



JEWISH HISTORICAL MUSEUM
ARCHIVAL MATERIAL
GUIDE



BELGRADE 2020.

Archival material of the Jewish Historical Museum

FJCS

1. Jewish Church - School Community of Belgrade („**Moscow material**“ and „**Lvovska material**“) - over 100.000 records, from 1876. until 1941.
2. Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia - 4 boxes (**AJHM,FJCY**)
3. Jewish Municipality of Belgrade - 4 boxes (**AJHM,JMB**)
4. Jewish Municipality of Zemun - 3 boxes (**AJHM,JMZm**)
5. Jewish Municipality of Stari Becej - 2 boxes (**AJHM,JMSB**)
6. Jewish Municipality of Sarajevo and region of BiH (Bosnia and Hercegovina) - 2 boxes (**AJHM,JMS**)
7. Jewish Municipality of Rijeka, Opatija and Maribor - 1 box (**AJHM,JMROM**)
8. Jewish Municipality of Macedonian region - 2 boxes (**AJHM,Mc**)
9. Jewish Municipality of Krizevci - 5 boxes (**AJHM,JMKz**)
10. Jewish Municipality of Zagreb - 12 boxes (**AJHM,JMZ**)
11. Jewish Municipality of Novi Sad, Subotica and region of Vojvodina - 3 boxes (**AJHM,JMNS-S**)
12. Cultural activity of Jews in Yugoslavia - 10 boxes (**AJHM,CAJ**)

1. Jewish social organizations – women's societies, humanitarian societies, Jewish schools, Jewish kindergartens, sports societies **(AJHM,JSO)**
2. Synagogues - 3 boxes **(AJHM,Synagogues)**
3. Monuments for Victims of Fascizm - 2 boxes **(AJHM,MVF)**
4. Jewish Cemeteries - 2 boxes **(AJHM,JC)**
5. Commemorations - 1 box **(AJHM,Commemorations)**
6. Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade - 1 box **(AJHM,JHM)**
7. Jewish Museums in the World - 3 boxes **(AJHM,JMW)**
8. General material-Croatia - 1 box **(AJHM,Croatia)**
9. Jews in the Balkan Wars and the World War I - 1 box **(AJHM,BFWW)**
10. Jews in the Spanish Civil War - 1 kutija **(AJHM,SCW)**
11. Antisemitism - 4 boxes **(AJHM,Antisemitism)**
12. Holocaust- concentration camps, crimes, refugees, captivity, „NOB“ (National Liberation War), war crimes' trials, returnees - 24 boxes **(AJHM,Holocaust)**
13. Emilio Tolentino's Collection - 1 box **(AJHM,CET)**
14. Holocaust donatiions - 8 boxes **(AJHM,Holocaust-donations)**
15. Collection of maps and plans **(AJHM,MP)**
16. Collection of programs and invitations **(AJHM,PI)**
17. Collection of manuscripts (405 manuscripts) **(AJHM, Collection of manuscripts)**
18. Genealogical Collection - 1 box **(AJHM,GC)**
19. „My Family“ - 5 boxes **(AJHM,My family)**
20. Holiday customs-survey - 1 box **(AJHM,HC)**

21. Personal Fund-Fridrih and Vladimir Pops **(AJHM,PF-FVP)**
22. Personal Fund-Dr Albert Vajs - 7 boxes **(AJHM,PF-AV)**
23. Personal Fund-Dr David Albala - 1 box **(AJHM,PF-DA)**
24. Personal Fund-Leon Davico - 4 boxes **(AJHM,PF-LD)**
25. Personal Fund-Evgenije Mandelbaum - 2 boxes **(AJHM,PF-EM)**
26. Personal Fund-Dr David Tajtacak - 1 box **(AJHM,PF-DT)**
27. Personal Fund-Aleksandar Demajo **(AJHM,PF-AD)**
28. Personal Fund-Aleksandar Motic - 12 boxes **(AJHM,PF-AM)**
29. Personal Fund-Katarina Adanja - 1 box **(AJHM,PF-KA)**
30. Personal Fund-Edita Vajs - 2 boxes **(AJHM,PF-EV)**
31. Personal Fund-Aleksandar-Shandor Greber - 1 box **(AJHM,PF-ASG)**
32. Personal Fund-Naftali-Bata Gedalja - 2 boxes **(AJHM,PF-NBG)**
33. Personal Fund-Sabitaj-Buki Finci - 1 box **(AJHM,PF-SBF)**
34. Personal Fund-Zak Konfino - 6 boxes **(AJHM,PF-ZK)**
35. Personal Fund-Regina and Mira Flajsher - 2 boxes **(AJHM,PF-RMF)**
36. Personal Fund-Alfred Pordes - 2 boxes **(AJHM,PF-AP)**
37. Personal Fund-Vida Jankovic **(AJHM,PF-VJ)**
38. Personal Fund-Dr Rafael Pijade - 1 box **(AJHM,PF-RP)**
39. Personal Fund-Jelena Isah Hidvegi - 2 boxes **(AJHM,PF-JIH)**
40. Personal Fund-Sara-Vukica Kajon-Stupar **(AJHM,PF-SVKS)**
41. Presidential documents -Dr Albert Vajs - 7 boxes **(AJHM,PD-AV)**
42. Presidential documents -Dr Lavoslav Kadelburg - 8 boxes **(AJHM,PD-LK)**
43. Presidential documents -Aleksandar Singer - 7 boxes **(AJHM,PD-AS)**

44. Presidential documents -Aleksandar Necak - 2 boxes **(AJHM,PD-AN)**
45. Autonomus Help Committee of the FJCY **(AJHM,AC FJCY)**
46. Legal Department of the FJCY (archives) **(AJHM,LD FJCY)**
47. Alias - organized emigration to Israel **(AJHM,Alias)**
48. General Committee of the FJCY **(AJHM,GC FJCY)**
49. Ministry of the FJCY - 322 boxes **(AJHM,M FJCY)**
50. Financial Committee of the FJCY - 266 boxes **(AJHM,FC FJCY)**
51. Social Committee of the FJCY - 155 boxes **(AJHM,SC FJCY)**
52. Cultural Committee of the FJCY - 96 boxes **(AJHM,CC FJCY)**
53. FJCY committee for working with juveniles FJCY - 48 boxes **(AJHM,CJ FJCY)**
54. FJCY Committee for monuments and memorials - 48 boxes **(AJHM,CM FJCY)**
55. Museums Committee FJCY **(AJHM,MC FJCY)**
56. Holidays Committee FJCY **(AJHM,HC FJCY)**
57. Serbian-Jewish singing club choir „Baruh Brothers“- **(AJHM,CBB)**
58. Perera's Collection **(AJHM,Perera's Collection)**

List of used abbreviations

FJCS – The Federation of Jewish Communities of Serbia

FJCY - The Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia

FJRCY – The Federation of Jewish Religious Communities of Yugoslavia

JMB – Jewish Municipality of Belgrade

JMZm - Jewish Municipality of Zemun

JMSB - Jewish Municipality of Stari Becej

JMS – Jewish Municipality of Sarajevo

JMROM – Jewish Municipality of Rijeka, Opatija and Maribor

Mc - Macedonia

JMKz – Jewish Municipality of Krizevci

JMZ – Jewish Municipality of Zagreb

JMNS-S – Jewish Municipality of Novi Sad and Jewish Municipality of Subotica

CAJ – Cultural activity of Jews

JSO - Jewish social organizations

MVF – Monuments for victims of Fascizm

JC – Jewish cemeteries

JHM – Jewish Historical Museum

JMW – Jewish Museums in the World

BFWW – Balkan wars and the World War I

SCW – Spanish Civil War

CET – Emilia Toletina's Collection

MP – Maps and Plans

PI – Programs and Invitations

GC – Genealogical Collection

HC – Holiday customs

PF – Personal Fund

AV – Dr Albert Vajs

DA – Dr David Albala

LD – Leon Davico

EM – Evgenije Mandelbaum

DT – Dr David Tajtacak

AD – Aleksandar Demajo

AM – Aleksandar Masic

KA – Katarina Adanja

EV – Edita Vajs

ASG – Aleksandar-Sandor Greber

NBG – Naftali-Bata Gedalja

SBF – Sabitaj-Buki Finci

ZK – Zak Konfino

RMF – Regina i Mira Flajser

AP – Alfred Pordes

VJ – Vida Jankovic

RP – Dr Rafael Pijade

JIH – Jelena Isah Hidvegi

SVKS – Sara-Vukica Kajon-Stupar

PD – Presidential documents

LK – Dr Lavoslav Kadelburg

AS – Aleksandar Singer

AN – Aleksandar Necak

AC – Autonomus Help Committee

LD – Legal Department

GC – General Committee

S - Secretariat

FC – Financial Committee

SC – Social Committee

CC – Culture Committee

CY – Committee for working with youth

CM – Committee for monuments and memorials

MC – Museums Committee

HC – Holiday Committee

Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade and the JHM

Archive

First year after the World War II, was marked by forming administrative authority of the Federation of Religious Communities, Executive and Main Boards as well as Education Sections. Similar operations were carried out in other Jewish communities of the European countries, which were also systematically destroyed and had a largely similar fate. As early as August 1945, socio-cultural, legal and financial-administrative sections were formed, which enabled stable activities of the Federation¹. At the meeting of the Executive Committee in August 1945, it was announced that the Federation was working on renewing its regulations, but also on the need to collect data on Jewish fighters of the National Liberation War. In response to the internal needs of the Yugoslav Jewish community and the recommendations of highly-ranked Jewish organizations in Europe and the rest of the world, Dr. Albert Vajs proposed to the Executive Board in January 1947, that a central archive should be established within the Federation in order to preserve a small number of historical documents, saved after the war and scattered around the archives of the Jewish communities throughout Yugoslavia.

JHM, The so-called Perera's archive, packages 2 and 3, temporary box 781, Meeting from the August 11, 1945, and formation of the main Board of the FJCY Executive Board with 11 members.

It should be noted that the necessity of establishing a Jewish Museum with archives was mentioned on several occasions in the period before the Second World War. In November 1923, it was mentioned for the first time at the lecture "Jews during the Prince Milos times", by professor Dr. Tihomir Djordjevic, in the "Oneg Shabbat" hall in "Jevrejska" Street at Dorcol, when the "respected professor initiated the establishment of the Jewish Museum in Belgrade"². In 1928, it was mentioned for the second time in the text entitled "The question of the Jewish Museum establishment"³ published in the "Jewish Voice". The need to establish "one national Jewish Museum in Belgrade" was also mentioned at the Executive Board session of the Federation of Jewish Religious Communities, held on March 3, 1932, when this issue was "left for later".

During the official visit of the delegation of the Federation of Jewish Religious Municipalities of Yugoslavia to the Vice President of the Federation of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FPRY) in 1948, Mosa Pijade, it was decided to launch an informative newsletter, as an official authority of the Federation - the future **Bulletin** – and then the decision to create a central (Jewish) museum and archive in Belgrade was announced. This archive would gather material on Jewish participation in the National Liberation War, as well as the Federation ties with other Jewish organizations in the world⁴.

² "Jewish Herald", Belgrade, no.1 of December 17, 1923. Menorah, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy, 2009.

³ "Jewish Voice", Sarajevo, no.12/13, page 8/9, April 4, 1928.

⁴ Meeting of the EB of the Federation on January 22, 1948.

The foundation of the museum is associated with the establishment of the Legal Department in Zagreb by FJRCY, by which in 1947, the Museum-History Sector was also formed. Dr Hinko Gelb was in charge of managing the Legal Department and the Museum-History Sector. He was officially hired as an official of the Federation from January 1, 1948. The Museum-History Department in Belgrade was opened as part of the consecration ceremony of five monuments to Jewish victims of Fascism in Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Novi Sad and Djakovo in 1952, displaying historical documents, paintings and various historical material from the ancient and recent Jewish past in Yugoslavia. Under the leadership of the Executive Board member, Dr Andrija Gams, the Executive Board of the Federation recognised the need to form such a Museum-History Department in Belgrade within the Federation itself. Consecration of the monuments ceremonies in Belgrade were held from September 3. to 8, 1952, and the main activity organised on Saturday, September 6, was the „Opening Ceremony of the Museum“, at the Jewish Home in „7. jula“ Street no.71 at Dorcol.

Since 1953, the activity of the history-museum department in Belgrade has taken on some new forms. Until then it was occasional in some periods, but since then it has been working systematically and constantly. The work program became very diverse and contained several activities:1) **COLLECTION** of documentation that range in four basic directions and includes the cultural and historical development of Jews in Yugoslavia, their material production, social relations and folklore. The objects of collections are documents, photographs and objects that can be used to document the above; 2) **REGISTRATION** of historical-museum material of Jewish significance which is located outside the Historical-Museum Department of the Federation, ie. within other museums

and collections as well as individuals; 3) **ARRANGING** of the collected materials, as follows: **a)** registration in the main register, **b)** arranging files in alphabetical order and subject, **c)** classification of the material; 4) **PROCESSING**, namely : **a)** individual documents and **b)** individual chapters from existing material; 5) **THEMATIC EXHIBITIONS**, one of which was held in 1952, and the other in 1953, while the material for the exhibition "Jews in Serbia" was being prepared; 6) **COOPERATION WITH ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS IN THE COUNTRY**- until then, this cooperation had been established with the Military Museum in Belgrade, the Military History Institute, the National Museum, the Museum of the City of Belgrade, the State Archives of Serbia and the Federal Archives of Yugoslavia, The History Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and others; 7) **TIES WITH ABROAD** are established mainly where there is an interest in exchanging materials or with institutions that request material from JHM. These are the „Jad Vasem“ Memorial Museum, an institution in Jerusalem to preserve the memory of the suffering and heroism of Jews, the „Ben Zvi“ Institute in Jerusalem, which deals with the history of Jewish communities in the Middle East since 1914, the Museum of Jewish Art in Paris ("Musee d'art Juif"), Jewish Museum in London ("Jewish Museum") and others.

In the following years, the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia has made a great efforts to enrich the museum materials and archives⁵, and in doing so, they laid down foundations to move from intense gathering phase to work more intensively on its processing and presentation around the world.

⁵ JHM, K-4/1769/60, Vidosava Nedomacki report on the work of the Jewish Historical Museum / for the Jewish Communities' Conference / 1960.

The Federation Office had been sending numerous reports about the work of the Museum to the Jewish communities in Yugoslavia. According to the writing no. 2641 from 1958, it was suggested that every Jewish municipality recruit one of its members who would exclusively (and voluntarily) work on collecting historical-museum material and be in touch with history-museum department. This cooperation would consist of : **a)** collecting historical material (documents related to the history of municipalities, biographies of the distinctive members of municipalities, development of certain sections in municipalities, statutes of various organizations, proclamations, notices, plans of architectural objects related to the life of a particular Jewish municipality, photographs of the synagogues, cemeteries, particular valuable monuments as part of the cemeteries as well as registration of the artistic paintings and sculptures); **b)** collecting religious and secular objects (recording every object that is related to the Jewish tradition and bears the stamp of a Jewish artist or craftsman. If it was not possible to get or buy such an item, it was necessary to register it and take a photo); **c)** collecting data on war victims, on the participation of Jews in the National Liberation War fighting against the occupiers, as well as data on the life and work of Jews under occupation and suffering in the concentration camps, and **d)** collecting data from the period of municipal work renewal.⁶

As part of the celebration of the XL anniversary of the Federation of Jewish Municipalities of Yugoslavia, the first permanent museum exhibition was opened on December 26, 1959, consisting of four departments: the Archaeological Department, Department dedicated to the study of tradition, religion and folklore as well as the Department which dealt with Jewish World War II fighters and victims.⁷

⁶Jewish Historical Museum, Notice to all Jewish Municipalities of July 2, 1958, no. 2641, Belgrade

The museum was opened by the head of the Culture Committee and History Department, Dr. Zdenko Levental. The official opening was on May 19. 1960, in the premises of the building of the Jewish Municipality in Belgrade in „7. jula“ Street, number 71.⁸

The relocation of the Museum to the yet unadapted premises at „7. jula“ Street 71a, where it is still located today, was carried out at the end of 1965.⁹ On October 7. 1969, new permanent exhibition was opened as part of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Federation, and it shows the history of Jews since the Roman times until the renewal of the Municipalities and the Federation after the World War II.

Since then, the work of the Jewish Historical Museum has increased on all levels. In addition to museum collections, which can be divided into five major units: "Judaika", art collection, cultural-historical collection, historical-Holocaust collection, as well as archeological collection, JHM also has a relatively large archive of about 900 meters in length of material. The material is related to the life and work of the Federation and the Jewish Municipalities of the former Yugoslavia before and after the Second World War. Unfortunately, the Museum keeps just fragments of the pre-war Jewish press, anti-Semitic documentation, material from the field of art and culture, and rich documentation on the suffering of Jews during the Holocaust.

⁷ JHM, Jewish Review, no.1-2, January – February 1960, p.19. "Opening of the Museum of the Federation of Jewish Municipalities"

⁸ JHM, Jewish Review, August – September 1960, no. 8-9, p. 5; K – 4/1803/60

⁹ They adopted the Project for adaptation works of the Museum as well as the equipment of the new exhibition set up by the arch. Milan Bojer, February 1966.

Documents on important members of the community are also kept, processed and given for usage, and especially the extensive material created in the Federation and Jewish municipalities throughout the former Yugoslavia from 1944. until 1991. The museum's newspaper archive is also used, as well as two important databases: *Jewish registry books* (for Belgrade) and the *Holocaust victims* database for the entire territory of the former Yugoslavia. The museum keeps a number of personal funds and legacies of deceased members of the community. The museum also received a depot, which had a grand opening in 2001.

There is also a handy professional library (which is the part of the FJCY library) with books and magazines from all areas that are relevant to the work of the Museum.

There is a very large number of studio and art exhibitions (over 70 to date) organized by the JHM, and its publishing activity is also very important. Already in 1952, they published the so-called black book "*Crimes of the occupiers and their helpers against the Jews in Yugoslavia*", about the suffering of the Jews in former Yugoslavia. The Federation was the publisher of the *Jewish Almanac* from 1954 until 1970, and during that time 8 issues came out (including the jubilee issue from 2000). The Jewish Historical Museum was the publisher of the "Zbornik"- studies, archival and memorial materials on the Yugoslav Jews, ten of which were published from 1971 until 2015. We must not forget the edition "Memory of the Jews of the Jasenovac concentration camp", which is a collection of texts that speaks about this terrible place of suffering. Nor we can forget Dr. Jasa Roman and his book published by the Federation 1980, "Jews of Yugoslavia 1941-1945. victims of genocide and participants in the People's Liberation War", which we often

relay on. The museum also has a library collection on Jewish themes, by domestic and foreign authors.

Archive of the Jewish Historical Museum

The Jewish Historical Museum has a voluminous archive with about 1000 meters in length of contents. The archive includes contents relevant to the activities and work of the Federation of Jewish Communities and individual communities of former Yugoslavia before WWII, Jewish printed media before WWII, documents on anti-Semitism and the Holocaust (1941 – 1945), documents of the Federation of Jewish Communities from 1945 until the disintegration of Yugoslavia in 1992, as well as a collection of newspapers and periodicals. Apart from documents and photo-documents, the archive also includes two electronic data bases – victims of the Holocaust from the entire former Yugoslavia and the Jewish registry books for Belgrade.

The materials of the Federation of Jewish Municipalities, created from the end of the Second World War to the present, has never been completely finished, more precisely, no historical guides have been made nor summary inventories. There were attempts to make the documents more accessible to the researchers, but the majority of the materials remained unprocessed due to valid archival principles. As a result of lack of space, it was not even properly secured, which means that part of it was kept in the attic

in inadequate conditions, part was in the lockers and staircases of the Federation, and the third part was maintained in the premises of the Jewish Municipality of Belgrade. Some materials were also preserved by private individuals, officials of the Federation, who due to a lot of work, often completed important correspondence or negotiations working from home.

In 1997, being aware of the importance of these materials as a means to research the history of Jews in Yugoslavia, the director of the Museum, Milica Mihailovic, and the Museum Committee decided to apply to donors in order to make premises for keeping archival materials. *(There have been previous attempts to arrange the space for the archives. From one of the documents, dated March 15, 1980 – M, it is shown that the space was requested in the synagogue premises, in the attic and the basement. So at one point the archive was located there and an archivist was hired, but because of the small and unsuitable space, the archive was returned to the premises of the Federation).*

In the meantime, the adaptation began. In July 1999, the materials from the attic (30 black large bags, folders, etc.) were brought to the Museum, and in October, the materials from the premises of the Jewish Municipality of Belgrade. In April 2000, they began to move all the materials from the lockers and staircases of the Federation and it was completed on June 6. of the same year. Some of the boxes were still coming to the Museum consisting of documents, originals and copies, which were used by the president of the Federation Dr. Albert Vajs and Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg. Then, on April 9. 2002, another 1.5 meters of materials were brought from the Federation's locker. It consisted of general documents, real estate, cemeteries and monuments. Part of this material belongs to the Legal Department of the Federation of the Jewish Religious Municipalities of the

Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. The material of the Federation is still coming in smaller quantities from the premises of the second (JMB) and third floor (FJCS), and the last major reception of archival material was in June 2005.

After moving into the new premises of the Museum, in the archive depot, the archive material, books and documents were estimated to 1000 meters in length of archive material. Among the material that came to the archive depot in this manner, 1225 boxes / bundels / registers of archive materials and 179 archival books have been roughly reviewed and classified into series of bundels, binders and non-standard archive boxes (they contain twice the amount of material compared to standard boxes).

Having material separated by topics, they were available to researchers and treated various problems from the history and life of the Jewish community from the beginning of the 20th century until the latest events.

There are registers ie. files for the majority of these materials. Holocaust documentation has been set aside as a special fund. According to the same principle (by the topic), the documentation called Perera's archive was separated, which contains about 80 bundels that are placed in 44 boxes. The extraction of the worthless archival material (excretion) has not been done yet, until the additional checks are made, which could free up a part of the space on the shelves. The extraction of material is done in all archives according to the rules on excretion, but as our material is specific, the question arises to what extent the material will be extracted in this archive.

Difficulties that were set before the archivist who had the task to arrange documentation in the same order as it was created, for the initial period after the renewal

of the work of Federation in 1944, reflected in making the organizational scheme of the Federation and its entities. It depended on the work of the Federation after the great tragedy that happened in the Second World War to the Jewish community, which significantly changed its usual work of action.

Branka Džidić

Archivist of the Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade

1. Jewish Church - School Community of Belgrade - “ Moskow material“

The archival material of this fund was created in the work of the Jewish Church - School Community of Belgrade in the period of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. Due to the events during the Nazi occupation in the Second World War, most of the documentation was captured by the Red Army during an attempt to transport it from occupied Belgrade to Germany. These days, the material is kept in the State Military Archives of Russia, in the Preservation Center for Historical and Documentary Collections in Moscow. The material is divided into several funds.

Fund no.1429 has 99,770 listed sheets grouped into 351 archival units, which were created in the Jewish Church - School Community of Belgrade from 1815 until 1941. In the continuation of the list, it is stated that the other part of the fund was not listed also it contains the agreements of the Jewish Church - School Community of Belgrade with

various institutions, companies and persons on renting premises, lists of persons who helped the Jewish Municipality in the period from 1911-1940, financial documentation and the like. The material is not archivally processed and there are no information resources. The material is distributed in 351 archival units. Archival units have from 150 to 500 sheets, but the material is mixed – documents from the XX century with those from the XIX century. In her report, after the research in 1996. and 1998, in the State Military Archives of Russia in Moscow, Dr. Ubavka Vujosevic writes: *„The archival material of Jewish Municipality is very extensive and diverse. Going through it, one can follow the life and activities of the Jewish community in Belgrade and partly in other cities of Serbia, for the period 1866-1941. It contains rules of Jewish communities, records from the election meetings of the Jewish Municipality of Belgrade (with election materials – lists of members, posters, invitations, etc. and from the sessions of the Jewish Municipality Board, correspondence with the authorities (Belgrade City Administration, Ministries of Army and Education and other institutions) along with its members (issuance of birth and death certificates, marriages) and Jewish Municipalities of Serbia and abroad, financial documentation (various accounts, contracts with companies, budgets of the JMs, schools, graveyard companies, etc.) materials on providing material assistance to poor Jews and their medical treatment, on the work of the Jewish school and a number of Jewish societies („Rehica Gedola“, Music Society “David“, Serbian-Jewish Singing Society „Oneg Shabbat and Gemulim Hasadim“, Serbian-Jewish Youth Society, Serbian-Jewish Women’s Society and others)“.*

Fund no. 799 holds documents of the Yugoslav Masonic Lodge, from the period 1900-1930. There are 123 archival units. It contains notes from the meetings of the

„Serbia“ Lodge and the „Bene Berit“ Lodge, book of records from regular and extraordinary sessions. Records from the various lodges' sessions from the period 1933-1947, are also included.

Fund no.1412 mainly refers to the „Grand Lodge of Yugoslavia“ from 1926-1941. It contains lists of divers authorities, including the „Bene Berit“ Lodge and a number of lodges from 1939. These lists are in German. The fund also contains lists of lodges „Earl Ivan Draskovic“, „Pobratim“ („Brotherhood“) and among other records of various lodges there is also „Dr. Solomon Alkalaj“ Lodge. Languages used to write these materials are Serbian, German and French. The listed material has 13,327 pages. It is believed that the collections of the Military Archive in Moscow contains other funds related to the activities of the Church-School Jewish Municipality of Belgrade. The content of these documents should be a part of the future research.

The archive in Lviv contains microfilmed and digitized material. The material was created by the Administration of the Jewish Sephardic Municipality of Belgrade from 1860-1940. Fund no. 497 has 23 rolls of microfilm that have been digitized and have 32,000 recordings. Most of the material holds documents related to finances and maintenance of the municipality. There is also extensive correspondence with the Belgrade City Administration on various issues, and also correspondence between the members and the Municipal Administration. The materials refer to the work of various municipal societies, and since it covers the period up to 1940, part of it refers to the Federation of Religious Municipalities of Yugoslavia as well as the Ashkenazi Municipality of Belgrade. There are also a number of invitations and certificates, lists of poor individuals and documentation on the costs of medical treatments. These materials shed

some light upon diverse aspects of the life of the Jews in Belgrade but they are also not archivally processed or chronologically arranged. This represents only a small part of the municipal archive which documentation is held in Moscow in the State Military Archives of Russia.

Fund signature – AJHM, Moskow material

Borderline years of archival material- 1815-1941.

The amount of archival material – 497 rolls of microfilm (287.297 sheets)

Level of archival material assortment –The fund has not been archived.

Information tool– The fund has no information resources

2. The Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia (AJHM,FJCY)

Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia (FJCY) was an organized community of Jews, which during its existence had a goal to enable the life and continuity of Jewish communities in Yugoslavia, protect its identity and nurture Jewish tradition and culture. FJCY was founded in Osijek in July 1919, as the “Federation of Jewish Religious Communities of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians”. Immediately after the end of the First World War, with the independent initiatives of the Zionist leaders from Belgrade and Osijek, Dr. Hugo Spitzer and Dr. Fridrih Pops, it was concluded that the work of all Jewish religious municipalities in the new state had to be united. Belgrade was selected as the seat of the FJCY. The first chairman was Hugo Spitzer, and the vice chairman was Fridrih Pops. According to the Regulations, approved by the Ministry of

Religion of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians on August 25, 1921, the FJCY decided on important life issues and it represented Jews as a collective before the state authorities throughout the interwar period. The Federation played a very important role in protecting the collective and individual rights of Jews in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and served as a model of organization for some other European communities. In the interwar period, there were 117 city municipalities on the territory of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, 105 were the members of the united FJCY, and 12 were separated into the Federation of Orthodox Jewish Religious Municipalities.

After the occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the most difficult period in the life of the Yugoslav Jewish community began. About 85% of Jews from the Kingdom of Yugoslavia died in the Holocaust, and many Jewish municipalities were destroyed. The FJCY work was interrupted for almost four years until the liberation of the country, or until the establishment of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. After the Second World War, the surviving Jews, with the volunteer work of individuals and the help of Jewish organizations, renewed and continued the work of their communities. The FJCY was formally renewed in December 1944, and it was officially recognized as the legal representative of the Yugoslav Jews. Shortly after restoration of the FJCY at the end of the 1944, only about 1,200 Jews lived on the territory of Yugoslavia. In the process of organized repatriation and individual returns, this number increased significantly during 1946. From 9,525 people, according to the first census of the members at the beginning of October 1945, by the end of November 1946, their number had increased to 12,495 people. In the post-war period, the FJCY was reconstructed on the basis of the law that was passed during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia according to which the FJCY was treated

as a religious community. The FJCY was established under the same name as it had during the pre-war period. The position of all post-war religious communities was based on the regulations of the FPRY's Constitution from 1946, which general regulations applied to all religious communities. The most important task set before the members of the Jewish population in Yugoslavia was to work together with other Yugoslav populations to build a "new life in the new Yugoslavia", in the spirit of that time. New socio-political conditions required changes in the way of organizing and realization of the new contents, while nurturing old traditions at the same time. According to that, constant adjustments to the new circumstances and the reality of life were necessary. The adjusting process as well as changing the position and the character of the post-war Jewish community was officially proclaimed at the sixth post-war conference of the Jewish municipalities of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in September 1952. It was made official by removing the "religious" term from the Federation's official name. This name explicitly suggested that, within the Yugoslav Jewish community, religion was removed from the public sphere into the realm of private spiritual domain, thus fully adapting to the proclaimed communist principle of separating the church from the state.

The FJCY existed until 1991, or in other words until the SFR Yugoslavia fell apart. The alliances of Jewish municipalities were established by the creation of the new states from the former Yugoslav republics: the Federation of Jewish Communities of Serbia, the Coordination of Jewish Municipalities of Croatia, the Jewish Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Jewish Community of Macedonia and the Jewish Community of Slovenia.

Archival material- The archival material of this fund was created in the cooperation between the Federation of Jewish Religious Communities of Yugoslavia, founded in 1919. in Osijek, and the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia, which was renewed in 1944. The material contains documents created both in the work of the FJCY, and the departments that existed within the Federation itself.

Fund signature – AJHM,FJCY

Borderline years of archival material-1919-1991.

The amount of archival material – 4 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool– The fund has no information resources

3. Jewish Municipality of Belgrade (AJHM,JMB)

Jewish Municipality of Belgrade is an organized community of Jews, established to preserve and further develop ethnic and religious identity. It is an official organization that represents the interests of all members of the Jewish religion, culture and tradition. JMB represents the plurality of the local Jewish community in Belgrade and it is politically impartial. The Jewish municipality of Belgrade is a member of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Serbia. JMB performs its main activity in the administrative areas of the municipalities: Belgrade (except the municipality of Zemun), Novi Pazar, Sabac, Smederevo, Pozarevac and Kragujevac. The religious life of JMB takes place in the synagogue "Sukat Shalom", and funerals are held at the Jewish

cemetery in Belgrade. Jewish Municipality of Belgrade is the legal successor of the Sephardic and Ashkenazi religious municipalities which existed before the Second World War, as well as all Federations, funds and organizations which were active within those municipalities, but which did not renew their activities after the war. The JMB is an organization that represents the Jewish community on the territory of Belgrade. It is an official entity that represents the interests of all members of the Jewish religion and cultural tradition. JM of Belgrade is composed of 5 legislative and executive bodies: The Assembly, the Council, the Executive Board, the Chairman and the Review Board. It realizes its actions through the social, cultural and religious aspects.

The four boxes of materials which are located in the large Museum office are dedicated to the Jewish Municipality of Belgrade. Three relate to the work and activities of the municipality before the Second World War and one to the post-war period. Material from these boxes mainly consists of gifts from individuals, usually Jews who found some information about Jews and decided to bring it to the Museum “where they are more useful for everyone” and any information is valuable compared to having no information as it was the case during the creation of the historical departments of the Museum. This material was not created by the institutions, but the remnants of the past of the Jewish community, stones in the mosaic which will never succeed in becoming complete. But the house, however, began to grow. There are also other materials about the JM of Belgrade but they were assembled by the Jewish municipality of Belgrade and do not belong to this section.

Box number 1. of this series contains various lists of the municipality members: List of the Sephardic religious municipality of Belgrade that is in charge of the main municipal religious contribution for 1934 and 1940; List of taxpayers of the religious

offering Ashkenazi religious municipality of Belgrade for 1939/1940, and 1941; An alphabetical list of voters of the Jewish Sephardic religious municipality of Belgrade for 1934 and 1935; List of members of the voters of the “Shemaja Demajo” society (in two copies). There are also: An envelope with some information about the Medical Chamber of Serbia, Vojvodina and Srem; Financial report of the “Tikun Hazot” reading room from December 31, 1909; Church-School Public rules from 1893, and amendments from 1929; Report on the administration of the Church-School Jewish municipality of Belgrade from June 1926. until the May 1929; Information about the owner of the building in Balkanska street no. 2; Information about the “Real Gymnasium” in Belgrade from 1865-1945; Report on the “Oneg Shabbat and Gemilut Hasadim Society” from 1929. and similar original documentation as well as copied.

Box number 2. holds individual photographs of prominent Belgrade Jews – mayors and public workers; Shares of the Savings Banks, stocks, the Electricity Production Cooperatives from Osijek and stock certificates of individual Jews; Certificates of the Church-School Jewish municipality of Belgrade for the individuals; Testaments of Mate. N. Levi and Benzion Buli, Jewish reading room records; Rules of some societies; Lectures; Belgrade Jews' proclamation during the takeover of the royal power by Petar II Karadjordjevic; Other various documents on the Church – School Jewish municipality of Belgrade.

Box no. 3. also refers to the pre-war period, it contains photographs of the old Belgrade, especially Dorcol, streets and plans of the neighborhood. One folder is entitled “Jews and Prince Milos”; there are registers on the appointment of Hajim Davic as the Commissioner of the III. class adm. departments of the Ministry of Finance and other registers; A photocopy of a tombstone from 1641, of the Rabbi Abraham Cohen tomb; A

battle plan for Belgrade from 1688; Plan of Belgrade (copy – original in the City Museum) from the XVIII century and similar documents; Jewish hamam at Dorcol; Photocopies of Dorcol and Jewish Belgrade; Memories and articles about the old Belgrade, copy of “Belgarde Municipal Newspapers” no. 3/1933; Photographs of Oneg Shabbat; Letters from Lela Davico, Haim Davico’s wife (manuscript in German); In fact, this box contains the oldest memories (mostly copies) of Jewish Belgrade.

The last box in this series is named “Life and work of the Municipality after 1944”. The material was gathered before the archival structure of the “Jewish Municipality of Belgrade” fund was arranged, so it consists of all kinds of materials arranged by topics, in other words anything that belongs to Jewish Municipality. There can be found: A painting from 1944. “Jews of Belgrade” – a gift from Hagada Debiadji; Commemorative material; A photograph from 1946 of the canteen in the former center of the Jewish Women’s Society in Belgrade, “Visokog Stevana” Street; Documents for Alias 1948-1949; Report from the session of January 14.1945, on formation of the Committee for the continuation of the Jewish religious municipality of Subotica; A photograph of a Jewish municipality officers in Belgarde from 1947 - Martin Komlos, Mosa Farkic, Aron Alkalaj, Moric Medina and Ela Berah; A photograph of the Women’s Section Coordination Committee at its first meeting from 1958; Ceremonial Academy at the anniversary of the rebellion in the Warsaw Ghetto in April 1956; Celebration of the 80th birthday of Mosa Melamed in 1957 – a photograph donated by Loti Deleon in 1974, at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Jewish Women's Society on November 23, 1974; Report on Misa David and other deceased; Immovable property of the JM Belgrade; “Cultural Center” project; Eviatar Selus’s memory of life in Belgrade in the 1960s; Census of Belgrade Jews from the 1970s with residential addresses and basic data (incomplete);

Notifications for the members about events, tea parties, concerts; An announcement according to the Plenum decision on September 21, 1964, of the JM Belgrade's bulletin release; Records of the meetings and other similar materials.

Archival material- In this fund there are various lists of members of the municipality: List of the Sephardic religious municipality in Belgrade who are indebted to the main municipal religious contribution for 1934 and 1940; List of taxpayers of the religious offering of the Ashkenazi religious community in Belgrade for 1939/1940, and for 1941; An alphabetical list of voters of the Jewish Sephardic religious community in Belgrade for 1934 and 1935; List of members of the "Shemaja Demajo" company voters (in two copies) and similar documentation both original and copied. Individual photographs of prominent Belgrade Jews - municipal presidents and public workers - were also gathered; Stocks of the Savings banks, shares, Cooperatives for the production of electricity in Osijek and, ties of individual Jews; Notes on the Jewish Reading Room; Rules of some societies; Lectures; Proclamation to the Belgrade Jews during the takeover of royal power by Peter II Karadjordjevic; Various other documents on the work of the Church-School Jewish Community in Belgrade.

Fund signature – AJHM,JMB

Borderline years of archival material-1929-1991.

The amount of archival material – 4 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

4. JM Zemun (AJHM, JMZm)

Jewish Municipality of Zemun gathers Jews living on the territory of the city of Belgrade, that is the municipality of Zemun. It is also the central Municipality for all of those who live around the world but are originally from Zemun. The goal of the Jewish municipality of Zemun is to ensure the survival and continuity, identity, tradition, religion and culture of the Jewish community in Zemun.

Archival material- The fund contains fragments of documents created in the work of JM Zemun, several photographs and personal documents of municipality members. As well as an incomplete documentation of Zemun magistrate which depicts the way Jews and other residents of Zemun coexisted.

Fund signature – AJHM, JMZm

Borderline years of archival material-1800-1945.

The amount of archival material – 3 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

5. Jewish Municipality Stari Bečej (AJHM, JM SB)

JM Stari Becej had existed since the middle of the 17th century, but it practically disappeared in the period 1941-1945.

Archival material- The fund contains old documentation mostly in Hungarian, illegible for the new generation, except for specialists. It shows the good work organization of the Jewish community and all its activities in Stari Becej, which was not renewed due to the "lack of members", ie. destruction of the community.

Fund signature – AJHM, JM Stari Becej

Borderline years of archival material– 1870-1945.

The amount of archival material – 5 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

6. JM Sarajevo (AJHM, JMS)

Jewish Municipality of Sarajevo according to the historical data, the first mention of Jewish families dates back to 1565. Jews began coming to Sarajevo individually or in groups approximately fifty years after the persecution from Spain and Portugal. The original part of Sarajevo where Jews had lived was called Il Kurtizo with the synagogue Il Kal grandi, which was built in 1581. The Jews of Sarajevo were primarily engaged in trade, but their contribution in the field of intellectual and autonomous businesses should also be emphasized. The Jewish Municipality of Sarajevo has existed since the time of the Ottoman rule, through the period Austro-Hungary, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the SFRY until the modern period. JM Sarajevo is one of the pillars of the identity of the Sarajevo Jews.

Archival material- Even in the first phase of the establishment of the Historical-museum department at the Federation, from which the JHM will emerge, all documentation on the destroyed Jewish communities in BiH was placed in two boxes, one related to the Sarajevo area and the other to all other communities in BiH. There are short texts on some occasions before the Second World War, about meetings of very active members, about the singing society "Lira", a lot of individual pictures as well as photos from various activities. This archival material was not created in the municipalities and arranged according to the principle of provenance, but it is a material that was thematically related to the work of individuals or communities in that area. Certainly the most shocking part of this material is the one about the suffering of communities during the Independent State of Croatia, as well as the part that includes participants in the National Liberation War.

Fund signature – AJHM,JMS

Borderline years of archival material– 1870-1945.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment -The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

7. JM Rijeka, Opatija and Maribor (AJHM,JMROM)

Archival material _____

Fund signature – AJHM,JMROM

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

8. Jews from Macedonia (AJHM,Mc)

First Jews arrived in Northern Macedonia during the Roman Empire, when Jews fled from Israel because of the persecution. The oldest evidence of the existence of Jews in Northern Macedonia is an old synagogue dating from the 3rd century B.C., in the ancient city of Skupi. Jewish community in Macedonia was well known during the Ottoman Empire, when other waves of Jewish immigrants arrived from Spain and Portugal. During 1360, many Jews settled on the Balkan Peninsula, first on the territory of today's Bulgaria, in the towns of Vidin, Nikopol and Pleven, and then in Serres and Thessaloniki, where Jewish communities were numerous. These Jewish emigrants came from Central Europe and found protection from anti-Semitic persecution. The native Jews called them Ashkenazi, the ones who speak Jewish dialect with a lot of German words. They did not know the Greek language, so they did not join the „Romaniot“ Jewish municipalities, but they organized themselves in their own Ashkenazi municipalities, which existed in Thessaloniki and Edirne. The Ottoman rulers were not united in terms of anti-Jewish propaganda so they treated Jews as they did all other non-Muslim nations.

Jews had the same civil rights, and Jewish rabbis were equal to Christian priests. They had the right to live anywhere in the empire, in order to profess their religion and trade without problems. In this period, most Jews were living in the cities of Bitola, Ohrid, Ber and Kostur, where they had their own Jewish municipalities. Thanks to Jews, city of Thessaloniki became an important trade and textile center. Ottomans thought highly of Jews and the real evidence is the election of several Jewish rabbis to the state council by the Sultan. Sultan Mehmed II the Conqueror moved many Jews to Ohrid and Constantinople, where the Ohrid synagogue existed until the 19th century. Larger cities such as Skopje, Bitola and Stip attracted a large number of Jews, which community was on good terms with others, and a large number of Jews also spoke Ladino language. Recently arrived Jews outnumbered the natives. Jews were highly culturally aware, knew languages, and many of them had studied at the Spanish and Portuguese universities. The new wave of the Jewish settlement came at the invitation of Rabbi Carfati during 1475. The newly arrived Jews settled in Thessaloniki. The first open pressroom in Constantinople and Thessaloniki dates from this period, as well as the first printed books in Hebrew. Immigration continued during the 15th and 16th centuries, but in smaller groups. At the end of the 19th century, anti-Semitic propaganda appeared in Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary and it became more and more frequent. Medieval stories about „ritual murders“ of Jews reappeared. This all led to the fact that Jews again moved en masse to the Ottoman Empire, in the way they immigrated to the parts of today's Northern Macedonia.

Before the beginning of the Second World War, about 8,000 Jews lived in Bitola, around 3,000 in Skopje, and roughly 500 in Stip. In the April 1941, the Bulgarian army,

which was an ally of the Third Reich, entered the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and occupied most of the territory of southern Serbia and today's Northern Macedonia. On October 4, 1941, the Bulgarians introduced a law which prohibited Jews from being included in society and social life in any way. Shortly after, the Bulgarians gathered almost all the Jews from Bitola and moved them to the poorer parts of the country. In 1942, the Bulgarians began deporting Jews from Vardar and Aegean Macedonia, now northern Greece. This deportation culminated in the second half of March 1943, when 7,315 Jews were sent to the Nazi camps in Poland. In this way, almost all Jews from Northern Macedonia were destroyed, although Jews who had Bulgarian citizenship stayed in the country and they were spared from the Nazi camps. Today, about 200 Jews live in Northern Macedonia. Almost all of them live in Skopje, although there is one family in Stip and one Jew in Bitola. During 2003, this community opened a new synagogue in Skopje. Jews from Northern Macedonia maintain regular connections with the Jewish communities in Belgrade and Thessaloniki. The suffering of the Macedonian Jews in the Holocaust is documented at the Memorial Center of the Holocaust of Macedonian Jews, which is located in the center of Skopje.

Archival material- During the distribution of the assets of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia when the Yugoslav Jewish community split into the five state Jewish communities (the community of Serbia and Montenegro will cease to be valid from July 2, 2006, so the Community of Jews of Montenegro and the Federation of Jewish Communities of Serbia will be created). Along the way, the process of returning archival material to the Republic of Northern Macedonia began. It was the only community that did not sign the Budapest Balance Sheet in 1993. The Jewish Historical Museum of the

FJCS handed over 23 boxes of very valuable archival material from the territory of Macedonia to the representatives of the Embassy of Macedonia. Previously, copies of the entire Macedonian archival material were made. What is left in the boxes of archival material called "Macedonian material", are mostly short texts about events in the Jewish community of once famous cities for the activities of Jews: Monastir (Bitola), Skopje, Stip. There are also some photographs gathered in the Federation over the last few decades, as well as personal photographs of individual Jews and craft shops, cemeteries and synagogues. We also attach to this material a purchased album of Bitola Jews, which we bought from the famous filmographer from Macedonia, Milton Manaki.

Fund signature – AJHM,Mc

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1990.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

9. JM Krizevci (AJHM,JMKz

Jewish Municipality of Krizevci was founded in 1817, the cemetery in 1844, as well as Hevra Kaddish. Jewish Municipality Krizevci was a large municipality before the Second World War. After the Holocaust, the municipality was practically deserted.

Archival material- An extremely valuable material of this very active Jewish organization before the Second World War, came as a gift to the Jewish Historical Museum from the Jewish religious community Krizevci. Mrs. Vajs wrote a very good book about the community, famous Jewish families in Krizevci and beautiful Jewish buildings. After the Museum took over the material, it was arranged according to all archival principles by archivist Jovanka Veselinović. The fund gathers the most relevant data from the daily life of the community, correspondence with other communities and archival material related to all activities of certain services.

Fund signature – AJHM,JMKz

Borderline years of archival material– 1920-1945.

The amount of archival material – 5 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents and a summary inventory of materials.

10. JM Zagreb (AJHM,JMZ)

Jewish Municipality of Zagreb was founded in 1806, and its membership then consisted of roughly seventy members. Thanks to the changes in the society, Zagreb Jews acquired civil rights, which resulted in the growth and strengthening of the community. Jewish community in Zagreb reached its prosperity and economic, cultural

and sociological culmination between the two wars, during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. In the year of 1941, there were 11,000 members, and their activities were organized through numerous cultural, humanitarian and sports organizations. Only one quarter of Zagreb Jews survived the World War II. At the beginning of the 21st century, the Jewish municipality of Zagreb gathers around 1,300 members and continues its activities to preserve the tradition, culture and identity of Zagreb Jews.

Archival material- During the transfer of the material from Zagreb to Belgrade in 1953, a list of this valuable archival material was made. This transfer was performed by Dr. Hinko Gelb, from Zagreb, and Dr. Samuel Kalderon, from Belgrade. The religious Jewish community of Zagreb operated until 1943, and its material contains records and appropriate documentation for the period before the Second World War until the community ceased to function. There are numerous letters and requests from individuals pleading on information about the condition of members who are in concentration camps or missing in the whirlwind of war. There are also reports on the way the certain camps were supplied and the needs of detainees. The material of the Municipality also includes correspondence between various individuals in charge of the camp functioning. The material was used by Dr. Ivo Goldstajn when he created his famous books on the history of the Holocaust in Zagreb and Croatia, as well as other researchers.

Fund signature – AJHM, JMZ

Borderline years of archival material– 1920-1943.

The amount of archival material – 12 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

11. JM Novi Sad, Subotica and regions of Vojvodina (AJHM, JMNS-S)

Jews immigrated to the Petrovaradin Sanac at the time, from the northern and western provinces of the Austrian Empire, especially after the order of Emperor Karl III in 1726, which limited the rights of Jews in the Habsburg Monarchy to get married to only one member in each family. At that time, many young Jews left their homes and moved to sparsely populated and less controlled southern areas. Petrovaradin Sanac welcomed them because it was more tolerant than many larger cities of the Monarchy. In 1729, the rules of the Jewish religious-charitable society "Hevra Kadisha" (Aramaic: "Holy Society") were approved, and this society was responsible for taking care of doctors, midwives, medicines, caring for the sick, the poor, and burying the dead and maintaining cemeteries. After the fall of Belgrade to the Ottomans in 1739, a large number of Jews moved from Belgrade to other areas, including Petrovaradin Sanac. On February 1. 1748, the city was proclaimed a free royal city. It was renamed Neoplanta, Neusatz, Novi Sad, Ujvidek. Jews were given a deadline to sell their houses and to settle in a certain place, in "Jevrejska (Osijecka)" Street, where a Jewish district (ghetto) was founded. In 1749, the establishment of the Jewish municipality was approved as the official administrative and religious organization of Jews in the city, headed by a judge. That year, Novi Sad had 4,620 inhabitants, and 100 of them were Jews.

Along with the city, the Jewish community was developing. In 1905, a new chapel was built at the Jewish cemetery, and from 1906 until 1909, a new, fifth monumental synagogue also, along with a new Jewish elementary school and a Municipal officials' building. A Jewish cultural center was being built: a Jewish shelter for the elderly and orphans, a sports club "Judah Maccabi" with several sections, singing societies "Hazemer" and "Hashira" were founded, several Jewish weekly newspapers and magazines were launched, a Jewish kindergarten and private schools were established. There were also several teachers of music and foreign languages, and the Jewish Chamber Orchestra began to perform. The decrees from the 1940, restricted the work of Jewish food merchants as well as the enrollment of Jewish pupils and students in appropriate schools and educational organizations. In 1941, along with the occupation of the city, the abuse of the population began. The Second Military Administration of the city demanded from Serbs and Jews to prove that they had lived in Novi Sad before the October 31, 1918. and it was also necessary to prove the place of residence of the ancestors. All of those who could not submit the required evidence were considered immigrants or colonists, and their further fate depended on the military commanders. The Jewish male population received notices to apply for the forced labor. The majority of the noticed ones were sent to occupied Ukraine, and only 11 people returned. After vast preparations, the occupying authorities began a raid in "Sajkaska" Street in January 1942. The activity of a smaller partisan unit in the vicinity of Zabalj was the motive for an intensive revenge and genocide. During the so-called raid in Sajkaska a decision was made to extend the raid to Novi Sad. The raid began on January 21, 1942, and the city was divided into three parts. On that day and the next one, there were only individual killings. After the staged "fight" with the "rebels" on the square near the former Banska mansion, where

some gendarmes were "wounded" in the big gunfire, in the night of January 22/23 at 9 o'clock, the raid begun and people were killed in the streets, yards and apartments without reason or mercy. The biggest killing place was at the Danube beach "Strand". At a temperature of about minus 30 degrees C, people stood in rows in groups of four, their clothes were taken off and they were forced naked on wooden boards laid on the ice above the Danube. The miners made an opening in the ice with explosives and the shot victims would fall into the water, while the soldiers were still pushing them under the ice. The killing stopped around 4 p.m. Over 800 Jews, young, old, children and the sick were killed. A certain number of the community members, reserve officers and soldiers were held in captivity in Germany, where they were protected by the Geneva Convention, so they were relatively safe. Members of the "Hasomer Hacair" youth organization joined the resistance against the occupiers. At the mere beginning of the occupation the sabotage action also began in Novi Sad and its surroundings, in which Jewish youth also actively participated. The scarred and demoralized Jewish community in Novi Sad lived under these difficult circumstances until March 19, 1944. When the German military forced occupied Hungary even more difficult times came for the Jews of Novi Sad. Orders were issued to wear yellow star, to ban Jews from traveling to other places, and to sequester all Jewish properties. On April 26, Hungarian authorities, with the help of locals, Volksdeutscher and German security forces (Gestapo and SS), began arresting and taking all Jews to the synagogue in Novi Sad. From there, they were transported to Subotica, Backa Topola and Baja, where there were concentration camps. Transports to the extermination camps departed from the concentration camps on various intervals, mostly to Auschwitz, where the Jews of Novi Sad arrived from May 1st, to June 28th, 1944. Of 1,900 deported Jews from Novi Sad, 1,600 did not return after the liberation.

During the Second World War, 3,020 Jews from Novi Sad were killed and died in the concentration camps, out of 4,350 who lived in the city before the war, or 69.43%.

A few days after the liberation of the city, about twenty Jews come together to renew the work of the Jewish community. First assignments were to accept returnees from exile, protect the property of deportees, supply returnees with food and clothing, and to protect the interests of the members of the Jewish community. A soup kitchen was established for feeding the surviving homeless and it was maintained thanks to the considerable help of the citizens of Novi Sad. Also in addition to the canteen, an infirmary was opened. By the year of 1948, there were about 1,000 Jews in Novi Sad, including those who moved to Novi Sad after the liberation. After the founding of the state of Israel, all the Jews who wanted to, were allowed to emigrate to Israel. Five group Alias (immigrations to Israel) were organized from 1948. until 1952, and there were also individual evictions. In those years, 654 Jews emigrated from Novi Sad and the number of members of the Jewish municipality decreased to 300. Unfortunately, on that occasion, they had to renounce Yugoslav citizenship and thus, according to the laws of the time, they lost the right of ownership over their real estates. In those years, the municipal property was also nationalized, and with the exception of the synagogue, the chapel, janitor's aptment at the Jewish cemetery and the Municipality office and the club, all other properties were confiscated. The Jewish municipality decimated numerically as well as materially, no longer had the opportunity to support itself, so it had to rely on donations from Jewish organizations in the world and symbolic membership fees. In 1952, a monument to the victims of Fascism, the work of sculptor Dejan Beslic, was consecrated at the Jewish cemetery. Also in 1957, a monument in Zemun, for 350 victims of the Novi Sad raid who were buried at the Jewish cemetery in Zemun. And every year on January

23, commemorations are organized in memory of the innocent victims of the Novi Sad raid. In 1971, on the "Quay of the raid victims", the monument "Family" was placed, work of sculptor Jovan Soldatovic.

Today, the Jewish municipality counts about 650 members. There were many leaderships and every one of them has contributed to the development of the community. Our most important tasks are the preservation and development of Jewish identity and tradition. To enable this, the Jewish municipality organizes activities in the educational, cultural, religious, humanitarian, social and other fields. Within the municipality, there are a Jewish choir, folklore group, klezmer group, children's and youth sports club, Hebrew and foreign language organized courses, valuable library books available to the members and also regularly organized lectures, book promotions, exhibitions and music evenings. Special emphasis is on the educational activities, especially with young people. We are trying to make our programs attractive and interesting for the younger generation. Working with the elderly, especially Holocaust survivors, the sick and social cases is also important.

The first Jew to receive permission to temporarily settle in Subotica was the merchant Jakob Hersel. On August 7. 1775, the magistrate made a contract with him and three other Jews named Lebl (probably brothers) from Baja. The names of those Jews were in the city records from 1764. Hersel was allowed to settle in the city with his family. After a few years, when the number of Jews reached twelve, they founded the Jewish Municipality of Subotica. Out of these twelve founders, apart from Jakob, we also know of Salamon Hajduska, Jozef Kun and Jakob Lebl by their names. Ashkenazi Jews settled in Subotica. The spoken language of Ashkenazi is Yiddish, and its literature has global value which is why it has been kept in major Jewish centers of North America, Romania,

Israel, and other countries. There are elements of German, Hungarian and Polish-Russian origins in the material and spiritual culture of this ethnic branch. After 1775, and the formation of the Jewish municipality, development of the community was greatly obstructed by anti-Jewish laws, so that Jews sought a way out in the assimilation. Jews had to adjust to the agricultural milieu of the city and that helped them to avoid greater inconveniences, persecutions and the such, which is why more serious anti-Semitic incidents have never been noticed.

The events during the Hungarian Civil Revolution of 1848. and 1849, under the leadership of Lajos Kosuta brought changes in attitudes toward Jews. On July 28. 1849, the "Law on the Liberation of Jews" was accepted by acclamation in Szeged. But in the decade after the rebellion, the institution of the Jewish oath was restored, and in 1852, the use of Hebrew prayer books and religious records was banned. Only after the Austro-Hungarian settlement, the Law on the Emancipation of Jews had been adopted. After these positive events, the rapid inclusion of the Jews in economic, cultural, political and sports life of Subotica began.

In 1923, Lajco Polak founded the Jewish Hospital, which was moved to the building of the „Park“ sanatorium in 1925. In the same year, the first Zionist youth organization „Ahdut Ha'olim“ was established and the Jewish weekly „Szombat“ and „Israel“ were launched. In Subotica, the Federal Council of the Federation of Zionists of Yugoslavia was in session, and the „Talmud Tora Mor Kutna association“ was working on the preservation of the traditional upbringing in the Jewish manner and the Jewish Youth Society „Reus“ was founded. In 1932, first synagogue concert in the country was in the radio-station Belgrade show, and it was broadcasted from the synagogue in

Subotica. In the same year was the first Alia, that is, the emigration of nine young people from Subotica to the Palestine at the time.

After the Hitler's German attack on Yugoslavia on April 6. 1941, Hungary occupied Backa and treated it as an integral part of the country. Among the hostages from Subotica, out of 85 people, there were 34 Jews. With their lives and properties, they guaranteed the preservation of the peace and order in the city. During the war, agricultural and forest land was expropriated and all capital property of 58 Jewish landowners was confiscated: 2 steam mills, 12 factories, 158 trade shops, 18 wholesalers, 48 craft shops, printing houses, doctor's offices, cafes, etc. The Jews of Subotica were mobilized into working units for service at the front, where they demined the terrain. In April 1944, an operation „cleansing the country from Jews“ was ordered. In the „Directory of Jews from Subotica, victims of the Fascist occupation from 1941 until 1945“, the number is 2,006, but actually 6,105 Jews were included in the mobilization into work units and deportation. This number includes all individuals to whom the "Law on belonging to the Jewish race" had been applied to, ie. converted Jews as well as those of Jewish origin.

In Subotica, after Alia and internal migrations, the number of Jews after the Second World War was slowly but surely decreasing. After the war, 441 Jews remained living in the city, but today that number is only around 250.

After a repeated request, which was finally approved by the city in 1799, Jews of Subotica managed to build the first synagogue. Until the construction of the Temple, the religious service was held in private households. At that time, the Holy Society was also organized - „Hevra Kadisha“ which has been taking care of the Jewish cemetery ever since. The remarkable Great Synagogue was built in just one year, in the recognizable Art Nouveau style on the Komora and Jakaba square. It was opened during the great

autumn holidays in 1903. At the time, the Jewish municipality of Subotica, was led by the famous writer Izidor Milko, and the chief rabbi was Bernat Singer. When the Jewish school was made public, its function was taken over by the „Talmud Torah“, which worked with hundred students a week with an additional two hours of religious education. The „Talmud Torah“ was led by chief rabbi Gerson Jozef. The Women's Section was founded in the Jewish municipality of Subotica in 1852.

Archival material_____

Fund signature – AJHM, JMNS-S

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material – 3 boxes

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

12. Cultural activity of Jews in Yugoslavia- (AJHM,CAJ)

The fund contains archival material related to Jewish writers and their work in Serbia and Yugoslavia, in the period from the 19th until the 21st century. The writers included in this fund are: Isak Samokovlija, Julia Najman, Zak Konfino, Hinko Gotlib, Laura Papo Bohoreta, Oscar Davico, Abraham Kapon, Kalmi Baruh, Vita Kajon, Nahman Premru, Stanislav Vinaver, Haim Davico, David S. Pijade, Paulina Albala, Danilo Kis and David Albahari.

The fund contains archival material related to Jewish painters and the artwork they created in Serbia and Yugoslavia, in the period from the 19th until the 21st century. The painters included in this fund are: Sandu Liberman, Bard Jukundus, Jola Oberzon, Lola Fajn, Luka Mladenovic, Dusan Mladenovic, Albert Alkalaj, Ivan Berkes, Elza Polak, Vanja Kavuric, Mirjana Lehner-Dragic, Jozef Baruhovic, Gabrijela Nikolic, Leon Kojen, Mosa Pijade, Bora Baruh, Danijel Ozmo, Rajko Levi, Marko Celebonovic, Tina Morpurgo, Vanja Radaus, Adolf Weiler, Milan Steiner, J. Romero, Ilonka Girt, Josip Elazar, Filip Kaufman, Rafael Talvi, A. Salom, Milosh Golubovic, Mosa Mevorah and Avram Omri.

The fund contains archival material related to Jewish musicians and their work in Serbia and Yugoslavia, in the period from the 19th until the 21st century. It also includes material related to the work of Jewish choirs, the „Mose Pijade“ choir and the „Baruh Brothers“ choir. The general material in this fund includes various musical notes.

The fund contains archival material of Jewish sculptors and fine arts as well as their work in Serbia and Yugoslavia, in the period from the 19th until the 21st century. The artists included in this fund are: Gordana Glid, Jasna Kozlovic, Tugomir Brukner, Slavko Bril, Vera Dajht, Stela Skopal, Vanja Radaus, Nandor Glid and Oskar Nemon.

Among the stage artists, there is a significant number of Jewish theater and film creators. Part of this fund material refers to them. Box contains a gift from Radivoje Davidovic - photographs by Eugen Verber, the book covers he translated, but also a poster from the grand opening of the City Pioneer Theater in 1950, in which he played. Part of the fund is dedicated to the film „Ninth Circle“ and „The shine from the grass of Jasenovac“. The publishing is an activity by which information becomes available to the general public. One of the most famous Jewish publishers in Belgrade was Geca Kon

and his publishing house „Prosveta“. Box 14. of this fund holds some material about Geca Kon, until 1941. There are also photocopies of written material, front pages of some rare editions, photographs of Jewish printing houses, bookstores, reading rooms from Dubrovnik (Ragus), Sarajevo, Split and Belgrade. The section about the science is represented by the scientific biographies of Igor Primorac, Zarko Korac, Zdenko Levental, Josip Berger and Aleksandar Marjanovic. Also, Dr, Josip Flegler from Sarajevo, who writes on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the State Hospital in Sarajevo, as well as the material about Dr. Leopold and Dr. Aleksandar Glik.

Archival material- The archive material of the fund was created by collecting and donations to the Jewish Historical Museum, and the theme of the fund is related to artists of Jewish origin from Yugoslavia or creators who are working on Jewish themes from this region.

Fund signature – AJHM,CAJ

Borderline years of archival material – 1919-1991.

The amount of archival material – 10 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

13. Jewish social organizations- women's societies, humanitarian societies, Jewish schools, Jewish kindergartens, sports societies (AJHM,JSO)

Severely injured in war camps, cities, hidden with friends or complete strangers, as members of combat units against the occupiers during the Holocaust, women found their place in the work of Jewish communities after the renewal. They become the foundation of the reconstruction and development. At the beginning of their work, women met mostly for social reasons in order to better organize all kinds of help for exhausted families and returnees to their homes. The AC for help was a very important organization in providing assistance.

In the beginning, women organized a small number of activities in order to expand them after a short time: organization of canteens, health services, child care (in 1952, organization of kindergartens in Belgrade, and later in Zagreb and Sarajevo) and the like. Women's sections were organized in all Jewish municipalities, which made their plans and work programs in accordance with Federation's plan and program. When the cultural needs began to suppress the demands in the social sphere, the needs for social life in various forms also expanded. It turns out that the goals of the women gatherings were pedagogic work with children, education and expansion of knowledge, meetings and competitions, development of the cultural life of the municipality. Certainly, an important segment was getting to know and preserve tradition, international cooperation and exchange of knowledge, learning about other regions as well as respect for diversity.

One of the important projects of the Women's sections and their Conferences and Meetings of the Coordination Board was to collect data on Jewish municipalities in the past. Each of those meetings was an enrichment of knowledge about the past of Jewish municipalities, and the texts were usually written by followers of the work of municipalities and its activities. Municipal conferences were held in: Belgrade 1951, Zagreb 1952,

Sarjevo 1954, Belgrade 1956. After certain amount of time, meetings of the Coordination Committees were held in Skopje in 1978, Belgrade in 1979, Sarajevo in 1980, Zagreb in 1981, Novi Sad and Subotica in 1982, Split in 1983, Belgrade in 1984, Skopje in 1985, Zagreb in 1986, Sarajevo in 1988, and Novi Sad in 1989.

The work of the Women's sections is determined by diligence, good organization, perseverance, friendship, honesty, self-sacrifice, love (amateurism), and the awareness that innocent victims must not be forgotten and other reasons that do not allow oblivion.

Fund signature – AJHM,JSO

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1991.

The amount of archival material – 8 boxes

The level of archival material assortment- The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

14. Synagogues (AJHM,Synagogues)

The fund includes sketches, drawings and photographs of synagogues from Serbia and Yugoslavia (Kingdom of SCS, Kingdom of Yugoslavia and SFRY). This refers to those that existed before the Second World War and were destroyed during the war and the Holocaust, and those that have been preserved and still perform services to this day.

Fund signature – AJHM,Synagogues

Borderline years of archival material– 1890-1991.

The amount of archival material – 3 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

15. Monuments to the Victims of Fascism - (AJHM,MVF)

Immediately after the Second World War, in order to protect the killing sites of the victims of the Fascist terror during the war, organizations were developed to document those places. The Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia took great care of building monuments and maintaining them, and a common saying became: "NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN, AND NEVER AGAIN!" There are two archive boxes dedicated to this topic in the Jewish Historical Museum. One refers to the territory of Yugoslavia, and the other to the European countries outside Yugoslavia. The material of the first box contains photographs and documents that are systematized for Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, and there are folders dedicated to the Monuments to the Victims of Fascism in Slovenia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Metohia, one for each of them. Certainly, this material should be united with the material that was created by the Committee for Monuments and Memorials of later years.

Fund signature – AJHM, MVF

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1991.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

16. Jewish cemeteries - (AJHM,JC)

The testimonies of the Jewish communities existence in a large number of cities in Serbia and its northern part of Vojvodina, expressed through cemeteries, are very important material indicators of remembering and paying respect to the dead. The cemeteries have a monumental value, which is why on several occasions at the meetings of the Executive Board of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia and afterwards Serbia, one of the topics was maintenance of the cemeteries in order to preserve the memory of ancestors and the community. The Jewish Historical Museum holds photographs of most cemeteries, or at least their parts, as well as fragmented documentation about them. In order to simplify going through the material, it has been divided according to the territories, such as central Serbia and Belgrade, Vojvodina, Macedonia, cemeteries in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. These are four boxes of material that are related to the existence of the cemeteries. As historical events affected the Jewish communities, special administrative activities were often carried out in order to complete the cemetery documentation, such as cemetery evidentiations, their conditions, neglect and landscaping. The most comprehensive actions of such type, were carried out in the seventies until the nineties of the last century.

Fund signature – AJHM, JC

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1991.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

17. Commemorations - (AJHM,Commemorations)

Archival material_____

Fund signature – AJHM, Commemorations

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

18. Jewish historical museum (AJHM,JHM)

Jewish Historical Museum in Belgarde, of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Serbia, is a museum institution that shows the historical movements and culture of

Jewish communities in the former Yugoslavia, from the Roman period until the end of the World War II. It is located at "Kralja Petra" Street 71, in Belgrade.

The establishment of the Jewish Historical Museum began in 1948, when the Museological-Historical Department of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia was organized. Through the intensive material gathering and exhibits from all parts of the former Yugoslavia, purchase and gifts, the Museum was established as a separate entity, but within the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia. First permanent exhibition of the museum was opened in 1959, and the second one was opened in 1969, but it has still been on display to this day. The permanent exhibition of the Jewish Historical Museum contains documents, photographs, three-dimensional exhibits and works of art - revealing chronologically the historical movements and Jewish culture of their communities in the former Yugoslavia. The Museum holds historical, ethnological and art collections gathered from all parts of the former Yugoslavia. Archival activity is one of the main activities of the Museum. The archive preserves and processes material from the 1941, a large part of the material related to the Second World War and the Holocaust, as well as the material related to the post-war period. Also, the Museum keeps the lists of Jewish genocide victims (by the cities) as well as the lists of emigrants to Israel (1948-1952). In addition, it preserves collections of pre-war Jewish newspapers and publications of various types. The Museum contains a large archive of documents created during the work of Jewish municipalities and other Jewish institutions that had been operating in this areas for centuries. Most of the documents were destroyed during the Holocaust, but the preserved ones are largely kept in the museum and its archives. The Museum cooperates with numerous institutions around the world and provides

desired data upon request. Exhibition activity is also well developed. It is also organizing exhibitions of historical, ethnological and artistic content with Jewish themes. The permanent exhibition reaches an area of 200 square meters. It reveals the synagogues, cemeteries, customs, Jewish society and education, prominent people and artists. From the 1952. until 1999, the Museum organized 34 exhibitions. It is annually visited by about 3,000 people, which is more than 150,000 since the museum was founded. From 1954. to 1970, the "Jewish Almanac" was periodically published. Since then, among the periodicals it has published "Zbornik" ("Anthology") (1-9) with summaries in English. Along each exhibition, the Museum prints standard catalogs either in the form of brochures with text and photographs or in the form of a small-format book. It also publishes suitable publications, and since 1944, the Museum has been publishing its "Bulletin" quarterly (in Serbian and English).

Archival material- The most important institution that gathered the entire documentation on the work of the community with the aim of leaving researchers with sufficient material for writing an extensive history of Jews on the territory of Yugoslavia is certainly the Jewish History Museum. This special fund contains transferred material from 1953, which is very suitable for studying and writing about the functioning of the Museum in the initial years of its work. The fund also contains documents related to the community's attempts to regain property and obtain independent funds. As the Museum has cooperated with other similar institutions, the fund also includes a study on the foundation of the Institute of the Jewish Historical Museum.

Fund signature – AJHM, JHM

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1991.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

19. Jewish museums in the world - (AJHM, JMW)

Archival material_____

Fund signature – AJHM, JMW

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material – 3 boxes

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

20. General material-Croatia - (AJHM, Croatia)

Archival material_____

Fund signature – AJHM, Croatia

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

21. Jews in the Balkans and the First World War - (AJHM,BFWW)

Archival material_____

Fund signature – AJHM, BFWW

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

22. Jews in the Spanish Civil War - (AJHM,SCW)

Archival material_____

Fund signature – AJHM, SCW

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

23. Anti-Semitism - (AJHM, Anti-Semitism)

This term, originated in ancient times, means national and religious hatred towards Jews. In four boxes, gathered material was divided according to the type of anti-Semitic documentation into – publications, documentation and anti-Semitic posters.

The first box of anti-Semitic material contains a large number of published publications printed from the 1920s to the mid -1940s in Belgrade, Zagreb, Osijek, Germany, Marseille and other places. These books are originals or copies and there are about 125 of them: *Jews – undeniable historical truth or honest word at the right time, Jews in England, France, the USSR, The Serbs in the clutches of the Jews, The Civut and the Talmud or the greatest enemy of all non-Jews, Historical speech of the Reich leader Adolf Hitler on July 19. 1940, Roosevelt's responsibility, What did the peasant Jovan Petrovic see in his dream?* And similar publications. All of them are registrated by the number 6095, and the name of the writer and the book title are also indicated.

Box K – 2 contains 45 small and 178 large anti-Semitic posters and some press clippings from pre-war Yugoslavia. There are announcements, invitations and proclamations, propaganda material and other from the Second World War.

Box Anti-Semitism no.3 holds material on the topic of anti-Semitism that arrived in the JHM in various ways and it was subsequently registered in the Register of the historical-museum material, book no. 2 from number 599/2 to the number 613/2 (with skips of some numbers). The documentation mainly refers to the anti-Semitic phenomena from the 1950s to the mid – 1990s century and it is presented in the original or in a copy versions.

Box number 1 contains various publications. Among them are books and photocopies of magazines and texts published in Russia, Israel, Croatia (Wiesenthal against Tadjman; Open Letters to Tadjman (3), etc. from the 1990s); Political Extremism...European Center for the Study of Racism and Anti-Semitism, Paris, France 1994; Third Day, Ljubljana 1990; Serbian slavarica and national toasts, Belgrade 1995; Symposium „Janez Ev. Krek“, section 1988; Teleks in Israel: Where is the Jewish State Going, Ljubljana 1988; „Review of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion“, Zagreb 1987; A. Gams-A. Levi „The Truth about serbian anti-semitism“, Belgrade 1994; Never Again – Belgrade 1991; Document of the Serbian P.e.n. Center, Madlen Janković Foundation 1999; Bloody list of communist crimes in Serbia, Serbian „Ravna gora“ movement, Čačak 2006; What is Geopolitics, Velvet 1994; Milos Crnjanski – New Europe, Belgrade 1991; Radmila Milentijevic – Anti-semitism and the Treatment of the Holocaust in Postcommunist Yugoslavia, N.Y. 1994; Dialogues, cultural magazine in all its forms, Maribor 1987; Anti-Semitism – Forum against, Vienna; Genocide in Croatia 1941-1945,

Organization of Serbian Cetniks „Ravna gora“, Ontario 1991; The truth about the genocide of Serbs, Jews, Gypsies and others, Politics world, Belgrade April 1990, etc.

Archival material- Particularly sensitive to the appearance of all kinds of racism and racial injustice, with the very opening of JHM began collecting of the material related to the topic of anti-Semitism. All material is divided into 4 boxes and refers to the anti-Semitic phenomena towards Jews before, during and after World War II. Prejudices about the disruptive activities of Jews are especially reflected in the work of Ratibor Djurdjević, and an indictment was filed against him. One archive box is full of posters about the negative role of Jews in the fields of economy and trade. These posters are mostly from the pre-war and war cities of Yugoslavia in which Jewish communities were well organized. In that same box there is a large number of so-called Russian posters.

Fund signature – AJHM, Anti-Semitism

Borderline years of archival material– 1920-2006.

The amount of archival material – 4 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

24. Holocaust-concentration camps, crimes, refugees, captivity, National Liberation War, war crimes trials, returnees - (AJHM,Holocaust)

Since its founding, the Jewish History Museum in Belgrade has been the only institution in the former Yugoslavia, with one of the main and basic activities of collecting and researching Holocaust material¹⁰. The number of Jews killed in Europe in the Second World War is about 6,000,000; In Yugoslavia, out of 82,242 Jews 67,248 of them died or 81.76%; In Serbia 90% of the total number of Jews died, in Backa 84%¹¹. As early as July 1945, an Autonomous Help Committee was formed with an Information Department. Its' mission was to establish contact with all informative institutions in the country and abroad, in order to obtain information about those who did not return home and to keep records and lists of living and killed Yugoslav Jews. In his text published in the first issue of the post-war Almanac published in 1954, Dr. Albert Vajs reminds that the Museum-Historical Department of the Federation was founded in 1947, with a goal to collect and arrange materials about the history of Jews in Yugoslav countries since ancient times until today. The Jewish community in Yugoslavia was tormented by the fear of losing the trace of the existence of Jews on the territory of Yugoslavia due to the great suffering during the Second World War.

That is why there is a special part in the work of the community dedicated to collecting data on victims, concentration camp prisoners, Jews hidden with good people, those who survived in other areas and countries, fighters against the occupiers - Nazis, Fascists and domestic enemies. In the post-war years, Yugoslav Jews gave an equal importance to the victims of the war and to the fighters against Fascism, which can be seen in the number of monuments. In addition to those in Yugoslavia, the Jewish

community also participates in building Jewish monuments abroad. There was also a large operation carried out for the Yugoslav part of the "Forest of Martyrs" in Israel. Of the 6,000,000 trees planted in Israel, the Yugoslav part counts 60,000 trees.

The material gathered on the Holocaust in the Jewish Historical Museum is divided into the following categories:

RESCUE ACTIONS OF JEWS:

Refugees from other countries: Austrian Jews, Hungarian, German, Romanian Jews; Help Committee for Jews

¹⁰What is called SHOAH in Hebrew-caastrophe,suffering,destruction, in English is called the HOLOCAUST. This term signified an animal sacrifice totally burnt on an altar in order to please a god. After the war, it has been used to describe a period of unprecedented suffering and utter destruction of Jews in the Second World War.

¹¹ Dr. Jasa Romano, Jews in Yugoslavia 1941-1945, victims of genocide and participants in the National Liberation War, Belgrade 1980.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS IN YUGOSLAVIA:

Albanian - Pristina; **Bulgarian** - Pirot, Skopje; **Italian** - Bol (Brac), Crikvenica, Dubrovnik, Korcula, Kraljevica, Kupari, Milna (Brac), Nereziste (Brac), Pile (Dubrovnik), Postire (Brac), Rab, Split, Sumartin (Brac), Supetar (Brac), Vela Luka; **Hungarian**- Bachalmash, Backa Topola, Maria Nostra, Sarvar; **German** – Banjica Jabuka, Kursumlijska Banja (Nis), Nis-Crveni Krst, Bujanj, Sabac, Jarak, Sajmiste, Sremska Mitrovica, Srpska Crnja, Topovske supe, Zasavica, Sabac, Zrenjanin (Petrovgrad); **Ustaski** - Banja Slatina, Bijeljina, Brcko, Danica, Koprivnica, Daruvar, Djakovo, Drazica (Metajna), Capljina, Fericanci, Gornja Rijeka, Loborgrad, Gospic, Gredjani Salas, Jadovno, Jasenovac, Jaska, Jastrebarsko, Karlovac, Kerestinac, Krapje Jasenovac, Kruscica, Lepoglava, Loborgrad

CONCENTRATION CAMPS ON THE TERRITORY OF INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA: Obradovac, Osijek, Pale Sarajevo, Sarajevo (Military Camp), Sisak, Slano Pag, Slavonski Brod, Stara Gradiska, Tenje, Vinkovci, Zagreb.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS OUTSIDE YUGOSLAVIA:

Albanian – Berat; **Italian** – Feramonti, San Vincenzo della Fonte; **Hungarian** – Budapest, Budapest Ghetto; **German** – Auschwitz, Birkenau, Bergen Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau, Dora, Gardechasche Auschwitz, Grosrozen, Gusen II, Hardheim, Litzmnsdadt (Lodz), Lviv, Majdanek, Mauthausen, Neuegame, Neinburg, Neunburg, Nordhausen, Ravensbruck;

Various Camps – Sachsenhausen, Sosnovic, Stutthof, Sutrop, Schwarzenfeld, Theresienstadt, Trblinka, Warsaw Ghetto, Wobelin; **Swiss** – Esplanade, Ceux, S/Montreau

CRIMES OUTSIDE THE CAMPS:

Deportations – Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, Germany, Nedic's deportations and Ustasa's deportations; Contribution; Property robbery; Forced labor; Anti-Jewish measures; Demolition of Jewish cultural monuments

OCCUPATION: Archive, Orders of the occupiers and quisling governments, Occupying and quisling press, Post-war publications on Jews during the occupation,

NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR (NLW): Autobiographies, Documents of the occupiers, Documents of institutions, Documents of military units, Obituaries of participants, Elaborations, Articles, Lectures, Personal documents of the NLW, Memorial materials of the NLW, Tombstones, National heroes, National Liberation Board (NLB) Rab, Prewar activists, Proclamations and posters of the NLW, Veterans, Publications of the NLW, Medical personnel, Lists of participants, Participants of the National Liberation War and the National Liberation Movement, names of the streets, buildings related to the National Liberation War.

Archival material _____

Fund signature – AJHM, Holocaust

Borderline years of archival material– 1933-1947.

The amount of archival material – 24 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

25. Emilio Tolentino's Collection (AJHM,ETC)

He was born in Dubrovnik in 1898, his father was Jakov Tolentin and mother Flora. He died in 1982. For the "Zbornik" (Anthology) of the Jewish Historical Museum no. 1, dedicated to the Jews from Dubrovnik, he wrote a text entitled "The Fascist Occupation of Dubrovnik 1941-1945 and the Resolution of the Jewish Question". Jasa Romano wrote that he was a merchant from Dubrovnik, imprisoned in a concentration camp in Kupare in 1942, and at the beginning of June 1943, in an Italian concentration camp on Rab. After the capitulation of Italy, he joined the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. In January 1944, he was transferred to the hospital on Vis, and then to the hospital in Bari. After the war, he returned to Dubrovnik. Since 1945, he had been the president of the Jewish municipality of Dubrovnik.

In the documentation sent to the JHM in the 1960s by Emilio Tolentino, there is a copy of the caption of a Jewish company from the period of the Independent State of Croatia from 1941, which had his name on it (original). Other documentation mainly refers to the activities of the Jewish municipality of Dubrovnik, correspondence with other municipalities (Sarajevo, Zagreb, Mostar, Split) from 1941 until the deportation of the Jews from Dubrovnik in 1942, and emigrants who came to Dubrovnik. One part of the material is marked as Ustasa's, German and Italian documents.

Fund signature – AJHM, ETC

Borderline years of archival material– 1940-1943.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

26. Holocaust - donations (AJHM,Holocaust-donations)

As the Jewish Historical Museum received many documents, photographs and other archival materials which could not be classified in other funds because it represented personal documents from everyday life or it was showing an event related to an individual person or a group and could not be associated with any other larger entity, it was formed a new fund called Holocaust – donations.

We consulted with our colleagues from the Archives of Serbia, who gave us the forms in electronic form and advised us to make a summary inventory of the material, which was mostly related to the pre-war, war and post-war period. Roughly said, the range of years was the last half of the 19th until the end of the 20th century. Jewish community of Yugoslavia was almost destroyed during the Second World War. Before the war, Jewish population counted 82,242 and 67,248 were killed in the war, which makes 81.76% of the Jewish population. This documentation was included into the Holocaust – donations due to its content.

As this inventory has still being in the proces today, until now, 482 archival units have been registered. For each of them the documentation contet and analitical inventory has been made. These documents have not been arranged chronologically, but thanks to this new technology, the search is simple because it is done by the keyword – name and surname, place and time of the event – so the requested event can be easily found. On the cover of the documents, next to the number of the box in which the documents are located, there are: title of the fund, model of the form and the number of the document. For now, they are placed in 9 boxes, but it is expected that both the number of documents and the number of boxes will get higher. One part of the fund has been printed in A4 format.

Archival material_____

Fund signature – AJHM, Holocaust-donations

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material – 9 boxes

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

27. Collection of maps and plans (AJHM,MP)

Maps and plans, which were in various funds of the JHM Archives, were set apart to a special collection. There are no actually valuable, old and original maps in the

collection. But there are old and original plans and they are all related to the construction of synagogues in the former Yugoslavia from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Most of the plans remained from the JM Krizevci because the archive of the municipality has been partially preserved. There are 9 other sunagogue plans, three of which are in good condition, and plans for synagogues in Sisak, Stari Becej and Skopje. This collection also contains 29 plans related to the reconstruction of the synagogue at "Marsala Birjuzova" Street no.19 in Belgrade.

Archival material_____

Fund signature – AJHM, MP

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material –

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

28. Collection of programs and invitations (AJHM,PI)

The fund contains material sent to the JHM or the FJCY and FJCS. It is related to the art exhibitions, performances, unveiling of the monuments or social events in the period from 1969-2014. The collected material was stored in the archival boxes and arranged according to the topics.

Archival material_____

Fund signature – AJHM, PI

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material –

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

29. Manuscript Collection (AJHM, Manuscript collection)

The collection of manuscripts of the Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade contains 405 manuscripts arranged by author's name, in alphabetical order.

Archival material_____

Fund signature – AJHM, Manuscript collection

Borderline years of archival material

The amount of archival material –

The level of archival material assortment –

Information tool –

30. Genealogical collection (AJHM,GC)

Jewish Historical Museum has a rather small fund dedicated to the genealogy of Jewish families from the former Yugoslavia. As inquiries written to the JHM about the origin of some names and families became frequent in the mid - 1990s, then Milica Mihailovic, manager of that period, gathered documentation and inquiries and that is how this genealogy fund of Jewish families from this areas was created. The Museum staff does not study the family trees of Jewish families on its own initiative, but gives available documentation (birth, marriage and death registers), lists of victims of the Holocaust and various other inventories which are available and located in the JHM, to individuals who study their own family origins. The number of these family trees is increasing every year, mainly at the initiative of the Jewish community members who study the genealogy of their family and make their own family trees.

Fund signature – AJHM, GC

Borderline years of archival material– 1950-1991.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

31. My family (AJHM,My family)

At the initiative of the Women's section of the JM of Belgrade, and according to the recommendation of the JM Conference in October 1956, the three largest sections, Belgrade, Zagreb and Srajevo, established the Coordination Board. This Board was in charge of the functioning of the Women's section, and assisting the smaller Women's sections in gathering and activating women in the fields of Jewish culture, society and education, as well as stimulating the establishment of new Women's sections. There was a name proposition for the Coordination Board: "Council of Women's sections of Jewish Municipalities in Yugoslavia". Activists of the Coordination Board of Women's sections Luci-Beba Petrovic, secretary of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia at the time, and Dr. Eta Najfeld, presented the questionnaire "My Family" at the Coordination Board meeting of the Women's sections, held on November 18, 1979. in Belgrade. They have designed questions for that questionnaire, which had 13 chapters with more than 80 questions. Questionnaires were distributed among Jewish municipalities for members to complete them. The response was different, but despite the inactivity of some municipalities, valuable material was collected which fulfilled the goal – protection and preservation of the Jewish tradition and customs from oblivion.

Archival material- The fund contains the "My Family" questionnaire from 1979, which had 13 chapters with more than 80 questions.

Fund signature – AJHM, My family

Borderline years of archival material– 1956-1979.

The amount of archival material – 5 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

32. Holiday customs-survey (AJHM,HC)

As a part of the preparations for setting up an exhibition on Jewish holidays and the way they were celebrated on the territory of Yugoslavia, the Jewish History Museum in Belgrade forwarded a questionnaire with 158 questions to the FJCY members, designed by Milica Mihailovic in 1985. The survey contains 146 brochures, arranged by numbers and order of lectures. This list was made in 2013, by the JHM archivist Branka Dzidic.

Fund signature – AJHM, HC

Borderline years of archival material– 1985.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

PERSONAL FUNDS, ARCHIVE OF THE JEWISH

HISTORICAL MUSEUM

33. Personal Fund – Dr Fridrih Pops (AJHM,PF-FVP)

Dr. Fridrih Pops (born **Friedrich Pops**) (25. 11. 1874. Belgrade – 25. 5. 1948. Belgrade)

Vladimir Pops (26. 2. 1906. Belgrade – 27. 4. 1964. Belgrade)

Dr. Fridrih Pops was born on November 25. 1874, in Belgrade. He comes from the Jewish family of Samuel and Carolina Pops. His father was a doctor by profession and the chairman of the Ashkenazi municipality in Belgrade. Dr. Fridrih Pops finished elementary school and the "First Men's" High School in Belgrade. After graduation, he spent a year at the Faculty of Economics, University of Vienna. He completed his Law studies at the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade. After finishing studies, he worked for a short period of time in the court and then in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Serbia. In 1901, he opened a law office in Belgrade. As a reserve officer in the army of the Kingdom of Serbia, he participated in the First World War. For the war merits, he was awarded the Gold Medal for Courage. After retriting through Albania, he went to Switzerland for medical treatment, and in 1918, he obtained a doctorate in Zurich. In 1919, Dr. Fridrih Pops returned to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (SCS) in Belgrade. He participated on the adoption of the Law on the Jewish Religious Community of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. He was a memeber of the

Yugoslav Democratic Party. From 1919. until 1936, he was a councillor and in 1920, a vice-chairman of the Belgrade municipality. He had been nominated for the Member of the parliament several times. He was the head of the Jewish Ashkenazi community from 1910 until 1941. During that period, he strengthened a numerically weak municipality, bridged the differences with Sephardic municipality and was the initiator and main organizer of the construction of the synagogue in "Kosmajaska" Street in Belgrade, which was consecrated in 1926. In 1919, he was one of the founders of the FJRCY SCS in Osijek, first vice president, and a president of the Executive Board based in Belgrade. From the Fifth Congress of the Federation held in 1933, until his death in 1948, he was a president of the FJCY.

He actively participated in the work of "Keren Kayemeta" and "Keren Hayesoda". He was a vice-chairman of the Federation of Zionists of Yugoslavia and a member of the administration of the Federations "Nasusni hleb" and "Sveti Sava". He is credited for accepting, caring for, and providing assistance to Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland before the World War II. Dr. Fridrih is one of the founders of the Masonic Lodge "Benei Berit Serbia 1911". In 1933, at the Founding assembly of the Yugoslav-Palestinian Economic Committee in Belgrade, Dr. Fridrih Pops was elected a chairman of the Committee. He was among the members of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Bank. When the Second World War began in Yugoslavia, he was arrested and taken to a concentration camp in Graz. After interrogation and torture, he was released and returned to Belgrade. Changed in appearance and with false documents, he was hiding in Belgrade and its surroundings. Immediately after the liberation of the country, he began the renewal of the FJCY.

Dr. Fridrih Pops died in Belgrade on May 25, 1948. He was married to Ruza Pops with whom he had two daughters, Ela and Olga. Ela married the well-known Yugoslav national football team member Dr. Milutin Ivkovic, while Olga was married to the well-known journalist at "Politika", Dusan Timotijevic.

Archival material- This very small fund was received as a gift to the Museum through the rabbis of Serbia. It is divided into the legacy of the president of the Federation, Dr. Fridrih Pops, and the legacy of his son, also a lawyer, Dr. Vladimir Pops. The fund contains personal documentation and it contains originals and copies of various documents from the post-war years, from which one can follow the fate of Ruza Pops, Dr. Pops' wife and the way in which the property issues of individuals were resolved. With the help of this material, the history of this respectable family in this period can be followed to some extent. The documents are listed, but they were collected in fragments.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-FP

Borderline years of archival material– 1900-1960.

The amount of archival material – 3 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

34. Personal Fund – Dr. Albert Vajs (AJHM,PF-AV)

Dr. Albert Vajs (3. 10. 1905. Zemun – 4. 4. 1964. Belgrade)

Dr. Albert Vajs was a prominent Serbian and Yugoslav lawyer and a president of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia (FJCY) from 1948. until 1964. He was born on October 3. 1905, in Zemun in a Jewish family of Herman and Mari Vajs. During his life, Herman Vajs was a merchant and president of the Jewish municipality of Zemun. Albert Vajs attended and finished elementary school and high school in Zemun. He studied Philosophy, Economics and Law in Berlin, Paris, Belgrade and Zagreb. During his studies in Zagreb, he was active in the cultural and social organizations of the Jewish youth: "Židovskom akademskom društvu Judeja" ("Jewish Academic Society of Judea"), "Židovskom akademskom potpornom društvu" ("Jewish Academic Support Society") and "Savezu židovskih omladinskih udruženja" ("Federation of the Jewish Youth Associations"). He published poems in the Jewish youth magazines "Gideon" and "Hanoir". In 1928, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, and the following year received his doctorate. In 1938, he was elected a vice-chairman of the Jewish Ashkenazi municipality in Belgrade. A little bit later, he was elected a member of the Executive Board of the FJCY and a member of the Federation of Zionists of Yugoslavia. During the April War, he was mobilized as a reserve officer in the army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. After the capitulation and occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Albert was taken prisoner in Germany. In the second half of 1943, the Camp University was founded in Osnabruck, where Albert Vajs gave lectures on general history. That fall, the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ=ACNLY) was formed. Vajs was a memeber of the Executive Board and the

Secretariat of the ACNLY Executive Board. During the Holocaust, he lost his mother, wife, only son and several members of his extended family.

After the liberation of the country, from 1945 until 1948, and return to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Albert Vajs worked in the State Commission for determining the crimes of the occupiers and their allies. He was the head of the operational, expert and research affairs and participant in the editorial board of the Commission's publications. He participated in the preparations and processing of Yugoslav indictment and evidence for the Nuremberg trial and other trials against war criminals at home and abroad. As a member of the Yugoslav delegation at the Nuremberg trials in 1946, he spent less than a year in FR Germany. Working on these projects, he prepared a large number of studies and exhaustive reports, and also became a leading expert on International criminal law in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. He participated in the preparation of draft regulations on Crimes against humanity and International law for the draft of the Criminal Code of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia from 1951. During 1955, he was an expert adviser at the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, in the procedure for the extradition of the Ustasa war criminal Andrija Artukovic. He was an associate of several expert groups and commissions at the State Secretariat for the Foreign Affairs. He participated in the preparation of the material that Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia sent for the trial of war criminal Adolf Eichmann, who was interrogated by Albert during the court proceedings.

Since 1947, he was working as a part-time lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade. In 1953, he became an assistant professor in the "General History of the State and Law", and in 1955. an associate professor. In 1961, he became a full-time

professor. Dr. Vajs is one of the founders of the "Institute of the History of Law" at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade and the author of its first statute. Since June 1960, he had been a senior research associate at the Institute of Social Sciences, when he organized the "Department of General History of the 20th Century". In 1951, he was a member of the "Legislative Council Issues" at the "Legislative Council and forming national authority of the FPRY Government". From 1954. until 1955. a member of the "Study Committee of the international legal aspects of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia", "Collecting and publishing committee for the of international legal aspects of Yugoslavia in the period 1918-1941", "Federation of the FPRY Lawyers " and Union of War Veterans of the National Liberation Wars ("SUBNOR").

Upon his return from captivity, he and his associates were entrusted with renewal of the FJCY, where he was a vice-president from 1945. until 1948, and a president from 1948. until his death. In that period of time, thanks to his efforts and authority, the monthly "Jewish Review" was launched (1950.), and the "Jewish Almanac" (1954.). Also, the Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade was founded as well as the collection of archives. The publications "Crimes of the Fascist occupiers and their allies against the Jews in Yugoslavia" in 1952, and in 1962, Dubnov's "A brief History of the Jewish People", were published. Albert Vajs encouraged the work of the Jewish youth clubs, and he especially cherished ties with Jewish organizations in the world (World Jewish Congress, JOINT, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany) and with organizations of Yugoslav Jews abroad. In 1945, as a FJCY delegate, he participated in the European Conference of the World Jewish Congress in Paris. He was also a member of the Executive Board of the World Jewish Congress. As a sign of gratitude, FJCY built a

monument to Albert Vajs at the Jewish cemetery in Belgrade. There is also a forest dedicated to him in Kibbutz Gat in Israel. The kindergarden of the Jewish municipality in Belgrade and Jewish Center in Skopje are named after him. Albert Vajs died on April 4, 1964, in Belgrade.

Archival material- This extensive fund consists of a large number of documents, photographs, books and magazines, published by prof. Dr. Albert Vajs, and contains his rich correspondence. The fund includes family photographs and testimonies about the personal tragedy of this Zemun Jewish family. For the fund, there is a list of materials for the boxes, and it was used for the anniversaries of Dr. Albert Vajs' work and deeds.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-AV

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1964.

The amount of archival material – 7 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

35. Personal fund – Dr. David Albala (AJHM,PF-DA)

David Albala (born David Kovu) (1.9.1886. Belgrade - 4.9.1942. Washington USA)

David Albala was born on September 1. 1886, as David Kovu in the Jewish family of Avram and Lee Kovu. After his mother's death in 1892, David was adopted by his aunt and uncle, Isak and Sofija Albala, whose last name he kept during his lifetime. He finished elementary school at the Church of Gathering and the "First Belgrade Gymnasium", where he was elected president of the local Zionist society. In 1905, he founded the Jewish Youth Federation "Gideon". In the same year of 1905, he enrolled at the Medical University in Vienna and graduated in September 1910. He received financial aid for studying abroad from Jewish organization "Support" and some individuals such as Bencion Buli and Haim Melamed. During his studies in Vienna, he was a treasurer and president of the Jewish Federation of Academics "Bar Giora" from Yugoslav countries.

In the period from 1910. until 1912, he was a ship doctor on the line Trieste-South America. He took part in the Balkan wars, and after graduation he became a district doctor in Bitola, where he served from January until July 1914. In the First World War, he was a troop doctor in the units that fought the battles on Drina and Cer. After retreating through Albania and arriving in Corfu, he was sent to recover in Bizerte, and then to Egypt. But, shortly after that, in September 1916, he already served in the French military hospital in Bitola. During his stay in Corfu, he presented Nikola Pasic with the opportunity of being sent on a mission to the United States to inform the American public about the goals of the Kingdom of Serbia. Therefore, from September 1917. until November 1918, he was a member of the Serbian military mission in the United States. Their goals were to gain the trust of the Jewish public to support the fight of the Kingdom of Serbia and to obtain financial resources. He managed to secure a war loan of one million dollars. He also influenced the Serbian government to accept Balfour's declaration, immediately after

Great Britain did the same. Traveling all over the country, David participated in the agitation for the registration of a war loan among the USA residents. In 1918, he was one of the organizers of the first Jewish brigade that went to war in Palestine. He led the column in a solemn march through the Fifth Avenue. By order of the government of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, he was present at the Versailles Conference as an expert on Jewish issues in the Kingdom.

During his life, David Albala was active in three fields: he was a doctor, and Yugoslav as well as Jewish national employee. In 1935, at the request of the Yugoslav government, Albala planted an olive tree in Palestine in the memorial forest of King Alexander I Karadjordjevic. At the proposition of Prince Pavle Karadjordjevic, he went to the United States in December 1939, as a delegate of the Yugoslav Royal Embassy in Washington. He was continuously organizing aid for the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Jewish people, especially the Jewish refugees who came from Kingdom to the United States. David Albala was a member of the Central Administration of the Association of Reserve Officers and Warriors of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and he was also given the Albanian Commemorative Medal. In the period between wars, he was one of the most active members and the founder, initiator and member of numerous organizations of the Jewish community in Yugoslavia. David Albala gave a large number of lectures at the events of various organizations and participated in many humanitarian actions. As early as 1919, he founded the Women's Zionist Organization "Carmel" in Belgrade and Sarajevo, as well as the Jewish national society in Belgrade. Within the Federation of Jewish Religious Communities of Yugoslavia (FJRCY), he was the chairman of the Cultural Section, and a member as well as a vice chairman of the Executive and Main

Board. He was a president of the Cultural and Educational Committee, vice president and president of the Sephardic municipality of Belgrade from 1938. to 1942. Member of the Executive Board of the Zionist Federation of Yugoslavia, president of the Jewish national fund, one of the founders and vice president of "Keren Hayesod", one of the founders of the local Zionist organization and drama federation "Max Nordau". He was the founder and first president of the Federation of intellectuals "Bratstvo" (Brotherhood). In the USA, he was a member of the board of the local Zionist organization in Washington, and the initiator as well as participant in the founding meeting of the Association of Yugoslav Jews in the USA on September 4. 1941. He launched three magazines in Belgrade: in 1920, the "Jewish Herald" ("Jevrejski glasnik"), in 1933, the "Herald of the Federation of Jewish Religious Communities" ("Glasnik Saveza jevrejskih veroispovednih opština"), and in 1939, the "Herald of the Jewish Sephardic Religious Community" ("Vesnik jevrejske sefardske veroispovedne opštine").

David Albala died suddenly on April 4. 1942, in Washington. His urn was transferred to New York, where the Association of Yugoslav Jews of the United States built him a monument.

Archival material- This fund characterizes the so-called "American period" of the work of president of the Sephardic municipality of Belgrade. The most important content of it are the famous diaries of Dr. David Albala, his reviews of relations in the world, the position of Jewry and Serbia in general, before the Second World War, which was processed daily until Dr. Albala's death in America in 1942. The fund also includes several personal photographs related to the laying of the foundation stone for the construction of the synagogue in "Kralja Uroša" Street, in which the king himself participated. The fund

has seven volumes of the diary with many articles cut from the press and Dr. Albala's comments.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-DA

Borderline years of archival material– 1900-1942.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

36. Personal fund– Leon Davico (AJHM,PF-LD)

Leon Davico (February 20, 1926. Belgrade – May 4, 2009. Messeri, Switzerland)

Leon Davico was born in 1926. in Belgrade. His father was Samuel and mother Louise Davico. He finished elementary school "King Petar" and the State High School in Belgrade. He graduated in Economics and Political Science in Montreal. As a journalist, his first workplace was Radio Belgrade, and from 1952. to 1968. he worked at "Politika". Due to his talent, communication skills, and knowledge of foreign languages, he quickly

imposed himself and progressed. Among other things, he was also a permanent correspondent and special reporter from Berlin, Paris, Rome and Geneva. He is also remembered as the creator of the concept and first editor-in-chief of "Politika Express" from 1963 until 1965. In 1968, he left "Politika" to become the head of the EU Information Office of the UNICEF, and from 1974. until 1980, he was an Information director of UNESCO. After retiring, he renewed his occasional analytical writing for "Politika", and he also worked from Geneva as a correspondent for the "Beta" agency. He was also a president of the International Federation of Journalists of the UN in Geneva, and because of his reputation and authority, his colleagues elected him to the position of president of the Swiss Press Club in 2002. In 2003, the Journalists' Association of Serbia gave him the Charter for the outstanding contribution to journalism.

Archival material- A citizen of Belgrade, journalist and citizen of the world, Leon Davico donated to the JHM his personal fund, which includes data on schooling in Belgrade, the death of his brother Edi, saving his family in the Holocaust, studying in Canada and Paris, PhD in England, and working in UNESCO and UNICEF as well as the High Commissioner for Refugees. The material contains his correspondent texts from various correspondent offices of the world in Belgrade's "Politika", "Politika-Express" and other newspapers in the country and abroad. The material arrived at the Jewish Historical Museum in 2017. from Paris, in fact half of the entire material. It was stored in 4 archive boxes, and there is also his autobiography written in French.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-LD

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-2009.

The amount of archival material – 4 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is not archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

37. Personal fund – Evgenije Mandelbaum (AJHM,PF-EM)

Evgenije Mandelbaum (1879. Nis – 1941. Belgrade)

Mr and B.Sc. chemist Evgenije Mandelbaum, a retired pharmacy lieutenant colonel from Belgrade, was born in 1879 in Nis, where his father was a doctor. In 1898, he finished elementary school and high school in Nis. After the graduation, he was dedicated to the pharmaceutical profession. He started as a pharmacy intern, and at the same time he was serving as a student soldier in the Morava's garrison ambulance in Nis. In 1903, after the internship, he went to study in Graz and finished his studies in Munich. When he graduated, he joined in active military service, and in 1910, he received a permit to open a public civil pharmacy in Kursumlija. During his service in the army, Evgenije continued his education at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade. He studied Chemistry, Physics and Physical chemistry and graduated in 1908.

In the army, he performed a duty of a pharmacist at the Military Hospital in Zajecar and in the pharmacy of the General Military Hospital in Belgrade as well as in the Military Chemical Laboratory. During the Balkan wars and the First World War, until the evacuation in 1915, Evgenije was on military duty. He reactivated on the Thessaloniki

front and was assigned to serve in the main military storage facility on Thessaloniki. After the liberation and upon the return of the army to the country, he remained for some time in the storage facility, with a post-war headquarters located in Zemun. In 1920, Evgenije returned the license for the Kursumlija pharmacy and raised an issue of establishing a private laboratory for the production of chemical-pharmaceutical and galenic products. In the army, he was assigned to reinstall the chemical laboratory, but this time as a pharmacy institution within the Main Military Hospital in Belgrade. In 1923, he was elected the head of the laboratory. He remained in this position until 1929, when he was transferred to the position of the head of the pharmacy of the Military Hospital of the III Army District in Skopje.

In 1930, he was retired at his request and transferred to the reserve. Since then, he had lived in Belgrade. He was employed as a chemist-pharmacist at the company "Izis", a wholesale drugstore in Belgrade. But he also worked with pharmaceutical societies. Evgenije Mandelbaum was also a part-time teacher of Bromatology at the Military Medical School. He was also a member of the committee for a development of the military pharmacopoeia and advisory member of the Military Sanitary Council in the field of chemistry.

Among the first hostages in Belgrade, the Nazi occupiers shot Evgenie Mandelbaum on July 18. 1941.

Archival material- The material of the fund contains personal documented material of a well-known Belgrade pharmacist, as well as documents on the work of the pharmacy service at that time. The boxes also contain documents about family events, and there is

also a vague accusation related to the murder of a family member. There are also two photographs of Evgeni Mandelbaum in a military uniform.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-EM

Borderline years of archival material– 1900-1940.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is not archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

38. Personal fund – Dr David Tajtacak (AJHM,PF-DT)

Dr David Tajtacak (February 13, 1899. Belgrade – April 19, 1973. Belgrade)

Dr. David Tajtacak was born in Belgrade, Dorcol, on February 13. 1899. He was a doctor and a humanist. In 1927, he married Sarah Alfandari. During the Second World War, as a medical lieutenant in the army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, he was a war prisoner in Germany. He left to the JHM his memoirs in typed form on the life of Jewish community in Jalia in 1971. He died in Belgrade on April 19. 1973.

Archival material- This personal fund contains the work of Dr. David Tajtacak on gathering data on the Belgrade Jews and their occupations, which he wrote down as a contribution to the history of the life of the Jews from Belgrade's Jaliija. Dr. David Tajtacak

described over 100 occupations of mostly Sephardic Jews, which includes not only their participation in the economic development of Belgrade, but also their common life and the poverty of a large number of families. His work was completed in 1971, and handed over to the Museum, but the book with introductory texts and remarks was published in 2019.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-DT

Borderline years of archival material– 1900-1970.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

39. Personal fund – Aleksandar Demajo (AJHM,PF-AD)

Aleksandar Demajo (October 7, 1923. Belgrade – September 27, 1998. Belgrade)

Aleksandar Demajo was born in 1923. His father was Moric Demajo and mother Alice, who was from Amar family. He attended the "IX Men's Gymnasium" in Belgrade, but he graduated in Cetinje. During the war, he was interned in the Feramonti concentration camp in the southern Italy. After the war, he worked as an officer in the military mission in Trieste, in the Zone "A". In 1948, he began his diplomatic service at the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. He served in the embassies in Venna,

Washington, London and La Paz. In 1978, he was a Secretary General at the Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade. Upon retiring, he worked as an associate of the Center for Strategic Studies. He was also a member of the "SUBNOR" (Union of War Veterans of the National Liberation Wars) committee of Yugoslavia for international relations, member of the Executive Board of the World Federation of Jewish fighters, partisans and camp prisoners. Demajo was a president of the Veterans and Prisoners' section at the Jewish municipality of Belgrade and a member of the JM Belgrade Memorial Committee, Anti-Semitism Monitoring Committee, Museum Committee of the FJCY, member of the Council of the Museum of Genocide Victims and a founder as well as a board member of the Serbian – Jewish Friendship Society.

Archival material- One of the most extensive personal funds is the Alexandra Demajo Fund. It contains documentation, personal records and memories of the author of pre-war Belgrade, the rescue during the Holocaust and the suffering of his father, lawyer Moric Demajo in Montenegro, "confino libero" in northern Italy, and captivity in the Feramonte camp in southern Italy, in Calabria, and a large number of photographs and albums from the period of post-war Yugoslavia related to his work in the diplomatic service. As a great activist of the Jewish community, Aleksandar Demajo also kept a small part of his correspondence related to the work of the Veterans' organization of Belgrade, the Museum Commission of which he was a member, and the attitude of the younger generation towards the older in the Jewish community.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-AD

Borderline years of archival material– 1930-1998.

The amount of archival material – 5 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

40. Personal fund – Aleksandar Mosaic (AJHM,PF-AM)

Aleksandar Mosaic (May 21, 1919. Zurich – February 11, 2015. Belgrade)

Aleksandar Mosaic was born in 1919. His father was Maksa-Mosa Mosaic, and mother Elza, who was from Nojvelt family. At the time, he was a student at the Technical University, and the war caught him in Belgrade, in April 1941. With false documents he went to Korcula, and after the capitulation of Italy he joined the XIII Dalmatian brigade of the National Liberation War. In 1945, Aleksandar returned to Belgrade and graduated from the Technical University in 1947. He began his service in the Military Technical Laboratory in Belgrade. From 1949. to 1952, he was the head of the laboratory in the "Soda Factory" in Lukavac, near Tuzla. From 1952, he worked at the Oil Refinery in Sisak, where he became a factory technical director. From mid 1964. to 1973, he was working at the Oil Refinery in Pancevo. From 1960. to 1973, Mosaic was teaching Industrial Oil Refining at the Technology Universities in Zagreb and Sisak. In the period from 1973. until 1976, he was working as an UN expert on educating staff in India's petrochemistry. He was also a deserving member of the Serbian Chemical Society and the Yugoslav Oil and

Gas Association. From 1970. until 1973, he was a president of the JHM Committee and a vice president of the FJCY. Aleksandar was an honorary member of the Executive Board of the FJCY and a member of the Executive Board of the World Federation of Jewish fighters, partisans and camp prisoners. He won several awards, Meghil-lah and medals.

Archival material- Engineer Aleksandar Masic, as a vice-president of Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg, followed all developments in the FJCY and regularly gathered various materials related to the work of the Federation, which he donated to the JHM in 2009. His personal fund contains documentation together with the work of the Museum Commission which he was a president for some time. There are also his records related to travels around the country and abroad, as well as his comments related to the legal acts of the Federation, reviews of meetings with guests who came to the community, preparations for meetings on various events: meetings, commemorations, gatherings. The material of this fund follows the most important events in the community, and a large number of youth editions of "Mala kadima", "Jevrejski pregled" and other publications.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- AM

Borderline years of archival material– 1920-2015.

The amount of archival material – 12 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

41. Personal fund – Katarina Adanja (AJHM,PF-KA)

Katarina Adanja (born Baruh) (December 17, 1921. Subotica – September 12, 1989. Belgrade)

Katarina Adanja was born on December 17, 1921, in Subotica in the Jewish family of Aladar and Olga Baruh. Before the World War II, Aladar Baruh was the owner, and after the war, an advisor in an export-import company which was selling poultry in England, Germany and Switzerland. Olga Baruh worked in family business as an auditor-accountant. After finishing primary school, Katarina continued her education at lyceums of Vienna and Switzerland. In Belgrade, Katarina met her future husband Solomon Adanja, a well-known Yugoslav urologist-surgeon. During the Second World War, as a Jew, she was hiding with her husband, and for a while they were in a concentration camp in Budapest. Katarina's father survived the horrors of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, but her mother and sister Vera died in Auschwitz. Upon the liberation of the country, she worked at the Hungarian editorial office of Radio Yugoslavia. After the war, she graduated in art history at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade. As a translator, she participated in the work of delegations that conducted negotiations regarding the borders in Bac and the Danube-Tisa-Danube canal. Together with Agnes Sass and Egon Steiner, she translated Janos Kadar's "Politics of Socialist Hungary" from 1973. She also wrote the guidelines for the Yugoslav Encyclopedia of Fine Arts. As a curator, she worked at the Postal-Telegraph-Telephone (PTT) Museum in Belgrade, wrote for the museum magazine, PTT Herald and PTT Courier, a section of the Association of the Yugoslav Post Offices, Telegraphs and Telephones. She was

publishing her texts in the PTT Courier column "Tragom prošlosti". Also she arranged a great number of catalogs and brochures when publishing postage stamps. She used to publish art criticisms and articles on the art of the Yugoslav region on the pages of "Politika", "Bazar", "Ilustrovana Politika", "Književne novine", "Nove Makedonije", "Pobjeda", "Oslobodjenje", "Jewish Review", "Art", "Telegram", "Jugoslovenska revija" ("Yugoslav Review"), "Svet kulture" ("World of Culture"), as well as for the French "Le monde de philatelists". As a member of the Diplomatic International Club, she gave numerous lectures on Yugoslav culture. In 1974, she opened the exhibition of sculptor Denis Mitchell at the Cultural Center of Belgrade. From 1960. until 1985, she was a part of the October Salon's jury and also a member of the Council Jury of the Yugoslav Ceramics Triennial in 1980, and the International Ceramics Festival within the Yugoslav Art Festival of "Marble and Sounds". Since 1974. until her death, she was a member of the Postal History Society of New York. Katarina was also an honorary member of the Association of Fine Artists of Applied Arts and Designers of SR Serbia ("ULUPUDS"- The Applied Artists and Designers Association of Serbia), and posthumously she received the ULUPUDS Lifetime Achievement Award in 1989. In 1971, she received a Meghil-lah' thank-you letter for the contribution, help and support to the Jewish community in SFR Yugoslavia.

Archival material- Katarina Adanja's personal fund contains various documents and catalogs about the art and exhibitions, Katarina Adanja's text about the painter Zora Petrović, text about the work of Čontvara Kostko Tivadar, Katarina Adanja's proposal for the issue of commemorative postage stamps "Art in Yugoslavia through the centuries" and a selection of texts published in the press from 1966. until 1975.

The fund was a gift from Mira Adanja Polak in 2006.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-KA

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1989.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

42. Personal fund – Dr Edita Vajs (AJHM, EV)

Dr. Edita Vajs (June 07, 1917. Kaloca – July 12, 2002. Belgrade)

Dr Edita Vajs was born in Kaloca near Budapest on June 7. 1917, in a family that nurtured Jewish tradition. She finished primary and secondary school in Novi Sad and Sombor, and during her schooling she was active in Jewish youth movements. During her studies in Belgrade, before the Second World War, she was active in the Youth Section of the Women's Movement and the Jewish Academic Federation. She survived the Second World War and the occupation in Budapest illegally, under a false identity. She graduated from the Faculty of Economics, University of Belgrade, and in 1965, she received her doctorate. After the war, Dr. Edita Vajs was a councillor in Jewish Municipality Belgrade, a member of the Executive Board of the FJRCY. She was also a secretary and a president of the Women's section, as well as one of the founders of the

Jewish kindergarten and the initiator of constituting the Coordination Board of the Women's section. Edita worked as a senior research associate at the Institute of International Politics and Economics, participated in several international Jewish conferences and congresses, and also collaborated and written for the FJCY "Jewish Review" and "Jewish Almanac" publications. She was married to Dr. Albert Vajs. She died in Belgrade on July 12. 2002.

Archival material- In the fund, these two boxes of archives of the FJCY Women's section great activist, contain material related to the work of the Jewish kindergarten in Belgrade (opened in 1953.) in the premises of today's Social Hall. It was fully adapted to the needs of children whose parents, with a large number of non-Jewish children, left them in care of the educator, Mrs. Anika, a volunteer doctor and other staff. It was managed by the Women's section and headed by honorary president Regina Flejsher. There are lists of the first generation of this kindergarten, as well as information about Edita Vajs's trip to London, where she purchased toys for that organization. Within the fund there are reports on the work of the Women's section, the Jewish kindergarten and other related reports. Despite careful study, the year when the Jewish kindergarten stopped working has not been discovered yet.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-EV

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-2000.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

43. Personal fund – Aleksandar-Sandor Greber (AJHM,ASG)

Aleksandar-Sandor Greber (April 1, 1927. Zrenjanin – November 30, 2009. Belgrade)

He was born in Zrenjanin (Petrovgrad) on April 1. 1927. By the beginning of the Second World War, he finished two grades of high school but had to quit schooling due to the occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. During the war, he was hiding at his friend's house in Zrenjanin. In 1941, at the mere beginning of the war, he lost his father and most of his family. After the liberation of the country and joining the YPA-Yugoslav People's Army, he completed his education and obtained master's degree at the Faculty of Economics. He was a director of several companies in the SFRY, a councilor and delegate in the MA (Municipal Assenbly) of Palilula and an active member of the "SKJ"-League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He was awarded the Order of Labor with a silver wreath and he also received the plaque of Belgrade. He was a president of the Jewish municipality of Belgrade. Aleksandar Sandor Greber died on November 30. 2009. in Belgrade.

Archival material- This fund contains the material on the JM Belgrade's president, born in Zrenjanin, who dedicated part of his interests to the exhumation of the cemetary in Beckerek. However, the most important part of the fund is dedicated to the family history of the Greber family, many of which suffered in the most horrible ways, and that is

certainly the reason for Alexander Greber's commitment to the topic of his home municipality.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- ASG

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-2000.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

44. Personal fund – Naftali-Bata Gedalja (AJHM,PF-NBG)

Naftali Bata Gedalja (September 18, 1907. Nis – September 01,1989. Israel)

He was born in Nis, on September 18.1907. His father was Nahum Gedalja (Cibi-Celebon) and his mother was Streja (Bukica) Gedalja, who was born in Mandil family. He finished his primary and secondary school in his home place. As a cadet of the "Potpora" ("Support") and as a personal scholarship holder of Benzion Buli, director of "Bosanska" and later Federation Bank in Belgrade, Naftali spent two years in the King Alexander student dormitory in Belgrade, as the only Jewish scholarship holder. He studied Law, but the financial difficulties prevented his further education. He joined the Zionist movement very early. In 1925, as a high school student, he became a secretary of the "MCO" (Local Zionist Organization), during the presidency of Leon Eskenazi. He was also very activ in

the KKL (Keren Kayemeth Lelsrael) Committee. From the year 1925, his collaboration with Jewish newspapers: "Židov, Jevrejski život i Narodna židovska svijest" ("Jew, Jewish Life and Jewish National Consciousness") began. These newspapers were published in Sarajevo. In the fall of 1927, he moved to Belgrade. From 1927. until 1930. he worked as a secretary of the Youth Association. From 1930. to 1934. he was a secretary of the Local Zionist Organization (MCO) in Belgrade. He was a part of Hashomer Hacair group. For a time he was also a madrich in Ken. Until the beginning of the war, in 1941, he was the MCO Board member. He also worked as a secretary of the School Committee. He participated in all conferences and the Federal Councils of the Federation of the Yugoslav Zionists. Working for the Jewish Sephardic municipality in Belgrade, he was a part of the Bukic group and worked for several years as an administrative secretary of the "Potpora" (Support) and Semaja Demajo Cultural Society. He was the youngest in the group of activists together with: David A. Alkalaj, Dr. Jakov Kalderon, David Levi - Dale, Mosa and Mile Demajo, as well as the other Zionist activists of the time. In the period 1930-1935, he was actively working as a Belgrade associate of the "Jewish Voice" and a member of the Belgrade editorial office of "The Jews", together with David A. Alkalaj, Dr. Jakov Kalderon and Dalet Levi. For a while, he was a librarian of the newly established Jewish reading room in Belgrade, which he also arranged and made it operative. From the middle of 1928, he got a permanent employment in the Federation of the Jewish Communities, where he was already working temporarily. He remained working there until he emigrated to Israel in early June 1951. He was the closest associate of the Secretary General of the Federation, Sime Spitzer. From 1945. to 1949, until the liquidation of JOINT's activities in Yugoslavia, he worked in the Federation as a secretary and head of the administration.

He was a close associate of David A. Alkalaj, who was a president of the JOINT Presidency of Yugoslavia. During the war, from 1941. to 1945, Gedalja, as a reserve officer in the rank of infantry lieutenant of the Yugoslav Royal Army, was in various prison camps in Germany. He was in the camps of: Nuremberg, Osnabruck, Strasbourg, Grossborn and other transit camps. In captivity, together with David A. Alkalaj, Gedalja remained faithful to the Zionist idea and uncompromisingly loyal to the Basel program. As a representative of the Federation, he was a regular companion of the transport ships with emigrants from Austria, Germany and Czechoslovakia, passing through Yugoslavia. As the secretary of the Federation, he was an active associate in the organization of four Jews' Alias from Yugoslavia to the already proclaimed state of Israel. In these Alias, about 7,500 people, women and children emigrated from Yugolsavia with the permission from the authorities, and a possibility of taking all movable property, but also conditioned by the law at the time, to voluntary renunciate of the Yugoslav citizenship. Naftali lived in Jerusalem, where he worked in the Ministry of Trade and Industry. He was married to Ruza Weinberger (born in Pancevo, 1916.), and they had a son Nahum (born in 1948.). Naftali died on September 1. 1989. in Israel.

Archival material- This famous citizen of Nis, an organization participant in the care of refugees from Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary in 1940 in Kladovo, was the post-war secretary of the Federation. After emigrating to Israel, his rich correspondence with the Federation and individuals was placed in these two boxes. This material is mainly related to the so-called Austrian Jewish refugees, including his first wife, who died with the others. The Jewish Almanac no. 4 describes the fate of the

refugees and contains published list of the killed Jews of Kladovo-transport who were later transferred to Sabac, those who were from Sabac and from abroad. That correspondence gives valuable testimonies about the mutual friendship of all participants, about hopes for salvation and about the terrible tragedy and suffering of more than 1,200 people, women and children. Only a group of about 200 young people was saved, who received the approval of the British authorities to enter the Palestine. This valuable material, data from correspondence, etc. were used in the papers of the JHM, published in 2002, on the occasion of the event organized in several cities in Serbia. The fund contains several photos of these events.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- NBG

Borderline years of archival material– 1925-1955.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The Fund has a list of documents.

45. Personal fund – Sabitaj-Buki Finci (AJHM,LF-SBF)

Sabitaj Buki Finci (February 08, 1916. Osijek – September 30, 1980. Belgrade)

Sabitaj Buki Finci was born on February 8. 1916. in Osijek. His father was David and mother Paula (she was from Kamhi family). During the Second World War, he was

an active fighter in the National Liberation War (NOB), under the false name of Radomir Fincic. He did well throughout the war, so he was given a command positions and was awarded the Order of Bravery in battles. Sabitaj Buki Finci died at the end of 1980 in Belgrade. In his will, he determined that the executors of his will, regarding the formation and mangement of the Humanitarian-Cultural Fund, which was formed from his legacy, would be Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg and David Albahari. At the beginning of 1994, the executors of the will took the initiative to officially register the "Sabitaj Buki Finci Cultural and Humanitarian Fund", adopt the Rules of the "Sabitaj Buki Finci" Fund and elect the Board of directors. This fund sponsored a large number of humanitarian and cultural activities. The work of the "Baruh Brothers" choir was permanently financially supported, and the publication of several printings was financially supported. This fund also provided assistance for organizing several exhibitions at the Jewish Historical Museum. The "Buki Finci" award has been established for a translation work with a Jewish theme, and the Fund participates with its own resources in the FJCY award competition in the field of literature, scientific projects and memoirs.

Archival material- Writer David Albahari conducted an interview with Sabitaj Buki Finci in Opatija on behalf of the Federation, the fruit of which is a book about this great donor. The fund contains records on the establishment of this fund, as well as the history of the book.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- SBF

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1995.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

46. Personal fund – Žak Konfino (AJHM,PF-ŽK)

Dr. Žak Konfino (June 22, 1892. Leskovac – August 16, 1975. Belgrade)

His father's name was Buhor and mother's Klara (she was from Koen family). He finished primary school and lower grammar school in his hometown Leskovac. Konfino finished high school in Belgrade, and in 1910, he started medical studies in Vienna. He was a medical assistant and a doctor in the Serbian Army in Valjevo, Leskovac, Djukus in Albania, on Corfu and on the Thessaloniki front. Konfino completed his medical studies in 1918. After the First World War, he was a municipal and private doctor in Leskovac. Throughout the World War II, he was in Italian prison camps from 1941. until 1943. After the capitulation of Italy, he fled to Switzerland, to Zurich. Worked with a group of Swiss doctors at a partisan hospital in Bari. From November 1944, he was the head of the military ambulance in Belgrade and a doctor at the Main Hospital. Since his demobilization until the retirement in 1953, he worked as a doctor in Belgrade. Konfino had published a large number of short stories, humoresques, journalistic articles, travelogues and professional work. He had distinguished himself as a writer of short satirical prose.

Archival material- The "Konfin's Days of Humor" is a manifestation that positioned this great writer and comedian, as well as the city of Leskovac, in the center of theatrical events of the 80s of the last century. Unfortunately, this manifestation was suspended due to the lack of funds, but the memorial room of this writer with several artifacts from his life remained in Leskovac. The unforgettable name of Tomislav Cvetković, the founder of "Dana", also remained. The archives of the JHM which is placed in 6 folders (not boxes) contain copies of his texts, Konfin's correspondence with theaters in Zagreb and other places and some material related to his wife, as well as a map with the original inscription of his name.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- ZK

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1975.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment– The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

47. Personal fund – Regina and Mira Flajser (AJHM,PF-RMF)

Regina Flajser (October 06, 1888. Subotica – September 1984. Belgrade)

Regina Flajser (Vilhemin) was born on October 6. 1888. in Subotica. Her father was Karl and mother Ema Vilhemin. Marrying Benjamin Flajser in 1908, she moved from Subotica to Belgrade. She was a member and secretary of the Ashkenazi charity and humanitarian federation "Dobrotvor" until 1941. Throughout the Balkan Wars in 1912,

she was a nurse in the XXII Reserve Military Hospital. In the year of 1941, she was again a nurse in the Jewish hospital. She was in the Banjica concentration camp with her husband, from which she escaped with the help of false documents, while her husband was shot. After the Second World War, Regina worked in the newly opened canteen at the Jewish municipality of Belgrade. She was the initiator and one of the founders of the Women's section at the Jewish municipality of Belgrade. In 1952, she became its president. She was also one of the founders of the Jewish kindergarten. For the humanitarian work, Regina received the Divine Mercy Medal and the Gold Medal of Red Cross of Yugoslavia and a Megil (a Thank-you note of the FJCY). On her 90th birthday she was registered in Keren Kayemet's Golden Book.

Dr. Miroslava-Mira Flajser (1921. Belgrade – December 15, 1992. Belgrade)

She was born in Belgrade in 1921. Her father was Benjamin and mother Regina Flajser. She received her doctorate in Philosophy, and actively participated in the work of the Jewish municipality of Belgrade and the FJCY within the Women's section and kindergarten. She translated and wrote numerous texts on Jewish topics. She died in Belgrade on December 15. 1992.

By a decision of the JMB council, the Fund "Dr. Miroslava-Mira Flajser" was established from the funds she had left by her will. This fund supported materially deficient pupils, students and members of the municipality.

Archival material- In the 1990s, this respectable family, whose glass and cutlery store was located in Terazije and symbolized the business and luxury of the capital, handed over to the JHM the archival material related to the activities of Regina Flajsher and Mira

Dimic Flajsher. Along with the correspondence and photographs about the activities in the Women's section and the Jewish kindergarten, the material also includes diplomas, certificates of education, and the election of Regina Flajsher as the honorary president of the Women's section. The photos show celebrations with performances related to the children's kindergarten, but also the participation of the mother and daughter in the meetings of the organizations. Unfortunately, sometimes the impression was given that the material related to the activities in the Jewish community was collected without order and divided in two boxes.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- RMF

Borderline years of archival material– 1900-1992.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

48. Personal fund – Alfred Pordes (AJHM,PF-AP)

Alfred Pordes (September 14, 1907. Sarajevo – July 1942. Jasenovac concentration camp)

Alfred Pordes was born in Srajevo on September 14. 1907. He was a composer and conductor. In 1928, he completed his conducting studies at the Music Academy in

Zagreb, in the class of Fran Lotka. As a choirmaster of the singing society "Lira" in Sarajevo (1928 -1929.), he performed his first opera performances mostly with amateur ensembles ("Madam Butterfly", "Cavalleria Rusticana"). For some time he was a conductor of the theater in Cetinje, and until the Second World War he was one of the leading conductors of the Belgrade opera, with more than a 400 performances. In 1932, he also conducted Offenbach's operetta "Beautiful Jelena" at the Serbian National Theater in Novi Sad. As a composer, Alfred Pordes was most attracted to the music scene (operettas "Bosnian love", "Natasa", "Omer pasa", ballet "Flame in the mountain", piece with singing "Nasrudin-hodza's wonders"). Under his pseudonym Sreckovic, he was present in the field of pop music.

In 1941, he was captured in Sarajevo while fleeing from Belgrade to Mostar with his wife Erna (born Finci). Although in 1942, prominent Zagreb music and visual artists, at the initiative of his cousin Vanda (O. Shtern's wife), signed a petition for his release, he died in the Jasenovac camp. In 1941, Pordes composed the score for the opera according to the text of Vojnovic's "Ekvinocije", which was preserved by V. Shtern and given to the Archives of the Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade.

Archival material- The musician, born in Sarajevo, worked in Zagreb and Belgrade and died in the Holocaust, really has the characteristics of a Yugoslav pre-war great musician. One box of material contains some sheet music by a very interesting music author who, in addition to classical music, also wrote so-called light pieces, something that was later written under the name of hits. Among them, the most interesting is the name "Blondes are my downfall". Unfortunately, as a Jew, he died in the Holocaust, but he is not forgotten because the people of Zagreb included him in a joint exhibition about Jewish musicians,

around 2010. His compositions for ballet performance, which are difficult to find today, are especially distinguished.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- AP

Borderline years of archival material– 1928-1941.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

49. Personal fund – Vidosava Vida Jankovic (AJHM,PF-VJ)

Vidosava Jankovic (March 6, 1919. Rome – 2016. Belgrade)

She finished elementary and high school in Chicago and New York. In 1937, she was in Belgrade where she had passed her supplementary graduation exam at the "Second Women's Gymnasium". She studied French and English at the "Sorbonne" from 1937. until 1939. In the year 1949, she graduated in English language and literature at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade. From 1944. to 1950, she was working as a lector-translator at the "TANJUG" Agency, and from 1950. to 1952, as a lector at the "SANU". She was elected lecturer for the English language at the Faculty of Philosophy in 1952. From 1960. to 1967, at the newly established Faculty of Philology she also worked as a lecturer. In the year 1965, at the University of Zagreb, she got her doctoral degree. She

got specialized in American literature at the University of California in 1966/7. The same year, she was elected assistant professor of American literature at the Faculty of Philology in Belgrade. In 1982, she became an associate professor. Until her retirement in 1984, she was teaching at the University of Sarajevo and Novi Sad by appointment. She was a member of the Association of Literary Translators of Serbia, president of the Theory, History and Criticism Section of the Association, and also a president of the Program Council of Television Belgrade as well as many other domestic and foreign professional Associations.

Archival material- In 2018, a professor of English who spent her working life and education in America, Europe (Paris) and Yugoslavia (Belgrade) donated to the JHM some of the most important things from the family documentation. She said that her family Kalmi, on her mother's side, was one of the first to slavicize her surname by adding the Slavic suffix -ić. Apart from documents related to family history, the most important event in her life was certainly the role of her mother in the reconciliation of two great Yugoslav scientists, Mihailo Pupin and Nikola Tesla, in New York. A copy of the text is in the same documentation. It is also important for us to know that her uncle Max Kalmić made a documentary about the pre-war Belgrade, as evidenced by Professor Dejan Kosanović, who wrote a short encyclopedia of Yugoslav film. There is an internal list of donated material in this personal fund.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- VJ

Borderline years of archival material– 1944-2016.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents and an internal list.

50. Personal fund-Dr Rafael Pijade (AJHM,PF-RP)

Dr Rafael Pijade (June 28, 1916. Belgrade – 2007. Holon, Israel)

Dr. Rafael Pijade was born in Belgrade, at Dorcol, occupied by Austro-Hungary on June 28. 1916. At the time, his father, Heskija Pijade was retreating with the Serbian army through Albania. His mother, Rebeka Demajo, and his father were both coming from an old Belgrade Sephardic families. Rafael finished elementary school and five grades of high school in Belgrade, and in 1934, gymnasium in Skopje. In 1940, he graduated from the Medical Faculty of the University of Belgrade. During the April war of 1941, he was serving his military service. Throughout the war, he was forced to work in the occupied areas that belonged to Bulgaria. After the Second World War, he was a doctor in the Yugoslav People's Army for sixteen years. In 1963, he emigrated from Yugoslavia to Israel with his wife Dezi-Dvor Mandilovic to the city of Holon.

Archival material- This doctor from Belgrade emigrated to Israel in 1963, from where he sent family photos and documents related mainly to the Holocaust period. The events of his forced labor under Bulgarian occupation and the post-war years spent in the YPA (Yugoslav People's Army) were described. We also value Rafael Pijade's correspondence with the Federation, in which he follows the events in the Jewish community in Belgrade and Israel.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- RP

Borderline years of archival material– 1944-2007.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

51. Personal fund – Dr. Jelena Isah Hidvegi (AJHM,PF-JIH)

Dr. Jelena Isah Hidvegi (October 21, 1914. Padina, Kovacica – 2006. Belgrade)

Dr. Jelena Isah Hidvegi, was born as Jelena Kelner on October 21. 1914 in the village of Padina, Kovacica distirct, in the family of Jozefina, born Kraus and Teodor Kelner. She was the only child in the family. Her father was taken in an unknown direction from the "Topovske shupe" in Belgrade on October 4. 1941. In the Holocaust, her first husband Leon Isah, a lawyer from Bitola, was killed, as well as many relatives. After the

Second World War, she returned to Belgrade with her mother. In Belgrade, while working at the Hygiene Institute, she specialized in bacteriology. From 1950, she worked in hospitals in Pirot and Nis. In 1955, she returned to Belgrade, where she was working at the Institute for Tuberculosis. For two decades, she worked at the "Zeleznicka bolnica" Hospital (University Hospital Center "Dr. Dragisa Misovic") as a specialist bacteriologist. She also worked at the Directorate of the FJCY's Jewish Health Service, and at the Oneg Shabbat clinic. In 1961, she married an engineer Franjo Hidvegi.

Archival material- This material, the personal fund of Dr. Jelena Ishah Hidvegi, was brought to the Jewish History Museum after her death in 2006. The fund is not arranged and consists of fragmentary documentation on the work of this excellent doctor and activist in the Jewish community, especially in the work of the Women's sections. This personal fund contains a large number of family photos from the period after the Second World War and two albums of photos that have no information on the people in them. Despite efforts to identify the contents of the album and resolve questions about the relationship between the people in them, which was not possible even when her friends were still alive, it is hard to believe that this will be possible in the future.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- JIH

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-2006.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

52. Personal fund – Sara–Vukica Kajon-Stupar (AJHM,PF-VKS)

Sara-Vukica Kajon-Stupar (October 20, 1911. Visegrad – June 03, 2006. Belgrade)

Sara-Vukica Kajon-Stupar was born in Visegrad on October 20. 1911. Her father was Isak and mother Hana (from Levi family). She finished elementary school in Visegrad, and high school in Sarajevo. She graduated from the Faculty of Pharmacy in Zagreb. After the graduation, she worked in Sarajevo, where she married her first husband Nikola Rikov, a lieutenant in the Army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. After the occupation of Yugoslavia, she moved from Sarajevo, through Visegrad, Mostar, Prijepolje and Berane. From 1943, she was a fighter in the National Liberation War. Throughout the Second World War, her parents, two aunts and large extended family were killed. After the war, she was working in Sarajevo, as an active member of the YPA (Yugoslav People's Army). Until 1960, she was director of all Sarajevo pharmacies. Afterwards, she moved to Belgrade, where she married Voja Stupar. Until her retirement, she worked at the garrison pharmacy of the City Command.

Archival material- Vukica Kajon Stupar personal fund was handed over to the JHM in 2019. It was handed over to the museum by her son Zoran Rikov, who, like a great

connoisseur, systematized, arranged, and listed all the material that was very neatly placed in the JHM premises. The list includes objects, documents and photographs from the legacy of Vukica Stupar Kajon: Memorial of Vukica Kajon from 1923; Photographs of the Kajon family from 1906-1930; Movement in the service of VK Stupar from 1935-1942; Events with the Kajon family since the German bombing of Sarajevo in April 1941-1945; There is also a book of pharmaceutical prescriptions and photographs of objects, medals, decorations and awards.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- VKS

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-2006.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archived.

Information tool - The fund has a list of documents.

53. Personal fund – Slavko Zvezdic (AJHM,PF-SZ)

Slavko Zvezdic (Stern) (March 7, 1907. Rajic, Novska – November 12, 1988. Split)

As a high school student in Zagreb, he was a member of the Literary Meetings and Makabi fencing section. From 1919 to 1939. he lived in Sarajevo, but remained a member of Zagreb's Makabi. He was the champion of the Fencing section (in floret), and participated in many Makabiades and other domestic and international competitions. He

spent the World War II in captivity in Nazi Germany (his first wife and child were killed in Holocaust). After the war, he worked in Belgrade. Since 1956, he had lived in Split, where he worked at "Dalmacijacement". He was the president of the Jewish municipality of Split for almost 20 years, and he was registered in the Golden Book of Keren Kajemet. He was awarded several post-war decorations. The personal fund was a gift from his family to Jewish Historical Museum in 1989.

Archival material- The fund contains the work of S. Zvizdić as the president of the JM Split, as well as his personal documents, together with a part of personal correspondence.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF- SZ

Borderline years of archival material– 1920-1989.

The amount of archival material – 1 box

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

54. Personal fund Zoltan Biro – (AJHM,PF-ZB)

Zoltan Biro (12.03.1912. Budapest – 02.04.1998. Belgrade)

He was born in Budapest. His father was Imre-Mirko and mother Ilona-Jelena (born Mendelson). The Biro family lived in Subotica, and from 1926-1930 in Mostar. In 1931, they moved to Belgrade. In the year of 1930, he began his Law studies at the University of Zagreb, and in 1934, he finished it in Belgrade. During his studies in Zagreb, he was a member of the "Zidovsko akademsko potporno drustvo" ("The Jewish Academic Support

Society"). Before the beginning of the Second World War, he passed the bar exam. After the collapse of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, he managed to escape and avoid being a prisoner in Germany. He escaped with his parents in Subotica. In 1942, he was taken to forced labor in the Bor mine. During the evacuation of the concentration camp, he fled to the partisans. In 1944, his parents were taken to the Auschwitz camp, from where they have never returned. After the war, he worked in the Military Court in Subotica, as an assistant minister in the Ministry of Finance and Justice. He was a judge of the Supreme Court and a judge of the Supreme Commercial Court. Throughout his professional career, he was also an arbitrator of the Foreign Trade Arbitration in Belgrade. Zoltan was also a member of the Council of the Jewish Community of Belgrade, and for the credits of his work he received a Megillah Thank-you letter from the Federation of Jewish Communities of Serbia.

Archival material - The fund contains personal documents and a part of official correspondence during his work in the FJCY.

Fund signature – AJIM,PF-ZB

Borderline years of archival material – 1945-1995.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool - The fund has no information resources.

PRESIDENTIAL FUNDS OF THE FEDERATION OF
JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF YUGOSLAVIA AND
SERBIA

54. Presidential documents– Dr Albert Vajs (AJHM,PD-AV)

Dr. Albert Vajs (October 3, 1905. Zemun – April 4, 1964. Belgrade)

Dr. Albert Vajs was a prominent Serbian and Yugoslav lawyer and a president of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia (FJCY) from 1948. until 1964. He was born on October 3. 1905. in Zemun in a Jewish family of Herman and Mari Vajs. During his life, Herman Vajs was a merchant and a president of the Jewish Municipality of Zemun. Albert Vajs attended and finished elementary school and high school in Zemun. He parallelly studied Philosophy, Economics and Law in Berlin, Paris, Belgrade and Zagreb. During his studies in Zagreb, he was active in the cultural and social organizations of the Jewish youth: "Židovskom akademskom društvu Judeja" ("Jewish Academic Society of Judea"), "Židovskom akademskom potpornom društvu" ("Jewish Academic Support Society") and "Savezu židovskih omladinskih udruženja" ("Federation of Jewish Youth Associations"). He published poems in the Jewish youth magazines "Gideon" and "Hanoir". In 1928, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, and in the following year received his doctorate. In 1938, he was elected vice-president of the Jewish Ashkenazi municipality in Belgrade. Shortly after, he was elected

a member of the Executive Board of the FJCY and a member of the Federation of Zionists of Yugoslavia. During the April War, he was mobilized as a reserve officer in the army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. After the capitulation and occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Albert was taken prisoner in Germany. In the second half of 1943, the Camp University was founded in Osnabruck, where Albert Vajs gave lectures on general history. That fall, the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ=ACNLY) was formed. Vajs was a member of the Executive Board and the Secretariat of the ACNLY Executive Board. During the Holocaust, he lost his mother, wife, only son and several members of his extended family.

From 1945 until 1948, after the liberation of the country and return to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, Albert Vajs worked in the State Commission for determining the crimes of the occupiers and their allies. He was the head of the operational, expert and research affairs and participant in the editorial board of the Commission's publications. He participated in the preparations and processing of Yugoslav indictment and evidence for the Nuremberg trial and other trials against war criminals at home and abroad. In 1946, as a member of the Yugoslav delegation at the Nuremberg trials, he spent less than a year in FR Germany. Working on these projects, he prepared a large number of studies and exhaustive reports, and also became a leading expert on International Criminal Law in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. He participated in the preparation of draft regulations on crimes against humanity and International law for the draft of the Criminal Code of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia from 1951. During 1955, he was an expert adviser at the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington, in the procedure for the extradition of the Ustasa war criminal Andrija

Artukovic. He was an associate of several expert groups and commissions at the State Secretariat for the Foreign Affairs. He participated in the preparation of the material that Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia sent for the trial of war criminal Adolf Eichmann, who was interrogated by Albert during the court proceedings.

Since 1947, he was working as a part-time lecturer at the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade. He became an assistant professor in the "General History of the State and Law" in 1953, and in 1955 an associate professor. In 1961, he became a full-time professor. Dr. Vajs is one of the founders of the "Institute of the History of Law" at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade and the author of its first statute. Since June 1960, he had been a senior research associate at the Institute of Social Sciences, when he organized the "Department of General History of the 20th Century". In 1951, he was a member of the "Legislative Council Issues" at the "Legislative Council and forming national authority of the FPRY Government". From 1954. until 1955. a member of the "Study Committee of the international legal aspects of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia", "Collecting and publishing committee for the of international legal aspects of Yugoslavia in the period 1918-1941", "Federation of the FPRY Lawyers " and Union of War Veterans of the National Liberation Wars ("SUBNOR").

Upon his return from captivity, he and his associates were entrusted with renewal of the FJCY, where he was a vice-president from 1945. until 1948, and a president from 1948. until his death. In that period of time, thanks to his efforts and authority, monthly "Jewish Review" was launched (1950.), and the "Jewish Almanac" (1954.). Also, the Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade was founded as well as the collection of archives. The publications "Crimes of the Fascist occupiers and their allies against the Jews in

Yugoslavia" in 1952. and in 1962, Dubnov's "A brief History of the Jewish People", were published. Albert Vajs encouraged activities of the Jewish youth clubs, and he especially cherished ties with Jewish organizations in the world (World Jewish Congress, JOINT, the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany) and with organizations of Yugoslav Jews abroad. In 1945, as a FJCY delegate, he participated in the European Conference of the World Jewish Congress in Paris. He was also a member of the Executive Board of the World Jewish Congress. As a sign of gratitude, FJCY built a monument to Albert Vajs at the Jewish cemetery in Belgrade. There is also a forest dedicated to him in Kibbutz Gat in Israel. The kindergarthen of the Jewish municipality in Belgrade and Jewish Center in Skopje are named after him. Albert Vajs died on April 4. 1964. in Belgrade.

Archival material- The fund contains documents from the presidency period of the FJCY and official correspondence of Dr. Albert Vajs.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-AV

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1964.

The amount of archival material – 7 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund contains an internal list of documents in each box.

55. Presidential documents – Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg (AJHM,PD-LK)

Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg (August 26, 1910. Vinkovci – December 12, 1994. Belgrade)

Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg was born in Vinkovci on August 26. 1910, in the family of Tobias (Tobi) and Jolan Kadelburg. Tobias Kadelburg was a trader and a merchant traveler who moved to Vinkovci with his wife in 1908. Lavoslav Kadelburg grew up with his brothers Aleksandar (Sandor) and Stjepan, and his sister Livija. He attended primary school in Vinkovci, as well as high school, which he finished in 1929. After finishing high school, he went to study Law in Zagreb, where he graduated. In 1935, he received his doctorate from the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb.

After the University, he got his first employment in Vrsac, where he worked until the beginning of the Second World War. At about that time, he married his first wife Magda Balog. In 1939, before the beginning of the Second World War, he was mobilized in the army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia as a reserve captain. In April 1941, after the occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, he was captured and taken to an officer's concentration camp in Osnabruck, Nazi Germany. In the fall of 1941, he joined the Federation of Lawyers as one of the legal organizations created on the basis of the rights defined in the Geneva Convention. He remained active in that Federation until 1943, when it was banned. From 1943. until the liberation, he was a member of the Prisoners of War Action Committee and the Anti-Fascist Council of the Yugoslav Prisoners of War. During the Holocaust, Lavoslav Kadelburg lost his sister Livija in the Jasenovac concentration camp, his parents were killed in the Stara Gradiska concentration camp, and in the spring of 1942, his wife Magda was killed in the Sajmiste concentration camp.

After the war, Kadelburg returned to Vrsac where he married Sofija Matejic at the end of 1945, and they had a daughter Smiljana and a son Zoran. Upon his return from the captivity, he had left his employment as a lawyer and after working briefly as the secretary of the District People's Committee in Vrsac, he was elected a judge of the District Court in Pancevo. A year later he was appointed an assistant public prosecutor of SAP (Socialistic Autonomous Province) Vojvodina. Less than a year later, he became an assistant public prosecutor of the People's Republic of Serbia. He worked three years as an assistant minister of Import and Export of the People's Republic of Serbia. In 1951, Kadelburg was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Serbia. And from 1957, he was an assistant secretary for the general administration of the Federal Executive Council. In 1959, after the founding of the Institute for Public Administration in Belgrade, he was appointed director of the Institute. In 1966, he finished his career as an assistant director of the Federal Institute for Social Insurance.

Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg was active in Jewish organizations throughout Yugoslavia from an early age. During his schooling, he joined the activities of the Jewish youth movement "Herut". In 1925, he was elected president, and remained in that position until graduation in 1929. In the year 1928/29. in Zagreb, Lavoslav was elected a member of the Governing Board of the Federation of Jewish Youth Associations of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. From 1932. to 1934, he was a president of the "Židovsko akademsko potporno društvo" ("Jewish Academic Support Society") and Canteen. During 1931. and 1932, he was an Executive Board member of the "Židovsko akademsko društvo Judeja" ("Jewish Academic Society of Judea"). In 1930. and 1931, he was a re-elected member of the Governing Board of the Federation of Jewish Youth Associations

in Zagreb. Kadelburg was also a member of the Zionist organization in Vrsac. And from 1936. until 1939. its' president. Upon his return to Yugoslavia in 1945, he became actively involved in the work of the Jewish community of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. He was elected a member of the Autonomous Help Committee, which was in charge of providing assistance to Jewish returnees from emigration and captivity. He launched an initiative to open nursing homes, student dormitories and homes for children without parental care. Dr. Lavoslav was also elected president of the Autonomous Help Committee, until the abolition of that Committee in 1952/1953. In May 1946, Dr. Lavoslav was elected a member of the Executive Board of the FJCY. During the mandate of Dr. Albert Vajs as the president of the FJCY, Kadelburg was a vice president. In 1964, after death of Albret Vajs, Dr. Lavoslav became a president of the FJCY. He insisted on establishig connections with Jewish organizations in the world. In 1948, together with Vajs, he participated in the work of the Second Plenum of the World Jewish Congress.

During his life, Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg was elected to be part of the leading entities of the Jewish organizations in the world. From 1964. until 1969, he was a member of the World and European Executive of the World Jewish Congress, vice president of the World Jewish Congress, a member and vice president of the Board of the European Council for Jewish municipal services, and in 1970, a member of the Statutory commission of the World Jewish Congress. In 1973, he was also a member of the Memorial Foundation Directory for Jewish culture, a member of the commission for the distribution of funds of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish culture from 1974. until 1975, a member of the Patronage Committee of the European Federation of Jewish students in 1987, and a member of the Honorary International Committee for the Commemoration of the 45th

Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising in 1987. One of the important achievements of Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg's mandate as the president of FJCY, was to put the activities of the Jewish Historical Museum in Belgrade in the foreground. He was also active as a Museum Committee member of the FJCY.

For his exceptional efforts in the Jewish community of the SFR Yugoslavia, the FJCY awarded him a Megillah thank-you note, inscribed his name in the Keren Kayemet book of honor, and planted a forest in Ben Shemen, Israel in 1983. At the regular session of JOINT, he was awarded the Ma'asim Tovim award. Kadelburg resigned as president of the FJCY in 1991, and was an honorary president until his death. Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg died on December 12, 1994, in Belgrade.

Archival material- The fund contains documents from the presidency period of the FJCY and official correspondence of Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-LK

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1994.

The amount of archival material – 8 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund contains an internal list of documents in each box.

56. Predsidential documents – Aleksandar Singer (AJHM,PD-AS)

Aleksandar Singer (January 26, 1923. Backa Topola – November 26, 2018. Belgrade)

He was born in Backa Topola, in 1923. His father was Josif and mother Irma Singer (born Lederer). He finished elementary school in his hometown, and high school in Subotica and Belgrade. During the Second World War, he was in the Resistance movement and was imprisoned several times in Hungarian and German concentration camps, including the Auschwitz. During the Holocaust, he lost almost all of his close relatives and extended family. After the war, he was the secretary of the Local Committee at Backa Topola, and from 1947. to 1951, he was the general secretary of the Peasant Cooperatives of Serbia. From 1951. to 1953, he was in the "Goli Otok" forced labour camp. After leaving this forced labour camp he worked in the General Directorate of Grain. From 1957, he was a redemption loan officer in the Association of Co-operative Saving Banks, then he worked as an assistant director of the Yugoslav agricultural Bank for Serbia and until 1969, as a secretary of the Association of Serbian Banks. On his initiative, a branch of Ljubljana Bank was established in Belgrade, and he is one of the initiators for the establishment of the Yugoslav-German Bank in Germany. Until his retirement, he was a director of the Austrian Bank Winter in Frankfurt. He was also a member of the Executive Board of the FJCY and from 1994. to 2007, he was a president of the FJCY.

Archival material- The fund contains documents from the presidency period of the FJCY and official correspondence of Alexander Singer.

Fund signature – AJHM, PS-AS

Borderline years of archival material– 1990-2007.

The amount of archival material – 7 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund contains an internal list of documents in each box.

57. Presidential documents – Aleksandar Necak (AJHM,PD-AN)

Aleksandar Necak (February 3, 1938. Novi Sad)

He was born in Novi Sad, and his father was Dusan Necak, an officer in the army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and his mother was Suzana Necak (born Haker). Aleksandar Necak lost almost his entire family during the Second World War. He finished primary and secondary school in Belgrade, and in 1965, he graduated from the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Belgrade. He worked in several former giants of Yugoslav construction, and his longest working period was in the "Komgrap" and "Trudbenik". In 1985, Aleksandar founded his own company which was engaged in design, consulting and engineering in the country and abroad, as well as foreign and domestic trade. He had won numerous awards at Yugoslav and Serbian competitions for architectural and urban solutions. In the Jewish Municipality of Belgrade, he was the vice president, a Council member, president of the Investment Committee and also a president of the Financial Committee. In the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia, and then Serbia, he was the president of the Financial Committee, the Museums Committee,

the Cemetery Committee and the Holidays Committee, as well as a member of the Executive Board. From 2007. until 2011, Aleksandar was a president of the FJCY. He was also a member of the Serbian delegation to the ITF (Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research), as well as a member of the EJC Executive Board (European Jewish Fund).

Archival material- Architect Aleksandar Necak has almost no written comments from the time of his mandate as a president of the FJCS, but his interest in all events in the community is visible according to the documentation placed in 2 boxes of material. As the president of the FJCY, he was at a large number of meetings in Europe, Israel and the world, fighting to improve the position of the Jewish community in Serbia. Documents of the fund indirectly follow his activities as the president of the FJCS.

Fund signature – AJHM, PF-AN

Borderline years of archival material– 2007-2011.

The amount of archival material – 2 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund contains an internal list of documents in each box.

58. Autonomous Help Committee FJCY (AJHM,AHC FJCY)

In July 1945, a JOINT delegation for Yugoslavia was established under the name of the Federation of Jewish Religious Communities of Yugoslavia – Autonomous Help Committee, Belgrade. That board was constituted as a subcommittee of the Romanian JOINT, which appointed 7 members, and two members each, were appointed by the Jewish Municipality of Belgrade and the FJRCY. The primary responsibilities, after the establishment of the committee, were the material organization of municipalities and its members, the establishment of the canteens, shelters, kindergartens and the allocation of aid in goods and money. The Autonomous Help Committee was an autonomous body within the Federation of Jewish Religious Communities. Its tasks were: to organize aid for the Jewish victims; To receive donations in money and goods and distribute it to Yugoslav Jews in agreement with the national government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and Jewish Municipalities; To represent Yugoslav Jews in front of the national government and Jewish additional organizations abroad, as well as to perform the help service of the Jewish assistant organization JOINT. The Autonomous Help Committee operated through special departments and reports, according to the type and nature of the service. The Committee had a Secretariat with an administrative, informational and statistical department, a financial and produce department, and reports for all newly formed republics in the FPRY. The Autonomous Help Committee had a warehouse division in Belgrade, which controlled the work of the Belgrade warehouse, and a warehouse division in Zagreb, which controlled the work of the Zagreb warehouse. This Autonomous Help Committee existed until 1953.

Archival material- The fund contains documents created in the work of the Autonomous Help Committee of the FJRCY, which was created in the cooperation with JOINT.

Through these documents, one can follow the work of the AC for help, the distribution of aid to the Jews of Yugoslavia in the form of money, goods and food. The fund also contains lists of survived Jews after the World War II, and information related to those who died and disappeared during the war.

Fund signature – AJHM, AC FJCY

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1954.

The amount of archival material – 44 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund contains a list of documents.

59. Legal Department of the FJCY (AJHM,LD FJCY)

The Legal section (department) of the FJCY was initially based in Zagreb, and in 1953. it was relocated to Belgrade. It was soon taken over by the General Committee of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia. In April 1947, the FJRC proposed to Dr. Hink Gelb to visit, on behalf of the Federation, the Jewish Municipalities of Croatia and Slovenia, regarding property and real estate issues, as well as other legal issues. Since the reports of Dr. Hink Gleb had satisfied the Federation, a Legal Department was

created, and its activities expanded to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, A.P of Vojvodina as well as Kosovo and Metohija.

Activities of the Legal Department:

- Legal representation of the Federation before the courts and administrative authorities, which was manifested in the cases of seeking the return of general Jewish property alienated by the occupier, in raising sequestrations set by the national government to keep that property, in litigations, non-litigious cases of various natures, etc.
- Realization of that property as well as realization of the property that was not alienated on the basis of racial discrimination.
- Giving legal opinions, advice to Municipalities.
- Examining Municipalities and communities on the territory of the People's Republic of Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and A. P. Vojvodina.
- Acting on a demand of the Autonomous Help Committee.
- Working by the Museum-Historical sector.

A few years later, on December 19. 1952, at the Executive Board meeting of the Federation it was decided that there was no longer a need for separate work of the Legal Department and that it should be canceled by April 30. 1953. Primarily for the purpose of saving and concentrating work – it is decided to be transferred to the central office of the Federation in Belgrade. In a letter dated May 13. 1953, under no. 973, Federation had authorized the Secretary of the Federation, prof. Solomon Kalderon to carry out the complete liquidation of the Legal Department in Zagreb. He was in charge of taking over

all documents, correspondence, accounts, inventory, seals and all Department materials which were still in Zagreb, since the Legal Department actually and legally ceased to exist on April 30. 1953. In the evaluation of the Legal Department and the Museum-Historical sector, the Federation expressed its special recognition to Dr. Hinko Gelba.

Archival material- The Fund contains documents created in the work of the Legal Department of the FJCY, which include data on Jewish property in the FPRY and legal issues related to the sale, nationalization, return and rental of that property.

Fund signature – AJHM, LD FJCY

Borderline years of archival material– 1947-1991.

The amount of archival material – 12 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund contains a list of documents.

60. Alias - Organized emigration to Israel (AJHM, Alias)

After the formation of the State of Israel, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was one of the first countries that officially recognized this state. Before Yugoslavia, Israel was *de facto* recognized by the United States of America and *de jure* by the Soviet Federation (USSR). Between 1948. and 1952, significant FJCY activities were aimed at the emigration of Jews to Israel. FPR of Yugoslavia allowed its Jewish citizens to emigrate

to this country, obtaining citizenship dismissal, and the consent of the authorities which allows the emigration. In that period, in several waves (a total of six Alias from 1948. to 1952.) of emigration, around 8,618 Yugoslav Jews left. From these 8,618 people, 4,517 were from People's Republic of Serbia, 2,747 from the People's Republic of Croatia, 974 from the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 308 from the People's Republic of Macedonia, 68 from the People's Republic of Slovenia and 4 from the People's Republic of Montenegro. Despite the emigration, 6,175 Jews remained in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, mostly elderly. Thanks to help provided by the Jewish organizations in the world, primarily the American Jewish charity organization JOINT and others, Jewish life did not die out.

"Alia" is a term used to denote the immigration of Jews to Israel and Palestine, and it refers to immigration from the end of the 19th century, mostly from 1882. The word comes from the Hebrew "*aliyyāh*" (עלייה), which means "ascent". It is part of the Zionist movement and is one of the basic principles of Zionist ideology. The opposite action, emigration from Israel, is called "*jerida*" (ירידה), which means "*descent*".

Archival material- The fund contains lists of emigrants to Israel from the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in the period of 1948-1953. The fund also contains circulars with personal data for emigrants and persons who applied for emigration but did not go to Israel. The fund contains circulars and correspondence of the FJCY with instructions and information regarding emigration to Israel.

Fund signature – AJHM, Alias

Borderline years of archival material– 1948-1952.

The amount of archival material – 25 boxes

The level of archival material assortment — The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund contains a list of documents.

61. General Committee FJCY (AJHM,GC FJCY)

General Committee of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia had jurisdiction over: the affairs of the office; occasional shares; information service; records and statistics of the Federation; real estate management and sales; maintenance of cemeteries; realization of sales and rent of movable and immovable property of the Federation and former municipalities; providing religious activities for municipalities; some organization segments of the municipalities; investments of the Federation and municipalities, as well as solving general issues related to summer vacation for children and younger generations.

Archival material- The fund contains documents created in the work of the General Commission of the FJCY: information service of the commission which in the period from 1955 to 1975 kept records of the fates of unconfirmed Jewish victims in the World War II, as well as documents related to the management and the sale of real estate, maintenance

of Jewish cemeteries, selling and renting the personal and immovable property of the FJCY as well as the extinguished Jewish communities in Yugoslavia.

Fund signature – AJHM, GC FJCY

Borderline years of archival material– 1945-1991.

The amount of archival material – 35 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool - The fund contains a list of documents.

62. Secretariat FJCY (AJHM,S FJCY)

After the Second World War ended, along with the reconstruction of the nearly destroyed country, also began the reconstruction of the Jewish community. On October 22. 1944, Dr. Fridrih Pops, the second president of the Federation of Jewish religious communities (first one was Dr. Hugo Spitzer from Osijek), nailed a board with the name of that organization on the building of the Federation, symbolically announcing that the Federation exists and starts working. Members who survived the war in Belgrade or the near surrounding were coming back to the community. Soon war veterans were coming, prisoners from the camps or places where they were hiding, as well as people from exile. It required a major reorganization of work in the decimated Jewish community, from organizing the work of the Jewish municipalities to organizing the activities of each

municipality. Initially, the work was related to providing material assistance for the accomodation of the returnees, organizing food service and distributing donations in clothing, footwear, furniture and medicines. After this first phase of activities, it expanded to addressing other needs of the members.

Administrative Department of the FJRCY was the center figure in connecting all the work done within the Federation and the communities of the newly formed states, and later of Serbia. It was later renamed the Secretariat of the Federation and it was ran by a secretary. Naftali Bata Gedalja was elected the first post-war secretary of the Federation, who performed that duty until he left for Israel in 1950. Professor Solomon Kalderon held that position until 1958, David Levi until 1965, and from that time until his retirement, at the end of December 1992, the secretary of the Federation was Luci Mevorah Petrovic. In a short period of time, Darko Salom continued the work of secretary, and today that work is being done by Danijela Danon. Therefore, all the correnspondence of the Federation was conducted through the Secretariat, which transferred their mail to the committees formed for certain activities. The mail was filed in the records of the Secretariat for all committees. The activities were related to the Jewish communities in Yugoslavia, Jewish communities in the world, cooperation with state authorities and socio-political organizations. Until 1953, the activities of the Secretariat were related to the Autonomous Help Committee, activities referring to the construction of monuments to Jewish fighters and victims of Fascism. Their work was also connected to the "Bet" Alias emigrations (through Yugoslavia), and all Alias – group emigrations to Israel, to the functioning of the Home for the elderly, work with youth, women's sections, organization of summer vacations, religious life, choirs of the Federation ie. musical and other activities

in the field of culture, publishing, and establishing a Prize contest for the scientific, cultural and memorial fields. A special institution of the Federation is the Jewish Historical Museum, which is working closely with the Secretariat. There are still a number of activities included in the work program of the Federation. Such as various types of records and statistics, for example: collecting data on the conditions under which certain groups of Jews live, on age, occupations, demographic data records, records on youth structure, etc. There were also records kept on the property of small and especially vanished municipalities, in which the Federation played an important role. Federation also intervenes in the matters of Jewish cemeteries, especially if an exhumation of a cemetery occurs. The information service of the Federation answers inquiries about the origin of individual families, as well as, their fate and requests various certificates and documents based on the existing records. Administratively, this central position of the Secretariat was confirmed by the documentation called the Daily Mail. There are 10 of such boxes within the Secretariat.

Archival material- This material contains first rules of the Federation of the Jewish Religious Communities. These rules are missing the last page of that document, so we don't know when they were published. This document states that all Jewish religious communities in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia form a Federation that mediates in official business between the federal people's authorities and the religious communities that represents before those authorities. It also says that the Federation is an autonomous body that independently manages its religious-administrative, cultural and social institutions, as well as its property and its funds, it is a legal entity capable of acquiring and holding both personal and immovable property and performs all rights,

which belong to them. The seat of the Federation is in Belgrade. The task of the Federation is to take care of the realization of the religious, cultural, educational and social needs of the Jews in Yugoslavia, and it achieves this by helping certain municipalities to be able to respond to certain tasks; supporting and maintaining Jewish social and cultural institutions; resolving disputes between individual municipalities and between municipal administrations and their religious officials; resolving issues concerning the religious life of the Jews of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; property management and liquidation of municipalities that have not renewed their work. The seal of the Federation bears the sign "Magen David" in the middle, around which is the inscription "Federation of Jewish Religious Communities of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia".

All events in the Federation of Jewish Communities, registering letters in the Official Records, sending letters to a certain department, making decisions at the Executive Board meetings and other sectors of the Federation on further actions, as well as answering the letters that were also entered in the archive books, are integral part of this extensive fund. The boxes called Daily Mail, which are still stored by the year, testify to the great work of the Federation administration. This material has not been archived and will be processed, disposed of excess material, as well as digitized and additionally processed. As it was said earlier, due to the small space for storing the material, it was transferred to the Museum in 30 bags and a large number of registers from various premises of the Federation. There was never time to process it according to archival principles, which in many ways burdens the work of writing a solid history of Jews on our soil. However, work of other commissions greatly facilitated the creation of a general picture of the Federation activities.

Fund signature – AJHM, S FJCY

Borderline years of archival material- 1944-1991.

The amount of archival material – 322 binders

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool –The fund has no information resources.

63. Financial Committee FJCY (AJHM,FC FJCY)

Financial Committee of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia had authority over : preparation and execution of estimates, incomes and expenses (budgets), preparation of final accounts of the FJCY; also over providing and calculating funds for the functioning of the FJCY and municipalities; liquidation of personal expenses and business travel expenses; liquidation of expenditures connected to the activities of the statutory bodies of the FJCY; liquidation of the grants to municipalities and other remittances; liquidation of credits and debits; accounting; bookkeeping; treasury; controlling the usage of the Federation's grants to municipalities and the control of the material operations of the FJCY.

Archival material- The Fund holds documents created in the work of the Financial Commission of the FJCY which contain treasury bills, financial reports and accounting documentation.

Fund signature – AJHM, FC FJCY

Borderline years of archival material– 1944-1991.

The amount of archival material – 266 binders

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool –The fund has no information resources.

64. Social Committee FJCY (AJHM, SC FJCY)

The Social Committee of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia had jurisdiction over: distribution of aid through municipalities, distribution of permanent support through the Federation, granting emergency assistance, providing help for bystanders, and it was also responsible for the activities of the Home for the Elderly, procurement of food, medicines and medical aid for the Home for the Elderly, procurement of medicines for individual needs, distribution of macots and the establishment and preservation of connections with JOINT and Federations of Yugoslav Jews abroad.

Archival material- The Social Commission of the Federation of Jewish Municipalities of Yugoslavia had the authority to: distribute aid through municipalities; distribute ongoing assistance through the Federation; grant emergency assistance; grant the assistance to individuals; the work of the Home for the Elderly; supply of food, medicines and medical aids for the Home for the Elderly, procurement of medicines for individual needs;

distribute macots, establish and preserve ties with JOINT and Federations of Yugoslav Jews abroad.

Fund signature – AJHM, SC FJCY

Borderline years of archival material– 1944-1991.

The amount of archival material – 155 binders

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool –The fund has no information resources.

65. Culture Committee FJCY (AJHM, CC FJCY)

Culture Committee of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia was in charge of: publication of the bulletin, almanac and contemporary editions. It also had an authority over the work of: the History and Museum Department, choirs and their coordination boards, women's sections and their coordination committees, pioneer clubs and kindergartens, libraries and reading rooms. This Committee was also in charge of awarding scholarships, holding professional seminars for members of the municipalities, organizing competitions, cultural activities of the municipalities and the procurement and distribution of newspapers and periodicals.

Archival material- In the broadest sense, the Cultural Sector addressed the issues of the bulletin, almanac, contemporary editions, history and museum department, cultural activities of municipalities, choirs, women's section and its coordination committee, youth

sections, pioneer clubs and kindergartens, libraries and reading rooms, scholarships, seminars, competitions as well as the supply and distribution of newspapers. With the expansion of activities in the field of culture, these areas became independent or entered the activities of another committee, but archival material of this nature (until the independence of the work of the committees) is contained in this fund.

Fund signature – AJHM, CC FJCY

Borderline years of archival material– 1944-1991.

The amount of archival material – 96 binders

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool –The fund has no information resources.

66. Holiday Committee FJCY (AJHM, HC FJCY)

Holiday Committee of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia had jurisdiction over: organization of summer vacations, selection of the summer resorts and its functioning, socio-cultural life in the summer resorts, management and supervision of the summer resorts. In the first post-war years, summer vacations for children and younger generations had a predominantly social and health character, and the AC for help took over the management. The participants were mostly children and younger members of the community who needed to spend some time in the mountains and at the sea due to malnutrition. The first such summer resorts were in Crikvenica, Rovinj, Pazarić,

Lovran, Fruska gora and there were no discontinuations in the organization of summer vacations for children and younger members from all over the country until the breakup of Yugoslavia.

Holiday Committee, which was formed within the Executive Board of the Federation, consisted of managers, deputies and members. The head of the committee and its deputy had to be the Executive Board members. These committees organized their meetings as needed (at least every 15 days initially) and made decisions by a simple majority of votes, if the session of the committee was attended by a majority of its members. Holiday Committee also organized summer vacations for members of the middle generation, as well as officials, activists and associates of Jewish municipalities.

The central activity of the summer vacation was a cultural program with a series of lectures for all ages. The activity of the youth itself grew over time. The number of young people as educators, organizers, lecturers and managers had increased, and in later years most of the programs had been created by the young people. However, lectures and discussions with Jewish public and cultural workers as well as guests from abroad were gladly accepted. The FJCY was the host for Jewish youth from a number of other countries.

Archival material- This material holds documentation related to the organization and functioning of the holiday resort, deals with socio-cultural life in the resort, and issues of management and supervision of the resort. The archive boxes contain documentation from all places where summer vacations were organized, from Igman near Sarajevo, immediately after the end of the World War II, Rovinj, Zaton Mali near Dubrovnik, Hvar

and other places. The Federation became the owner of a summer resort in Pirovac, near Sibenik, where children and young people gathered until the breakup of Yugoslavia to meet and spend holidays together. During the summer vacations, the Federation hosted a large number of foreign children and youth, initially mostly from Czechoslovakia, as well as lecturers. These friendly and fun meetings were so useful for the social life of young people that one year a summer vacation was organized even for the middle-aged generation. This archive material keeps also a large number of photographs, along with the lists of participants of the resort usually organized in 4 groups. This material is also not arranged inside the boxes, but each summer vacation is placed in the boxes by year. Regulations on the obligations and rights of the participants have been drafted.

Fund signature – AJHM, HC FJCY

Borderline years of archival material– 1944-1991.

The amount of archival material – 7 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool –The fund has no information resources.

67. Committee for working with youth FJCY (AJHM, CY FJCY)

After the Second World War, during the renewal of the Federation, the youth represented one quarter of the Jewish community, which is why the work with youth was very important from the very beginning. Such youth represented the future of the

community, and their interest was based on a concern for the past, culture, tradition, and the future of the community.

Committee for working with youth was formed within the Executive Board of the Federation, which dealt with all issues of the youth activities. By involving the youth in the work of the Committee, the goal was to make them more independent, which is why they were starting to actively participate in the creation of the work program. This Committee expanded its activities by preserving connections with international youth organizations around the world. By young people going abroad, to seminars, courses, etc, the horizons expanded.

Youth clubs were being established in the municipalities. Their work was united by the Youth Coordinating Board and it consisted of representatives of those clubs. The Committee considered and made decisions on issues of youth interests annually. Those issues were: cultural program on a joint youth summer vacations, seminars for club leaders, work with school-aged children, content of cultural work in clubs, issues related to the youth magazine "Kadima". Besides that, there were also club meetings (at least three times a year) referring to sports competitions, cultural events and entertainment.

Archival material- The material of this commission contains documentation related to the activities of the youth who organized their activities with a lot of enthusiasm. In addition to active participation in marking important dates and celebrations, the work of social and cultural commissions in municipalities, the role of youth is especially emphasized in summer vacations, participation and attendance at the seminars, sport events and the work on the youth magazine "Mala kadima". With the growth of a new generation of activists and a certain number of young people capable of social activities, it was

concluded within the Federation, that as many as possible young people prepared and trained to work on community tasks should be hired and included. Documentation confirms the need for renewal and refreshment of work by direct engagement of younger staff and youth.

Fund signature – AJHM, CY FJCY

Borderline years of archival material- 1944-1991.

The amount of archival material – 48 binders

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool –The fund has no information resources.

68. Committee for Monuments and Memorials FJCY - (AJHM, CM FJCY)

Committee for Monuments and Memorials was formed at the meeting of the Executive Board of the FJCY on September 10. in 1977. Its mission was to organize and carry out appropriate actions in order to: record the places of suffering of Jews - victims of Fascist terror in Yugoslavia; organize a review – cadastre of existing monuments and memorials that are evoking Jews, fallen fighters of the National Liberation War, Jewish victims of Fascist terror, previous existence of Jewish communities (before 1941.), earlier existence of Jewish student, sports, cultural-artistic and other social organizations, previous

existence of cemeteries, synagogues and similar facilities. It was in charge of taking steps to build and maintain monuments and memorials in places of the great importance, collecting information and data on actions taken outside the Jewish community for building memorials to fallen Jewish fighters of the National Liberation War or victims of Fascism. Their job was also to mark locations with appropriate landmarks during the exhumation and liquidation of existing old cemeteries, as well as collecting information on the condition and maintenance of existing memorials and assist, direct and coordinate activities of this kind which were carried out by municipalities on their own initiative.

This record was followed by another one with number KSO – 563 dated April 24, 1979. It was made to inform the members that these activities were accepted by all municipalities. In most of them certain officers – managers of these affairs were appointed. Ing. Moric Levi was a head of the Committee for Monuments and Memorials of the FJCY. In our Museum, there are 5 boxes of this Committee materials. After the breakup of the country (SFRY) into several states, this Committee ceased functioning, and some of its tasks were taken over by the Memorial Committee of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Serbia.

Archival material- The fund mainly includes photographs of monuments to the victims of the Second World War. The most organized action on this topic took place in 1952, when in only a few days, monuments were inaugurated in Đakovo, Novi Sad, Zagreb, Sarajevo and at the Jewish cemetery in Belgrade. In this way, the honor was partially given to numerous Jewish victims of the camps, various tortures and sufferings in the anti-Fascist struggle. However, until those few post-war years, the research had revealed that about 15 monuments to the victims of Fascism and the suffering of Jews had been

built. To this day, that number has been increased many times, as well as the number of photographs' copies.

Fund signature – AJHM, CM FJCY

Borderline years of archival material-1944-1991.

The amount of archival material – 5 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool – The fund has no information resources.

69. Museum Committee FJCY (AJHM,MC FJCY)

Since its founding, the Jewish Historical Museum has been managed by a collective body. Initially, it was called the Committee for the Historical-Museum Activities and later it changed its name into the Museum Committee. This committee was elected by the Executive Board of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia. The idea was that all municipalities in Yugoslavia have the management and advisory role. After the breakup of Yugoslavia, those roles were taken over by the Federation of Jewish Communities of Serbia. The Museum Committee consists of the Federation's representatives, all employees of the Museum and also the members outside the Museum of all occupations and professions that are professionally important for the functioning of the Museum.

The Museum Council, elected by the Executive Board of the Federation in March 1964, was a special advisory body which considers the general guidelines of the Museum's work as well as the annual and multi-year Museum work plans. The Museum Council was led by the academician, Dr. Jorjo Tadic, along with other famous individuals and intellectuals of Belgrade and Yugoslavia. Dr. Zdanko Levental, president of the Culture Committee of the Federation, and Dr. Vidosava Nedomacki, an archaeologist, later manager of the Museum, were members by their position.

The Museum Committee, as an advisory body of the Museum, deals with various issues of the Museum's activities, such as: gathering museum collections and archives, giving advice for permanent museum exhibits, participating in the selection of curators and archivists - responsible for arranging the entire material and its inventory, as well as publishing magazines and books, exhibiting a variety of material at numerous exhibitions, and also cooperating with other related institutions.

Archival material- The boxes of this commission contain records of the Museum Commission meetings (often with various attachments). They also contain the annual work plans that were most often realized. The true history of the Museum's work can be studied from this documentation, and it would be almost unthinkable to do so without these guides. Each project of the Museum, exhibitions, publication of periodicals or other publications, organization of seminars and professional trips or research procedures, represented long-term engagements of all participants who made archival documentation of the Jewish Historical Museum. All work is summarized each year in the form of a detailed report.

Fund signature – AJHM, MC FJCY

Borderline years of archival material– 1954-1991.

The amount of archival material – 5 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived.

Information tool – The fund has no information resources.

70. Perera collection (AJHM, Perera collection)

David Perera (January 11, 1915. – March 25, 1973.)

Born in Bijeljina, but when he was a boy he moved to Vinkovci, where he attended a Trade school together with his brother Isak. During his early education, he was an active member of "Hashomer hatzair" and "SKOJ" (League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia). The Second World War began when he was in Bijeljina, and after the persecution and hiding in 1942, he joined the partisan divisions formed on Majevisa. After the liberation, he remained in the Yugoslav People's Army and graduated from the Higher Military Aviation Academy. He retired as a colonel. David was awarded the Order of Bravery and several other military decorations. Also, he was active in the work of Jewish municipality of Belgrade and Federation of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia. During that period, Perera was on secretary duty and a vice president. From 1971. until his death, he was a president of the Jewish municipality of Belgrade and also a vice president of the FJCY. In these positions, he showed a great understanding of all areas of activity: problems of

youth, women, socially vulnerable, the religious sections, cemetery landscaping, and also collecting historical materials and arrangement of the archives.

Archival material- The fund was created by the work of David Perera during his 12 years of engagement in the FJCY. This fund contains a selection of the most important documents from the work of all sections and bodies of the FJCY, from the General Committee on Jewish real estate, international cooperation with Jewish organizations and religious activities to the work of the "Baruh Brothers" choir as well as the list of survived Jews after the World War II.

Fund signature – AJHM, Perera collection

Borderline years of archival material- 1900-1960.

The amount of archival material – 47 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund is partially archivally processed.

Information tool – The fund has a guide through the archives.

71. Serbian-Jewish Singing Society Choir "Braca Baruh" ("Baruh Brothers")

In 1879, the "Baruh Brothers" choir from Belgrade was founded as the "Serbian-Jewish Singing Society". In 1952, the choir changed its name to the current one in the

memory of three brothers from the famous Jewish Baruh family from Belgrade, who died in the pogroms at the beginning of the Second World War. Some researchers claim that it is the oldest Jewish choir in the world. During its many years of work, the choir has performed a large number of concerts in all important music centers of Yugoslavia. Foreign guest appearances have taken place around the world, from Europe, Asia to concerts at Carnegie Hall in New York in 1978. The "Baruh Brothers" choir is a regular participant in the most important festivals of classical music ("BEMUS", "BELEF", "Mokranjcevi dani" in Negotin, JHS in Nis, etc), from where he continuously brings a number of awards and recognitions for its work.

The choir's huge repertoire consistently includes the most famous works of music literature by world authors, Serbian authors and Jewish composers, through all epochs and styles. Some of the most important authors in the history of our artistic music were at the head of the choir "Baruh Brothers". Among them are: S.S. Mokranjac, J. Marinkovic, S. Hristic, B. Babic, B. Pascan, A. Vujic and others. Among the most prominent vocal soloists who participated in the choir's concerts, following names deserve attention: Dusan Cvejic, Breda Kalef, Djurdjavka Cakarevic, and most recently Jadranka Jovanovic, Slavoljub Kocic, Živojin Ciric and others. The choir has participated in a number of TV and Radio shows, recording permanent recordings in the country and abroad. For the "PGP RTS", the "Baruh Brothers" choir recorded two LPs and one CD, with Jewish synagogue and traditional music. After a very successful concert called "Jerusalem of Gold" in the great hall of the Ilija M. Kolarac Endowment, a CD of the same name was recorded in 2007.

The "Baruh Brothers" choir has been awarded twice by the Presidency of state, for its contribution to the cultural affirmation of the country. In the years of its existence, the choir won a number of significant awards at domestic and international competitions and festivals.

Archival material- As it can be seen from the work of the Culture Committee of the Federation, committee dealt with the issues of Jewish choirs for many years. After the breakup of Yugoslavia, when it turned out that there were a lot of difficulties with the use of that documentation, this fund was singled out as a special one and it was related to the work of the JM Belgrade. The boxes mostly contain material arranged by year with lists of choir members of the Serbian-Jewish Singing Society "Baruh Brothers". Within this material there are records of the choir performances, reception of their work, procurement of notes, clothing and other needs for its functioning. There can also be found correspondence on the use of JMB premises and performance halls. With the new technology, CD recordings of concerts or performances can also be found in that material. Correspondence related to travel around the country and abroad is valuable as well.

Fund signature – AJHM, Choir "Baruh Brothers"

Borderline years of archival material- 1879-2007.

The amount of archival material – 5 boxes

The level of archival material assortment – The fund has not been archived

Information tool – The fund has no information resources.