog uništenja jevrejskog naroda.

Invazija na Sovjetski Savez



Izbijanjem ustanka u Srbiji, organizovanog od KPJ, nacistička Nemačka je u Srbiji dodatno pojačala obraćun sa „jevrejsko-boljševičkim neprijateljem“



CK KPJ 22.VI 1941. objavio je proglašenje sa pozivom narodu da krene „u poslednji i odlučni boj za slobodu i sreću čovečanstva“



Partizanske jedinice u pokretu



Sabotaža na pruzi u Srbiji, leto 1941.



*Roza Papo prva žena general JNA.
4572 Jevreja učestvovalo je u partizanskom pokretu otpora*

Tokom surovog gušenja ustanka i masovnog interniranja i streljanja srpskog stanovništva u jesen 1941. uništen je i muški deo jevrejske zajednice, uglavnom od jedinica nemačke vojske. Tome je sledilo interniranje svih preostalih Jevreja, žena, dece i staraca.



Lekar dr Alfred Koen obešen u centru Šapca



*Deportovanje Jevreja iz Banata u Beograd
18.VIII - 20.IX 1941.*

Izvod iz Kajtelove naredbe od 16.IX 1941: „Kao odmazda za život jednog nemačkog vojnika mora se u tim slučajevima uzeti kao opšte pravilo, da odgovara smrtna kazna za 50-100 komunista.“



*Streljanje talaca u Deliblatu,
Banat*



Zasavica. Pravednik Lazar Ljubičić, iz pripjeteta prema Jevrejima nikad više nije obradivao njiju na kojoj su streljani

Izvod iz naredbe generala Bemea od 10. X 1941:

„Munjevitom akcijom [...] privoriti kao taoce sve komuniste [...] sve Jevreje i izvestan broj nacionalističkih ili demokratski nastrojenih stanovnika [...] u slučaju napada na nemačke vojнике ili Folksdojčere taoci će biti streljani“.



*General Franc Beme,
komandant kaznene ekspedicije*

THE UPRISING IN SERBIA AND THE FIRST PHASE OF “THE FINAL SOLUTION FOR THE JEWISH QUESTION”

The attack of Nazi Germany and its satellites on the Soviet Union 22/6/1941 marked the beginning of the war against the “Jewish-Bolshevik enemy” and the process of total annihilation of the Jewish nation.

The invasion of the Soviet Union



Upon the uprising in Serbia, organized by the KPY, Nazi Germany further intensified its fight against the “Jewish-Bolshevik enemy”



On 22/6/1941 the CC of CPY published an announcement appealing to the people to enter “into the final and decisive battle for the freedom and prosperity of mankind.”



Partisan units on the move



*Disruption of railways in Serbia,
summer 1941*



*Roza Papo, first woman general of YPA.
4572 Jews took part in the Partisan resistance movement*

During the brutal suppression of the national uprising and the mass internment and killing of the Serbian population in autumn 1941, the male population of the Jewish Community was wiped out, mainly by German army units. Upon this came the internment of all other Jews, women, children and the elderly.



*Physician Dr. Alfred Koen hung in
the center of Šabac*



*Deportation of Jews from Banat to Belgrade
18/8 - 20/9/1941*

Extract from Wilhelm Keitel's order of 16/9/1941: "In retribution for the life of one German soldier the appropriate adhered general rule in such instances is the death penalty for 50-100 communists."



*Hostages executed by firing squad
in Deliblato, Banat*



*Zasavica. The Righteous Lazar Ljubičić,
in reverence of the slain Jews, never
again tilled the field where they were
shot down*

Extract from General Franz Boehme's order of 10/10/1941:

By thunderbolt action [...] imprison as hostages all communists [...] all Jews and a certain number of nationalists or inhabitants of democratic tendencies [...] in case of assault on German soldiers or Volksdeutschers, hostages shall be shot."



*General Franz Boehme,
commander of punitive expedition*

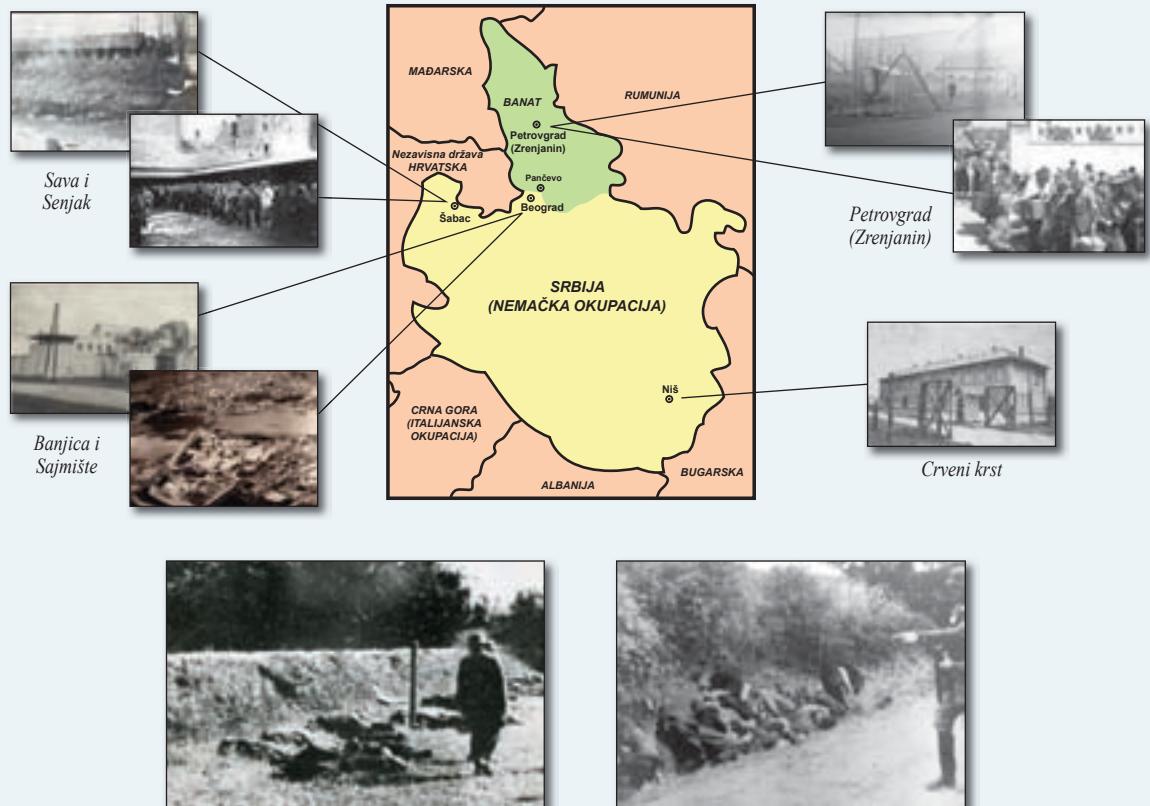
LOGORI I PROPAGANDA „KONAČNOG REŠENJA JEVREJSKOG PITANJA“ U OKUPIRANOJ SRBIJI

Interniranje političkih protivnika i Jevreja otpočelo je 22.VI.1941. (logor Svilara u Pančevu). Gestapo je narednih meseci stvorio veliku mrežu logora u Srbiji.

Logori su postali rezervoar talaca za masovna streljanja i imali su centralno mesto u sprovođenju „konačnog rešenja jevrejskog pitanja“ u Srbiji.

Datumi formiranja logora:

Banjica - Beograd 9.VII, Šabac – Sava 20.VII, Topovske šupe Beogradu 22.VIII, Šabac - Senjak i Niš – Crveni krst 30.IX i Jevrejski logor Zemun 8.XII 1941. Prolazni logori za Jevreje iz Banata, Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin) i Novi Bečeđ avgust i septembar 1941. Odатле su deportovani u Beograd.



PROPAGANDA „KONAČNOG REŠENJA JEVREJSKOG PITANJA U SRBIJI“

Progon Jevreja pratila je „informativno-obrazovna propaganda“ kampanja. Pod nadzorom nemačkog Propagandnog odeljenja Jugoistok stvoren je srpski propagandni aparat. U tome je istaknut ulogu imao profašistički pokret „Zbor“ Dimitrija Ljotića. Obim i značaj u propagandnom delovanju pokazao se na primeru „antimasonske izložbe“. Glavni cilj ove izložbe bio je: voditi neprekidnu kampanju protiv tri velika zla, odnosno „hidre sa tri glave“ – jevrejstva, komunizma i masonerije. Osnovni cilj propagande bio je da se ubedi srpski narod da su Jevreji glavni krivci za njihovo stradanje.

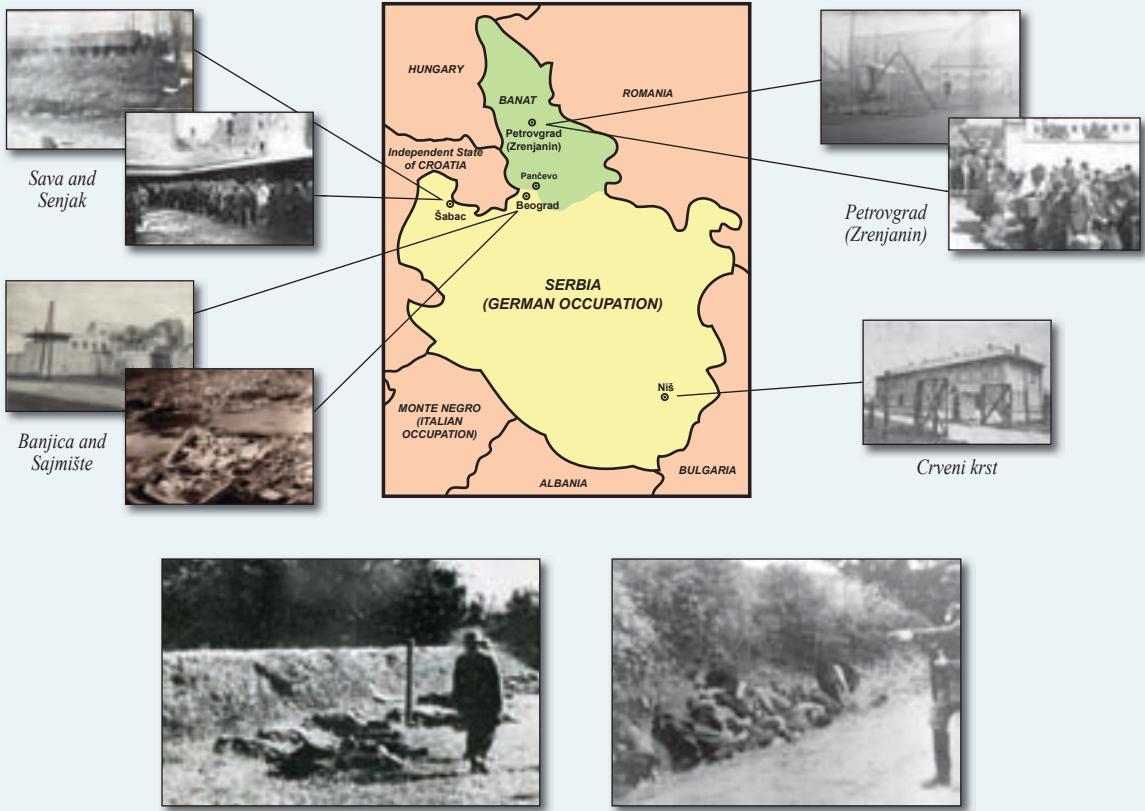


CAMPS AND PROPAGANDA RELATED TO “THE FINAL SOLUTION FOR JEWS” IN OCCUPIED SERBIA

Internment of political adversaries and Jews began on 22/6/1941 (camp Svilara in Pančeva). In the months that followed the Gestapo set up a net of camps throughout Serbia. The camps became pools of hostages for mass executions and thus turned into central points for implementing “the final solution to the Jewish question” in Serbia.

Dates of setting up camps:

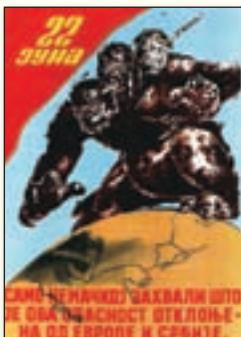
Banjica - Beograd 9/7, Šabac - Sava 20/7, Topovske šupe in Belgrade 22/8, Šabac - Senjak and Niš – Crveni krst (Red Cross) 30/9 and the Judenlager Semlin 8/12/1941. Concentration camps for Jews from Banat, Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin) and Novi Bečeј in August and September 1941. From these camps they were deported to Belgrade.



Executions by firing squad - Jajinci

PROPAGANDA REFERING TO “THE FINAL SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH QUESTION”

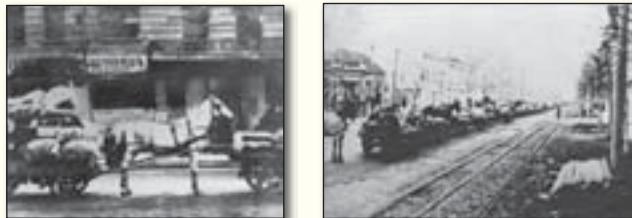
The pogrom of Jews was accompanied by an “informative-educational propaganda” campaign. Under the supervision of the German Propaganda Southeast department the Serbian propaganda apparatus was formed. A prominent role in this process was played by the pro-Fascist movement “ZBOR” of Dimitrije Ljotić. The range and importance of propaganda work was best shown in the case of “the anti-Masonic exhibition”. The main goal of the exhibition was: waging a constant battle against the three great evils, i.e., “the three-headed Hydra” - Jewery, Communism and Masonry. The main goal of the propaganda was to convince the Serbian people that Jews were the main culprits for their suffering.



DRUGA FAZA „KONAČNOG REŠENJA JEVREJSKOG PITANJA“ U SRBIJI

Na sastanku visokih policijskih i diplomatskih funkcionera iz Berlina i Beograda 18.X 1941. zaključeno je da se i preostali jevrejski muškarci streljaju, a da se svi ostali Jevreji i deo Roma interniraju u logor. General Beme je 28.X 1941. naredio da se za logor uredi paviljoni Beogradskog sajma, a početkom decembra naredio je interniranje svih Jevreja i Roma u ovom logoru.

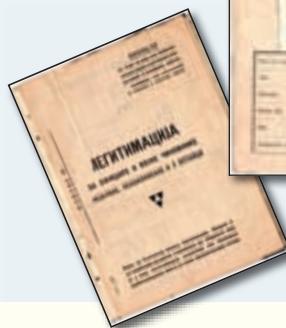
U organizovanom zločinu svako ima svoju ulogu. Srpska žandarmerija od 8. do 12. XII 1941. raznosiла је pozive preostalim Jevrejima (deca, žene i stari) da se prijave Specijalnoj policiji za Jevreje u ul. Džordža Vašingtona 21. Jevreji, odrasli muškarci, pre toga su bili zatvoreni u logoru Topovske šupe i većina je ubijena u odmazdama.



Kolona Jevreja na putu za logor Sajmište

Od lekara u Jevrejskoj bolnici traženo je da izvrše abortus, milom ili silom, svim jevrejskim ženama, bez obzira na mesec trudnoće. Pod pretnjom smrtnе kazne lekari su odbili naredenje.

Lekar dr Pavle Frajdenfeld, jedan od stradalih iz Jevrejske bolnice. Njegove dve bratanice, Editu (11) i Veru (5) Frajdenfeld, majka Lili je umesto da se sa njima odazove pozivu, poslala za Novi Sad, a odatle su preko Budimpešte odvedene u Švajcarsku gde su dočekale kraj rata.



AUFFORDERUNG

ПОЗИВ

Der Chef der Einsatzgruppe der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD, R. W. Seppold gibt bekannt:

ALLEMÄGLICHEN JEDEN, wie durch Ausgabe eines Aufenthaltsvisums nicht erlaubt haben, werden während der Kriegszeit zwischen dem 1. XI. 1941 und dem 31. XII. 1941 auf dem Gebiet des Judentums-Sicherheitsbezirkes Belgrad die Wohnungseinheiten II bis IV abgerissen.

ES DARF JEWOLICH NUR NOVIEL GEPRÄGTE BETTEN UND MITGENOMMENE GUTSMÄGERN WIEDERHABEN KANNEN.

Bei der Abholung sind alle Wohnungen und Küchenabfertigungen mit einem Namens- und Namensstempel versehen zu überprüfen.

DIE WOHNUNG IST BEIDE WECKLÄNGEN ZU VERWANDERN UND ERST IN DER ERSTGEGANGENEN, WERTVOLLEN TÄSSEN UND SOWIE DECKEN SIND MÖGLICH BRINGEN. EINFAHL VERSPEISUNG FÜR EINEN TAG — NICHTSÜBERSTEINEND WIRD STRAFARTIG BESTRÄFT.

Шеф појасните ћемо да имате:

Разматрајући се сви Јевреји, који до тога довољно издавали висове, да ће почетком 1942. године у 1. години рата у склопу Специјалних полиција за јавније и Трећа власничким утв. бр. 21.

Свијак је почети сада да смрдно претпога и постепанке, колико сам можеме носити.

Над појасненим је да је овојаје укључено да стави и податак појављивања на Јеврејске појаве да ће почети сада када је у овим становима стави код одједнако да се заклучуја.

ТРЕБА ПОЧЕТИ ЈЕДИН, ПРИВОР ЗА ЈЕДНО ПОЧУКУ И ЈЕДНО ЗА ЈЕДАН ДЕН.

КО НЕ ДОДЕ ВИДЕ НАД-ЕПОХИЈЕ ЈАКИНЕ.



Zgrada u kojoj je bila smeštena „Jevrejska bolnica“ u ulici Visokog Stevana br. 2

Svi Jevreji, lekari i apotekari, u Beogradu i Srbiji do jula 1941. godine su otpušteni sa svojih radnih mesta. Jevrejima je bilo zabranjeno da se leče kod "arijevac", a "arijevcima" kod Jevreja. Okupator je dozvolio organizaciju zdravstvene službe za Jevreje. Na poziv Predstavništva jevrejske zajednice prijavilo se 66 lekara, 26 bolničarki, 6 apotekara i 24 studenta medicine. Otvorene su 4 ambulante. Nešto kasnije u zgradi Jevrejskog ženskog društva na Dorćolu, otvorena je Jevrejska bolnica.

SECOND PHASE OF “THE FINAL SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH QUESTION“ IN SERBIA

At a meeting of prominent police and diplomatic officials from Berlin held in Belgrade on 18/10/1941 it was concluded that the remaining Jewish males be shot to death, while all other Jews and a part of the Roma interred in a camp. On 28/10/1941. General Boehme issued the order that a camp should be made by adjusting the pavilions of the Belgrade Fairground, while at the beginning of December he ordered the imprisonment of all Jews and Roma into the camp.

In organized crime each participant has his role. From 8 to 12/12/1941 the Serbian Gendarmerie distributed calls to the remaining Jews (children, women and the old) to register with the Special police for Jews in 21 George Washington Str. Adult men, Jews, had previously already been interred in the Topovske šupe camp and the majority was killed in retribution as hostages.



A procession of Jews en route to the Fairground camp

Doctors in the Jewish Hospital were ordered to perform abortions, willingly or by force, on all Jewish women irrespective of the month of pregnancy. Threatened by the death sentence, the doctors refused to fulfill the order.

Doctor Pavle Freidenfeld, one of the victims from the Jewish hospital. Instead of answering the Special police summons, mother Lily sent his nieces, Edita (11) and Vera (5) Freidenfeld, to Novi Sad from where they reached Switzerland by way of Budapest and where they lived to see the end of the war.



The building in which the “Jewish Hospital” was set up in Visokog Stevana Str. No.2

AUFRUF ПОЗИВ

Der Chef der Kriminalpolizei
der Sicherheitspolizei und des
S. S. Befehlshaber steht bekennen:

SAEMELETIC JUDEI,
wie durch Auskünfte, welche
bevor dem Aufenthalte
unter erhalten haben, werden
wieder aufgestellt am 21.
DEZEMBER 1941. Ein
auf dem Hof des Judentums
arrestationsaufstellungs-Dienstes
die Wohnungsliste ist zu er-
stellen.

**IN DARM, LEIPZIG
WURZBURG, GERA, ETC.**
BEITEN JEW. MITARBEITER
GETMAGEN WERDEN KANN.

Bei der Meldepflicht sind die
Wohnungs- und Kellerauf-
stellungen mit diesen Namen
und Stammschiffen verneint,
abzulehnen.

**- DIE WOHNUNG IST BEIM
VERLAGEN ZU VER-
KAUFEN, WERDE
EINHOECHSE, BERTHICK,
TASSEN UMW. WIESE
DECKEN UND BETT-
BRÜCKEN, Ebenfalls VER-
PFLEIDUNG FÜR EINEN
TAG — NICHTSCHREIBEN
WEIL STRAFENBE-
STRAFT.**

Шеф полиције јављајући
изједначено:

Командујући СС БЕЛГРАД, који
је под његовим надзором извршио
данас, да је почела 20.
12.1941 у 8 часова утре у
изложби Специјалне полиције
за јевреје у Београду вишеструко
ујутру.

СВАНИ МОЖЕ ПОЧЕТИ СА:
ЧО СМОЛЯНО ПРЛЈАГА И
ПОСЛЕДИКЕ, КОДИГ САМ
МОЖЕ НОСИТИ.

Иде појединично или да
се групама склони са ствари
и податаке којима су број-
ни јевреји за користи свог
имени у овдјелу изложби
СТАН ЈМА КОД ЦДР-ЕДА
ДА СЕ ЗАКЛУЧИЧА.

ТРЕБА ПОЧЕТИ ЈАДИ, ПРИ-
БОР ЗА ЈЕДНО, ПОДРСЕЧИ И
ЈЕДНО ЗА ЈЕДАН ДИН.

ИД НЕ ДОДЕ ВИНЕ НАЈ-
СТРОЖИЈЕ КАКВИЕ.

All Jews, physicians and pharmacists from Belgrade and Serbia were dismissed from their post by the end of July 1941. Jews were forbidden to go to "Arians" for treatment and vice versa, "Arians" to visit Jews. The enemy allowed the setting up of a medical service for Jews. In answer to the appeal of the Representative office of the Jewish Community 66 doctors, 26 nurses, 6 apothecaries and 24 students of medicine applied for work. 4 out-patient departments were opened. Sometime later inside the building of the Jewish women's society the Jewish Hospital was opened.

JEVREJSKI LOGOR ZEMUN / JUDENLAGER SEMLIN (8. DECEMBAR 1941 - 10. MAJ 1942.)

Beogradsko sajmište je za vreme bombardovanja 6. IV 1941. bilo oštećeno. Zima 1941/42. g. bila je ostra, a stakla na prozorima paviljona bila su razbijena, krovovi oštećeni, prokišnjavao je na sve strane, zidovi napukli... Paviljon br 3, prvi je bio osposobljen da primi oko 5.000 internirane dece, žena i starih iz Beograda i Banata.



Glavni ulaz u logor

Tokom decembra, 1941. prebačeni su na Sajmište preostali Jevreji iz Topovskih šupa i Banjice. Januara 1942. na Sajmište su dovodeni Jevreji iz Kragujevca, Šapca, Niša, Kosovske Mitrovice i Novog Pazara. Ukupno je internirano oko 6.400 Jevreja i oko 600 Roma.



Kolona Jevreja u logoru na Sajmištu, decembar 1941.

Februara 1942. reorganizovana je policijska služba u Srbiji i još čvršće povezana sa svojom centralnom ustanovom u Berlinu.

RSHA - Berlin
(Glavna uprava za bezbednost Rajha)



Viši vođa SS i policije general August Majsner, osuden na smrt 1946.



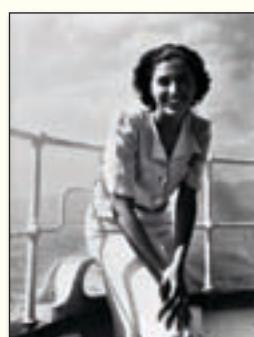
Šef Policije bezbednosti i Službe bezbednosti Emanuel Šefer, osuden na 6,5 godina zavora 1966.



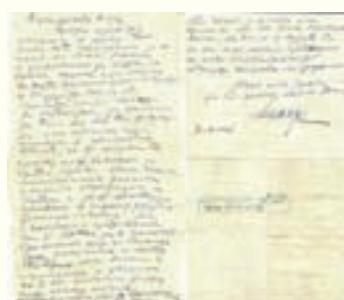
Šef IV odeljenja, Gestapo, Bruno Zatler, umro u zatvoru 1972.



Komandant Jevrejskog logora Zemun Herbert Andorfer, osuden na 2,5 godina zatvora 1967.



Hilda Dajč (predratni snimak)



Faksimil pisma Hilde Dajč upućen prijateljici Nadi Novak uoči dobrovoljnog odlaska u logor 7. XII 1941.

Iz pisma Hilde Dajč Mirjani Petrović 7.II 1942:

“Svim filozofiranjima je kraj na žičanoj ogradi i realnost kakvu vi van nje ne možete ni izdaleka da zamislite jer biste od bola urlali-pruža se u potpunosti [...] A propós, pre neki da smo uređivali leševe, bilo ih je 27, u turskom paviljonu, i to sve u front. Meni ništa više nije odvratno, ni moj prljavi posao. Sve bi se moglo samo kad bi se znalo ono što se ne može saznati - kad će se otvoriti kapije milosti. Kakve li namere imaju sa nama? U stalnoj smo napetosti: hoće li nas streljati, dići u zrak, transportovati u Poljsku?”

THE JEWISH CAMP ZEMUN / JUDENLAGER SEMLIN (DECEMBER 8, 1941 - MAY 10, 1942)

During the April 6, 1941 bombardment the Belgrade Fair sustained damage. The winter of 1941/42 was icy and the windows on the pavilions shattered, the roofs were damaged, leaking on all sides, the walls cracked... Pavilion No.3 was patched up first and made ready to receive around 5,000 imprisoned children women and the old from Belgrade and Banat.

During December 1941 the remaining Jews from Topovske Šupe and Banjica were transferred to Sajmište. In January 1942 Jews were brought to Sajmište from Kragujevac, Šabac, Niš, Kosovska Mitrovica and Novi Pazar. In all, some 6,400 Jews were imprisoned and around 600 Roma as well.



The main gate to the camp



A line of Jews in the Fairground camp, December 1941

In February 1942 the police service in Serbia was reorganized and had greater ties to its central institution in Berlin.

RSHA - Berlin
(The Headquarters of Reich Security)



Higher SS and Police Leader General August Meyszner, sentenced to death 1946



Chief of Security police and Security service/BdS Emanuel Schaeffer, sentenced to 6.5 years of imprisonment 1966



Chief of Section IV, Gestapo, Bruno Sattler, died in prison 1972



Commander of the Jewish Camp Semlin, Herbert Andorfer, sentenced in 1967 to 2.5 years of imprisonment



Hilda Deutsch (a pre-war photo)



A copy of a letter from Hilda Deutsch sent to her friend Nada Novak before her voluntary departure to the camp 7/12/1941

Extract from a letter written by Hilda Deutsch to Mirjana Petrović 7/2/1942:

"All philosophies come to an end at the barbed wire fence and a reality which you on the other side of it cannot begin to conceive for you would howl with the pain from it, spreads out in its entirety [...] A propós, sometime ago we sorted out dead bodies, there were 27 of them in all, in the Turkish pavilion, side by side. Nothing is hideous to me any more, not even this filthy job of mine. Everything could be withstood if only we could learn that which cannot be known – when will the gates of mercy open up. What are their intentions regarding us? There is this constant tension: will they shoot us, blow us up, transport us to Poland?"

UNIŠTENJE ZATOČENIKA

U prvoj polovini marta 1942. u Berlinu (RSHA) odlučeno je da se svi Jevreji iz Srbije, ubiju u samoj zemlji.

U Beograd je upućen kamion-gasna komora („dušegupka“) sa dvojicom SS-podoficira rutiniranih u masovnom ubijanju, Vilhelmom Gecom i Ervinom Majerom.



Kamion-gasna komora „dušegupka“
marke Saurer (rekonstrukcija)



Hedviga Šenfajn, preživela logorašica: „Šofer sivog automobila ulazio je često u logor, sakupljao decu oko sebe, milovao ih, uzimao u naručje i delio im bombole. Deca su ga volela, i, uvek kada bi došao, trčala mu u susret po bombole. Niko u logoru nije slutio da ljude odvode u smrt.“

Prve žrtve bili su bolesnici i osoblje sa potrodicama iz Jevrejske bolnice u Beogradu. Od 19. do 22. III 1942. Jevreji, lekari i medicinsko osoblje zajedno sa članovima svojih porodica i bolesnicima, njih između 7 i 8 stotina, transportovani su „dušegupkom“ u Jajince, usput bili ugušeni i zakopani u pripremljenim jamama.

Tabela smanjivanja broja Jevreja u logoru

Datum (1942)	Broj Jevreja u logoru
6-15. III	5.150
16-23. III	5.293
26. III-4. IV	4.005
15-24. IV	2.974
25. IV-5. V	1.184

Dok su poslednje grupe jevrejskih zatočenika odvođene u smrt, Jevrejski logor je dobio novu namenu i ime, Prihvatski logor Zemun (Anhaltelager Semlin). U njemu su od 4.V 1942. internirani zarobljeni partizani i drugi protivnici okupatora, kao i radno sposobno stanovništvo sa područja vojnih operacija, uglavnom iz Srbije i Nezavisne države Hrvatske, većinom Srbi.

Ovo je postao najveći nemački logor na evropskom Jugoistoku. Oni su deportovani u koncentracione i radne logore u Nemačkoj i okupiranim zemljama. Među internircima bilo je i Jevreja, pojedinaca i grupa, među kojima su najveće bile iz Splita i Prištine. Logor je raspušten u drugoj polovini jula 1944. Od oko 32.000 interniranih stradal je 10.636 ljudi.



Kolone interniranih muškaraca, zarobljenih partizana i žena na putu ka logoru na Sajmištu (1942/43.)



Komanda Prihvavnog logora Zemun



Jajinci: Mesto masovnih egzekucija zatočenika iz logora na Banjici i na Beogradskom sajmištu

THE EXTERMINATION OF PRISONERS

In the first half of March 1942 Berlin (RSHA) had decided that all Jews in Serbia were to be killed inside the country itself.

A gas van ("choker") together with two SS non-commissioned officers, Wilhelm Goetz and Erwin Mayer, well trained in mass killing, was sent to Belgrade.



*The gas van, Saurer model
(reconstruction)*

The first victims were the patients and hospital staff from the Jewish Hospital in Belgrade together with their families.

From 19 to 22/3/1942 Jews, doctors and medical staff with their families and patients, some 7 to 8 hundred, were transported by the gas van to Jajince. On the way there they were suffocated and buried in already prepared mass graves.



Hedwiga Schoenfein survived the camp: "The driver of the grey car came to the camp frequently; he would surround himself with children, pat them, take them in his arms and give them candy. The children liked him so whenever he came they would run up to him to get the candy. Nobody inside the camp had an inkling that people were being taken to their death."

A table showing the depletion of the number of Jews inside the camp

Dates (1942)	Number of Jews
6-15/3	5,150
16-23/3	5,293
26/3-4/4	4,005
15-24/4	2,974
25/4-5/5	1,184

While the last groups of Jewish prisoners were taken to their death, the name and function of the Jewish camp was changed to Detention Camp Zemun (Anhaltelager Semlin). From 4/5/1942 captured Partisans and other adversaries of the occupier, as well as work capable men and women from the areas of military operations, mainly from Serbia and ISC, mostly Serbs were interred inside the camp. The camp became one

of the largest in South-East Europe. Inmates were deported to concentration and slave labor camps in Germany and occupied countries. Among the interned were also Jews, individuals or in groups of which the largest were from Split and Priština. The camp was dissolved in the second half of July 1944. Out of the 32,000 interned inmates 10,636 perished.



Lines of interned men, captured Partisans and women on their way to the Sajmište Camp (1942/43)



The headquarters of the Concentration camp Zemun



Jajinci: The place of mass executions of inmates from camps Banjica and the Belgrade Fair

LIČNE I PORODIČNE SUDBINE; PRAVEDNICI

FAMILIJA BENAVERAM I JUDIĆ

Nacistička ideologija zasnovana je na uništenju celog jevrejskog naroda. Najveće tragedije, kaže istorija, uvek neko preživi. Iako su nacisti veoma pazili, kada odvode „dušegupkom“ logoraše sa Sajmišta, da u kamionu gasnoj komori bude cela porodica, da ni slučajno neke ne preživlji, ipak neki uopšte nisu stigli do „fabrike smrti“. Iz porodice Benavram, zahvaljujući pravedniku Palu Žambokiju, dvoje dece, Roza i Jozef, preživeli su rat.

Mariška Čanadi je prihvatile Rozu Benavram i ona je do kraja rata ostala u Novom Kneževcu. Josef Benavram - Žamboki kraj rata je dočekao u Kanjiži.



Pravednica Mariška Čanadi
sa suprugom



Pravednik Pal Žamboki

MESTA STRADANJA

1. Barbara Judić - SAJMIŠTE
2. Saul Benavram - Topovske šupe , o njemu, kao i o nijednom članu familije Benavram, ne znaju se mesta stradanja
3. Ester Benavram, rođena Judić - SAJMIŠTE
4. Uroš Judić (Esterin brat) - Topovske šupe, dalja sudbina nepoznata
5. Rifka Judić, Uroševa supruga - SAJMIŠTE
6. Mikica Judić, Rifkin i Urošev sin, 9 godina star - SAJMIŠTE
7. Josef Judić (Esterin drugi brat) - Topovske šupe, dalja sudbina nepoznata
8. Josefova supruga - SAJMIŠTE

Sinovi Josefa Judića:

9. Mikica Judić - SAJMIŠTE
10. Cadik Judić - SAJMIŠTE
11. Sima Judić - SAJMIŠTE

12. treći Esterin brat - nema podataka o njegovoj sudbini
13. Matilda Josifović, rođena Judić, Esterina sestra - SAJMIŠTE
14. Josef Josifović, Matildin muž - Topovske šupe, nepoznato mesto stradanja
15. Lenka Levi, rođena Judić, Esterina druga sestra - SAJMIŠTE
16. Avram Levi, Topovske šupe - mesto stradanja nepoznato

Deca Saula i Ester Benavram:

17. Hajm Benavram, najstarije dete, imao je 22 godine kad je odveden u Topovske šupe - mesto stradanja nepoznato
18. Roza Benavram, spasena, spasioci Pal Žamboki i Mariška Čanadi
19. Josef Benavram - Žamboki, spasao ga Pal Žamboki



Josef Žamboki, snimci iz 1950, 1959. i 2010. godine

FATES OF INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES; THE RIGHTEOUS

BENAVRAM AND JUDIĆ FAMILIES

The Nazi ideology was founded on the annihilation of the entire Jewish nation. The greatest of tragedies, history tells us, have their survivors. Although the Nazi took great care, when camp inmates were taken by the gas van from Sajmište, to place an entire family inside this gas chamber, so that no chance was left for anyone to survive, some never reached the "death factory". From the Benavram family, owing to the Righteous, Pal Zsámboki, two children, Roza and Jozef lived through the war.

Mariška Čanadi took in Roza Benavram and she stayed with her in Novi Kneževac up to the end of the war. Josef Benavram- Zsámboki lived to see liberation day in Kanjiža.



*The Righteous Mariška Čanadi
with her husband*



The Rightous Pal Zsámboki

PLACES OF ORDEAL AND DEATH

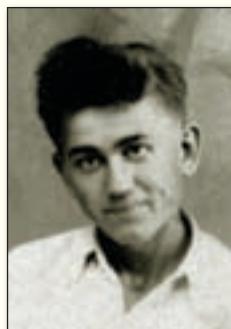
1. Barbara Judić - SAJMIŠTE
2. Saul Benavram - Topovske šupe, of him as well as all other members of the Benavram family, there is no record of their places of liquidation
3. Ester Benavram, nee Judić - SAJMIŠTE
4. Uroš Judić (Ester's brother) - camp Topovske šupe, no further knowledge of his fate
5. Rifka Judić, Uroš's wife - SAJMIŠTE
6. Mikica Judić, Rifka and Uroš's son, 9 years old - SAJMIŠTE
7. Josef Judić (Ester's second brother) – camp Topovske šupe, no further knowledge of his fate
8. Josef's wife - SAJMIŠTE

Josef Judić's sons:

9. Mikica Judić - SAJMIŠTE
 10. Cadik Judić - SAJMIŠTE
 11. Sima Judić - SAJMIŠTE
-
12. Ester's third brother – no data of his fate exists
 13. Matilda Josifović, nee Judić, Ester's sister - SAJMIŠTE
 14. Josef Josifović, Matilda's husband - Topovske šupe, no record of place of liquidation
 15. Lenka Levi, nee Judić, Ester's second sister - SAJMIŠTE
 16. Avram Levi, Topovske šupe - no record of place of liquidation

Children of Saul and Ester Benavram:

17. Haim Benavram, eldest child, was 22 years old when taken to Topovske šupe - no record of place of liquidation
18. Rosa Benavram, survivor, saved by Pal Zsámboki and Mariška Čanadi
19. Josef Benavram - Zsámboki, survivor, saved by Pal Zsámboki



Josef Zsámboki, pictures taken in 1950, 1959 and 2010

SRBIJA JE „JUDENFREI“ I BEKSTVO OD ODOGOVORNOSTI

Izveštaj Turnera o razgovoru sa Milanom Nedićem 28. III 1942.

„General Nedić je dalje naveo teškoće koje mu u zemlji još pričinjavaju ostaci masona, kao i prikriveni Jevreji i Englezi. Ja sam odvratio da je jevrejsko pitanje praktično rešeno i da će sa preostalim Jevrejima i još prisutnim masonima brzo biti raščišćeno. Gospodin Nedić će posle moći da prisvoji istorijsku zaslugu da je za vreme njegove vlade jevrejsko pitanje u Srbiji u potpunosti rešeno ...“

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



Veslanje partizanskih komandanata Stevana Borote i Josifa Majera u Valjevu 27.III 1942.



Emanuel Šefer je izvestio 8.VI 1942.g. da u Srbiji „više nema jevrejskog pitanja“. General Turner je 29.VIII 1942. izvestio da je Srbija „jedina zemlja u kojoj je jevrejsko i cigansko pitanje rešeno“



Borba protiv „jevrejskog boljševizma se nastavlja“. Milan Nedić vrši smotru Srpskog dobrovoljačkog korpusa maja 1943.



Predsednik Vlade narodnog spasa general Nedić u poseti Vodi rajha 18. IX 1943.



Dimitrije Ljotić, voda profašističkog pokreta „Zbor“ i organizator Srpskog dobrovoljačkog korpusa: Za Srbiju bez Jevreja u „novom poretku“



Anita Rozenberg (lažno ime Branka Marković) i sestra Erna, uhapšene od strane Specijalne policije i oterane u logor Banjica (jul 1942.).



Jajinci, uništavanje tragova zločina spaljivanjem ekshumiranih tela žrtava XII 1943-IV 1944.



Zasavica,
pomen za mrtve
1945. (kadiš)

EKSHUMACIJE ŽRTAVA



Jevrejsko groblje u Beogradu
Tela dr Rahele Levi-Mišić i njene čerke
Vere (4)



Bežanijska kosa,
novembar 1944.

Kolaboracionisticke formacije, ministri „Vlade narodnog spasa“ Milana Nedića i šefovi Specijalne policije zajedno sa okupacionim snagama početkom oktobra 1944. pobegli su na teritoriju Trećeg rajha nadajući se zaštititi Savezničkih sila.

Skoro svi su pre ili kasnije isporučeni jugoslovenskim vlastima i osuđeni su za ratne zločine. Nekolicina najviših predstavnika nemačkih okupacionih vlasti osuđena je na smrt, dok su mnogi izbegli zasluženu kaznu.

SERBIA IS “JUDENFREI“ AND THE BACKING AWAY FROM RESPONSIBILITY

Turner's report on talks he had with Milan Nedić on March 28, 1942.

“General Nedić further stated difficulties inside the country brought about by the remainder of masons, as well as Jews in hiding, and the English. In answer I told him that the Jewish question was practically solved and that very soon the remaining Jews and masons would be wiped out. Upon this Nedić will be able to take the historical weight that during the tenure of his government the Jewish question in Serbia was completely resolved...” Inside one document of the so-called “Government of national salvation” of Milan Nedić from 1942 among other stands: “We can thank the occupier that we have freed ourselves from Jews ...”



Hanging of Partisan commanders Stevan Borota and Josif Mayer in Valjevo 27/3/1942



On 8/4/1942 Emanuel Schaeffer informed that in Serbia “there is no Jewish question anymore”. On 29/8/1942 General Turner reported that Serbia “was the only country in which the Jewish and Gypsy question was resolved.”



The warfare against “Jewish Bolshevism continues.” Milan Nedić inspecting the corps of the Serbian volunteers brigade in May 1943



President of the Government of national salvation General Nedić paying a visit to the Leader of the Reich 18/9/1943



Dimitrije Ljotić, the leader of the pro-Fascist movement “Zbor” and organizer of the Serbian volunteers’ brigade: “For a Serbia freed of Jews within the “new order”



Anita Rozenberg (false name Branka Marković) and her sister Erna were arrested by the Special police and sent to camp Banjica (July 1942)



Jajinci, obliteration of evidence of crime by burning bodies of exhumed victims 12/1943 - 4/1944



*Zasavica,
Commemoration for the dead
1945 (Kaddish)*

EXHUMATION OF VICTIMS



*The Jewish cemetery in Belgrade
Bodies of Dr. Rahela Levi-Mišić and
her daughter Vera (4)*

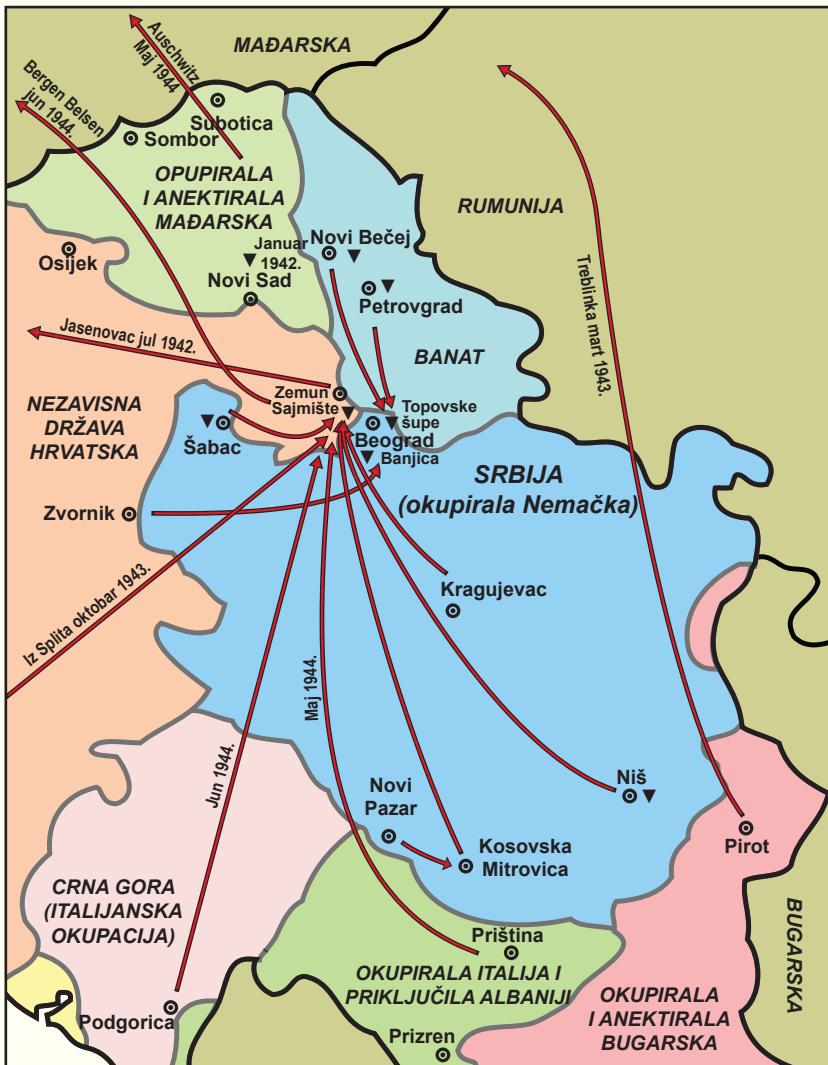


*Bežanijska kosa,
November 1944*

Collaborationist formations, ministers of Milana Nedić’s “Government of national salvation” and chiefs of police together with occupation forces fled to the territory of the Third Reich at the beginning of October 1944 hoping to gain the protection of Western Allied Forces. Sooner or later

almost all of them were handed over to the Yugoslav authorities and were condemned for war crimes. A number of highest ranking representatives of occupation forces were condemned to death, while many managed to evade befitting punishment.

„KONAČNO REŠENJE JEVREJSKOG PITANJA“ U SRBIJI



HOLOKAUST NA
OKUPACIONIM
TERITORIJAMA
U SRBIJI 1941-44.

- Pravci deportovanja i interniranja
- ▼ Logori za interniranje i/ili uništenje u zemlji

Od ukupno 33.579 Jevreja koji su živeli na okupacionim područjima na teritoriji današnje Republike Srbije (nemačkom, mađarskom, bugarskom, albanskom i NDH) stradalo je 27.024 ili 80,48%. Tome treba dodati i 1200 stradalih jevrejskih izbeglica iz srednje Evrope, uglavnom iz Austrije, Nemačke, Poljske i Čehoslovačke, koje su se na putu za Palestinu zatekle na teritoriji okupirane Srbije.

Maja 2012. navršilo se 70 godina od kada je prestao da postoji Jevrejski logor Zemun (Judenlager Semlin) jer je za nacističkog okupatora „konačno rešeno jevrejsko pitanje“ u Srbiji.

U Srbiji se nedovoljno zna o Holokaustu, organizovanom nacističkom zločinu, u kome je ubijeno 6 miliona Jevreja širom Evrope. Jevrejski logor Zemun predstavlja danas simbol stradanja Jevreja u okupiranoj Srbiji za vreme Drugog svetskog rata. Civilizacijska obaveza je da se na odgovarajući način obeleži mesto na kome je u Srbiji stradalo najviše Jevreja, građana Srbije.

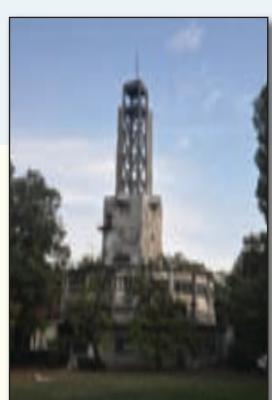
Aleksandar Nećak,
Počasni predsednik Saveza jevrejskih opština Srbije



Spomen ploča postavljena 1984.



Spomenik žrtvama logora Sajmište, otvoren 1995.



Staro sajmište 2012.

“THE FINAL SOLUTION TO THE JEWISH QUESTION” IN YUGOSLAVIA AND SERBIA



THE HOLOCAUST IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES IN SERBIA 1941-44

- Routes of deportation and internment
- ▼ Camps for internment and/or annihilation

Out of the total number of 33,579 Jews who lived in the occupation zones of the territory of today's Republic of Serbia (German, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Albanian and ISC) 27,024 or 80.48% perished. This number is greater, counting the 1200 Jewish refugees from central Europe, mainly Austria, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, who on their way to Palestine, were stranded in the territory of occupied Serbia.

This May of 2012, 70 years has passed from the time (Judenlager Semlin), the Jewish camp in Zemun became redundant as the Nazi occupier concluded that “the final solution to the Jewish question was resolved” in Serbia.

In Serbia there is insufficient knowledge of the Holocaust, the organized Nazi crime in which 6 million Jews were killed throughout Europe. The Jewish camp in Zemun today stands as a symbol of Jewish loss of life in occupied Serbian territory during World War II. There is an outstanding public obligation to adequately mark the place where in Serbia the largest number of its Jewish citizens met their death.

Aleksandar Nećak,
The honorable president of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Serbia



Memorial plaque placed 1984



Memorial to the victims of Sajmište, unveiled 1995



Staro sajmište 2012

PROJEKAT POMOGLI / THE PROJECT SUPPORTED BY:

**Ing.
JOSEF ZAMBOKI
Israel**



FEDERATION OF
JEWISH COMMUNITIES
IN SERBIA

МИНИСТАРСТВО
СПОЉНИХ ПОСЛОВА
РЕПУБЛИКЕ СРБИЈЕ



MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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JEVREJSKI ISTORIJSKI MUZEJ
JEWISH HISTORICAL MUSEUM

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