



Silvija Krejaković IDENTITIES OF THE VICTIMS EXECUTED IN KRALJEVO IN OCTOBER 1941

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Identities
of the victims executed in Kraljevo
in October 1941

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T here are no arbitrarily erected buildings or monuments detached from human society and its development, just as there are no arbitrary destroyers of those buildings and monuments whose most destructive weapon is: the lack of remembrance and reverence, often for their own ancestors.

I. Andrić, *Signs by the Roadside*, Belgrade 1977

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FOREWORD

The collapse of humanity and the destruction of civilizational values in the Second World War were manifested through the systematic destruction of certain national, religious and racial groups in mass war crimes, genocide and its most extreme form - the Holocaust. In the territory of Yugoslavia, the Second World War combined civil, religious, ideological, inter-ethnic conflicts and anti-fascist struggle. The consequences were huge human losses, among which 66% were civilians, of which Serbs accounted for almost 65%. The most disastrous war year in Serbia was 1941, when in October, in order to suppress the uprising, the army of the German Reich turned repressive measures and terror against individuals into retaliations against the entire population. The territory of Serbia was marked by the Wehrmacht with the largest execution grounds in the village of Draginac in Mačva and the cities of Kraljevo and Kragujevac in Šumadija, but also with a series of smaller execution grounds and murders on doorsteps. Orders from the top of the German Reich pointed the barrels of machine guns at unarmed people, women and children, at the rate of 100 Serb lives for the life of one German soldier, and 50 Serb lives for one wounded German in battles with detachments of the opposition movement - Partisan and the Yugoslav Army in the Fatherland (JVuO). The perpetrator of *war crimes against humanity* in October 1941, at the three largest, that were not the only execution grounds, where several thousand civilians were shot, was the German regular army - the Wehrmacht.¹ Tombstones in Serbia testify that in the 20th century, in both world wars, there was almost no Serbian family that did not lose one or more of its members in each generation.

¹ International legal regulation defined a crime against humanity as a war crime by the Statute of the International Military Court (Nuremberg) and confirmed by the resolutions of the General Assembly of the UN (sessions 1945/1947).

The dramatic war events in 1941 summarized in this way still raise a wide range of issues today. First of all, ethical - how could the people of the great German culture built by Goethe, Beethoven, Mozart and many others accept the Nazi ideology and its racial laws according to which: "A citizen of the Reich is a member of the state who has Germanic blood?"² Did Europe realise to what extent their implementation would cause the ground of "*Lebensraum*" - free space for the German race, to be marked by rivers of refugees, large death camps and execution grounds? How decisive were the consequences of the First World War and the Treaty of Versailles for the beginning of the Second World War? Were the German crimes against the population of Serbia not only revenge on the Serbian population for the military coup and uprising in the Second World War, but also for the German and Austro-Hungarian military defeats on Serbian territory in 1914 and on the Thessaloniki front in 1916-1918 in the First World War? In the first retaliation of the German Wehrmacht in the village of Draginac, in October 1941, almost 2,000 inhabitants of the area who gravitate to the places of the greatest Serbian victories in 1914 - Cer, Kolubara and Struganik, were shot. A bloody feast followed in Šumadija, Kraljevo and Kragujevac. What are the causes and reasons and what are the consequences of the crimes committed against the civilian population of Serbia? When did the punitive measures carried out by the German police (Gestapo, SS) and military forces (Wehrmacht) against individuals turn into retaliation against the entire population of Serbia? Did the order to implement them come "from the top of the Reich", from the highest echelon of power and authority? When was that order given? Who were the accomplices of the Nazis in collecting hostages, imprisoning and shooting them? Who was responsible in the chain of command and execution of the crime? How did the post-war public in Germany deal with the facts about the war crimes performed by the Wehrmacht? To what extent was the echo of intolerance on the one hand and fear on the other, in the Ustasha NDH – the Independent State of Croatia, where thousands of civilians - Serbs, Jews, Roma and Croatian anti-fascists perished in numerous camps and execution grounds

² Acc.: Reich Citizenship Law, September 15, 1935, *Documents on the Holocaust, Selected Sources on the Destruction of the Jews of Germany and Austria, Poland and the Soviet Union, Yad Vashem, 1999, 76-77.*

- was the "trigger" in the last wars of the 90s of the 20th century? What was the "culture of remembrance" like in post-war or "second" Yugoslavia? Were the numbers and names of victims of war crimes determined eight decades later? Have we presented to the world public the extent of the crimes in Serbia in 1941?

In the studies of historians, it was stated that the attack on Yugoslavia was the punishment of the great German Reich for the military coup and the mass demonstrations of the Serbian people against the pact with Hitler. Upon the news that the deputy government of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, pressed on its borders by countries in alliance with Germany (except from Greece), signed the Protocol on Accession to the Triple Pact on 25th March, a military coup was carried out in Belgrade. Mass demonstrations took place on the streets of the capital and other major cities. That the demonstrations on 27th March, 1941, although supported by the British intelligence service (SOE), were an expression of the popular will of the Serbian people, is confirmed by the fact that they brought together former soldiers and the army, the clergy of the Serbian Orthodox Church, students and pupils of different ideologies, from traditionalists to communists. For the Serbian people, cooperation with the enemy in the First World War, when the German and Austro-Hungarian armies caused enormous human losses and destruction in Serbia, was unacceptable. Hitler's personal decision to punish Yugoslavia for the "disobedience of the Serbs" meant a military attack without a declaration of war and the bombing of the Yugoslav capital on 6th April 1941. The aviation of the 4th Air Fleet under the command of Colonel Alexander Lehr, dropped its deadly loads on military and civilian targets in Belgrade. Apart from the General Staff and the Ministry of the Army, the buildings of other ministries and the Old Court, the military hospital and the city polyclinic, the Church of the Ascension, cultural and educational institutions - the Faculty of Medicine and Technology, the Captain Miša's Building, the National Library and a huge number of buildings and houses of Belgrade residents were affected. More than 2000 men, women and children lost their lives (estimates: 2,271 - 4,000).

Operation *Punishment Retaliation* (German: *Strafgericht*) aimed to destroy the people, destroy their centuries-old cultural and historical heritage, as part of the national identity. The resistance of the Army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia to the overwhelming occupying army was short-lived and due to betrayal and defeatism ended with the collapse of the state and military capitulation.³ Captured Yugoslav officers and soldiers, mostly Serbs, were interned in military camps in Germany. The epilogue was the occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the fragmentation of its territory between the Reich and puppet allies: Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, and the newly formed Independent State of Croatia. Under the German protectorate, new Serbian governments were elected, the first one being of Milan Aćimović, then the next one of Milan Nedić. Four German military divisions entered Serbia. Not having acknowledged the collapse of the state and the army, the movements of resistance to the occupier were formed very promptly in Serbia. From officers and soldiers who escaped German capture and internment in camps, the Yugoslav Army in the Fatherland - Chetniks gathered around Colonel Dragoljub Mihailović, having royalist convictions with the slogan "For the King and the Fatherland", was formed as early as in May 1941. The second resistance movement consisted of the communists, who, after the German attack on the USSR on June 22, 1941, raised an uprising and formed partisan companies. Resistance to the German occupying forces was carried out by demolishing bridges and roads important for the transport and supply of the German army, cutting telegraph and telephone connections, and attacking gendarmerie stations. The German command responded to the actions of the insurgents with repressive measures: arresting and hanging activists and relatives of the insurgents, requisitioning the property of wealthy householders, deportations to camps, killing on doorsteps, in the streets...⁴ The uprising against the occupation

3 Belgrade was defended from air attacks by the elite Sixth Fighter Regiment located at the Zemun airport and the Belgrade Air Zone defense units. The exact number of planes shot down by Yugoslav pilots is not known, but from various sources this number is estimated at 42 to 48. Eleven Yugoslav pilots died in the fighting. In Kraljevo, an example of courage was the Sixth Infantry Regiment of the Yugoslav Army, several of whose soldiers and their commander, Lieutenant Žarko Tomić, were killed in the battles in the city center against German troops on April 14.

4 Dragomir Vilotijević, a KPJ (*Communist Party of Yugoslavia) activist, was caught in the village of Vrdila and shot, and his corpse was hanged in the city square as a reminder on August 28, 1941. The house where Dragomir had been hiding was burned, and the family of the host, Radomir Lekić, was arrested.

authorities took place during August and September 1941, ignited by the joint action of the detachments of both anti-fascist movements - Partisan and Chetnik. In a telegram to the higher command, Wilhelm List, the military commander of the Southeast, announced on 13th September 1941: "A connection has been established between the insurgents, whom the commander of Serbia calls communists and Chetniks."⁵ His order on September 5, 1941 contained for the first time an elaborate plan to implement "reckless and urgent measures against the insurgents, their helpers: taking hostages, deporting relatives to concentration camps, etc."⁶ In Serbia, it is around the cities of Užice, Požega and Čačak that the first free territory was formed in occupied Europe. At the beginning of October, a joint operational headquarters was formed in Čačak, which sends partisan Chetnik detachments to positions around Kraljevo, with the intention of liberating the city. The German response to the spread of the uprising and joint attacks was that until then selective punitive measures against individuals were to be turned into retaliation against the entire population of Serbia. The manner of execution of the death penalty according to these orders of the German generals had to have a terrifying effect achieved "only by unusual cruelty." The norms anchored in the orders about the value of 1 German against 100 Serbian lives were applied through the war crimes of the Wehrmacht: the 342nd Division in the mass shooting of the inhabitants of Mačva and Pocerina in Draginac; the 717th Division in Kraljevo and Kragujevac, with murders on doorsteps and a number of smaller execution grounds. The order on September 25, 1941 of the commander-in-chief in Serbia, Franz Boehme, was also in that terrifying tone: "Your task is to cross the land where in 1914 German blood was pouring in streams. You are the avengers of those dead. A terrifying example must be created for all of Serbia, which must affect the entire population."

Kraljevo, at the beginning of October 1941, with the movement of Partisan-Chetnik positions from Čačak, found itself at the centre of dramatic war events and the literal implementation of the orders passed. Due

5 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I (*Anthology of the People's Liberation War, volume I), knj. 1, 472-473.

6 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, knj. 1, dok.br. 145, 390-392.

to its location, in the heart of medieval Serbia near the Žiča monastery, in the valley of the Ibar and Western Morava, with the importance of the traffic centre of railway routes from Belgrade to Skopje and Thessaloniki, state roads from Kragujevac to Kosovska Mitrovica, from Kruševac to Čačak, Užice and Sarajevo, either is important for both the occupying forces and the insurgent forces. Between the two world wars, Kraljevo experienced an economic and demographic rise. The strong political and military influence of France in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, with its roots in the wartime alliance, decided in 1926 the establishment of the Aircraft Workshop in Kraljevo (Aircraft Factory), within the French factory "Bréguet". The following year, the headquarters of the Aviation Technical Institute (Vazduhoplovno-tehnički zavod - VTZ) was moved from Petrovaradin to Kraljevo, according to the decision of the state military leadership to make Kraljevo the main centre of the military-technical service of the aviation.⁷ A military airport was also built for this purpose. Before the war, when the rapid development of the aviation industry made the "Bréguet aircrafts" technologically outdated, the German company Dornier-Werke leased the aircraft factory through state mediation. Before the war, it employed 920 employees and workers, and until the evacuation of most of its machines to Germany (1942), it made parts for "DO-17" type airplanes, German bombers.⁸ The rapid economic development of Kraljevo between the two world wars was contributed by the construction of the Railway Workshop (Railcar Factory), which was opened for work in 1936. The capacities of the railway junction in Kraljevo and the Railway Repair Workshop were expanded. Good working conditions and wages attracted the necessary professional staff, qualified and unqualified workers from all parts of Yugoslavia at the time, as well as Russian emigration. The demographic influx made Kraljevo an ethnically and religiously heterogeneous environment, in which nations, languages and cultures from all areas of the common state and outside of it permeated. Economic development led to a fourfold increase in population in a period of twenty years (1921-1941). This compensated for

7 Nikola Žutić, *Avio industrija i vazduhoplovstvo u Kraljevini Jugoslaviji 1918-1945*, Beograd 2004, 38.

8 The Germans returned the plants and machines that were not destroyed, and that were imported during 1938/1939, to the parent factory in Friedrichshafen, while a part was gifted to the Bulgarians in 1942. Acc.: Miroslav Filipović, *Kraljevski avioni, Fabrika aviona u Kraljevu 1927-1942*, Kraljevo 1995, 176.

the great human losses of the Kraljevo area, of soldiers on the battlefields of the First World War with the Austro-Hungarian and German armies. In 1931, 655 Roman Catholics, mostly Slovenes, were recorded among the inhabitants of Kraljevo. The last demographic statistics before the occupation, from 1935, recorded about 9,000 inhabitants of the city.⁹ According to data in the literature, Kraljevo and its surroundings had a population of 13,000 in 1941.¹⁰ The beginning of the war "brought" to Serbia many refugees, Slovenes and Serbs from the Independent State of Croatia - NDH, due to the terror of the Ustasha regime, and refugees from Kosovo due to the crimes of Albanian extremists in the expansion of "Greater Albania" under the German protectorate. According to the records of the Commissariat for Refugees of the government of Milan Nedić, 1,500 refugees arrived in Kraljevo by August 1941, and by September 1942 there were 993 refugee families. This position and economic resources were crucial for Kraljevo to have the importance of a regional garrison for the German occupation army, soon after its entry on April 14. In October 1941, Kraljevo was one of the strongest and most resolutely defended cities in Serbia. The reason for this is that the uprising flared up in the basin of the Ibar and West Morava, and especially in the region: Užice, Čačak - Gornji Milanovac, Kraljevo - Raška and Kragujevac. In this area, during August and September, the insurgents carried out a series of diversions and sabotages on facilities and communications important for the supply, transport and connection of the occupying army and the civil administration.¹¹ In October, these actions turned into a siege by partisan and Chetnik detachments of the JVuO (* Yugoslav army in the homeland) on the approaches to Kraljevo. Three large and a number of smaller attacks were coordinated from the joint headquarters in the village of Drakčići. At the beginning of October, almost the entire composition of the 717th Division was concentrated in the region of Kraljevo - Kruševac and Gornji Milanovac - Kragujevac, with strength of up to 3,000 soldiers. These forces were commanded by two regimental commanders. The headquarters of the commander of the 749th

9 *Knjiga zapisnika varoši Kraljeva 12. maj 1935*, IAK, fond: Royal Municipality 1918-1941, κ-7.

10 Dragoljub Milanović, *Kraljevo i njegovo uže gravitaciono područje*, Beograd 1973, 9.

11 Telegrams about sabotage, August/September 1941 NMKV, Zbirka Arhivalije (*Archival materials), inv. no. 1036.

Regiment, which carried out the shooting, Oto Doesch, was in Kraljevo. In armed attacks on the German garrison in Kraljevo, 14 German soldiers were killed and 10 were wounded. From October 4, 1941, the population of Kraljevo, hostages for Partisan-Chetnik attacks, began to be imprisoned in a large locomotive hall on the grounds of the Railcar Factory. A blockade of the city was introduced, from which it was impossible to leave or enter. Partisan and Chetnik fighters during the siege of the German garrison in Kraljevo learned the news about the situation in the city: "Fathers with their three, two, or only sons were taken out of their houses and taken to the Railcar Factory camp, where 1,600 workers of the Aircraft and Railcar Factory have been imprisoned since the occupation of Čačak. On that day (October 16) at noon, the Germans shot 1,000 workers and 700 citizens, including women and children. Today, Kraljevo looks like a dead city."¹² The hostages in the hall were people of different ages, professions, origins: workers, officials and apprentices from Kraljevo factories, railway workers, municipal officials, teachers and students from the Agricultural School and Gymnasium, along with other citizens picked up in the raid from houses, from the streets and from the city hospitals - under the suspicion that they were wounded in insurgent positions...

With a posted order, the German Local Command introduced the *State of emergency with summary judgment* in Kraljevo from October 15 on. On the same day, in front of the machine guns of the 717th manned division of the Wehrmacht, in groups of 100 people each, the hostages imprisoned during October were taken out of the locomotive hall. The messages sent to the families, as well as the statements of the survivors of the shooting, including Marko Slomović, are distressing testimonies about the last days of the lives of those who were shot: "The doors of the hall were closed and we remained outside. There were about 100 of us. They showed us a bunch of tools and ordered everyone to take an axe, a mattock or a shovel. Then they lined us up three by one and led us under guard along the railway towards Ložionica. They stopped us on a large clearing, overgrown with bushes, in the area of the Railway Workshop... The Germans told us not to dig trenches in the middle but only around them, so now what we dug

was a large square in the middle of which we threw the excavated earth. I noticed several machine guns nests in front of us... All hopes for life suddenly fell apart ... Some jumped out of our machine and began to explain in German that they had small children... some were calmly waiting for the machine gun bullets to hit them and shorten their lives. Others started scolding the Germans, swearing at them, cursing them. Machine gun bursts interrupted all that..."

Retaliation continued on October 16, with the shooting of workers from the railway junction and factories. In order to meet the quota for killed and wounded German officers and soldiers, new arrests of citizens and residents of the surrounding villages followed. The last hostages from the hall were shot on October 20. After the shooting, the German officers shot dead the victims who showed the slightest sign of life. The scaffold in Kraljevo, the place of life and employment of the population of different origins, walks of life, activities, habits, in the period between two world wars, or a refugee asylum during the war - is a common mound for at least 2,200 named victims. At the same time, German punitive units killed villagers in a series of smaller execution grounds and on their doorsteps where there were insurgent positions, between Kraljevo and Kragujevac, Čačak and Kruševac... Suspected of helping the insurgents, German punitive expeditions killed women and children, burned houses and barns, looted livestock and furniture. Although the concentration camp was the largest with 2,200 victims, it was not the only one: in the villages around Kraljevo, from September to December 1941, at least 264 villagers were killed, including women and children.¹³ The bloody traces of the 717th Division marked almost all the villages in the vicinity of Kraljevo, as a warning and punishment. Due to insurgent actions - damage to the railway to Čačak, 50 houses were burned in the villages of Samaila and Mrsać and several villagers were killed. In the midst of the insurgent attacks, from October 7 - 9, the punitive expedition committed the most brutal crimes in the villages in the West Morava valley. The names of Jlenka Aksentijević,

¹² Newspaper: *Sloboda ili smrt*, No. 3, October 25, 1941, 2.

¹³ Mirjana Savić, Nemanja Trifunović, Racije – kaznene ekspedicije Vermahta u selima žičkog sreza, NMKV, 2022.

her daughter-in-law Stanka and the nameless “child of one day”, Ljubica Miljković and her 14-year-old son Slavoljub, who were imprisoned by German soldiers and burned alive in the house, are written on the gravestones and in the memories of the inhabitants of Sirča.¹⁴ A similar fate befell Matija Ćirović with his wife Rosanda and sister-in-law Danica; Leposava and Milan Milivojević with their 15-year-old son Milutin.¹⁵ After the atrocities in Sirča, the massacre continued in the village of Pečenog, where the Mijailović family, the widow Velika with her sons Svetozar and Aleksandar and brothers-in-law Aksentije and Radisava, were killed, and 17 villagers were chased to Vitanovac, where they were shot in the warehouse of the railway station.¹⁶ Seventeen-year-old Milutin Luković was the youngest in a group of about 20 residents of Vitanovac who were chased to Kraljevo on 8th October and shot in mass retaliation.¹⁷ A similar fate befell the local villages near Vrnjačka Banja (Ratina, Vrba) as well as those in the villages along the Ibar River, especially Ribnica and Žiča. At all these execution grounds, and mostly at the “lager” in Kraljevo, numerous Roma died. They were not counted to meet the 100 to 1 odds of retaliation. Their lives were considered worthless in the racist ideology of the Nazis.

Documents, testimonies, lists of the executed, posted orders, photographs preserved in Serbian museums and archives document terrible war crimes and establish the names of criminals and victims. The memorial heritage bears witness to the scale of the war crime against humanity, the perpetrator of which was the same as in Kraljevo and Kragujevac.

14 NMKV, Database: *Žrtve Drugog svetskog rata na kraljevačkom području* (project 2001-2018: S. Krejaković); Sava Gvozdrenović, primary school teacher in Sirča, personal archive;

15 Mirjana Savić, Nemanja Trifunović, *Racije – kaznene ekspedicije Vermahta u selima žičkog sreza*, NMKV, 2022. 33.

16 *Ibid.*, 38

17 HMKB (*NMKV), Database: Victims of the Second World War in the Kraljevo area. Until 2018, data and names of 2,198 people shot in the “lager” camp in Kraljevo were entered into the database. These data were published in all three editions of the book in the Serbian language. A review of the archives of the Diocese of Žiča, which was carried out in 2021 by colleague Dragoljub Danilović, revealed two more persons shot in the camp (Kraljevo, 15-20. oktobra 1941):

Dubovac Momir, from the village of Podunavci. Source: Archives of the Žiča Diocese, Certificate issued as of July 20, 1945.

Stefanović Milutin, guardian of the telegraph in the 14th sector for the railway maintenance. Source: Archives of the Žiča Diocese.

Their data is being entered into the NMKV database, which is why they were not included in the existing list of the shot in the book. We find it important to mention them here and I express my special gratitude to Professor Danilović for the information provided.

It seems that the German units of the 717th Division did not finish their “bloody” task in Kraljevo, since already on 20th October, because of several of their soldiers killed and wounded in Šumadija, they continued their crime in Kragujevac. In Kraljevo and Kragujevac, almost connected by hilly terrain, the victims also came from the same social, ethnic, and cultural background: the largest number of those shot were in the most productive life and working age, between 25 and 55 years of age. Originating from both cities and the nearby refined villages of Šumadija, or from remote areas of the former kingdom in search of work in the period between two world wars, or for refugee asylum in the war period, they ended their lives in common mounds. The largest number of executed hostages in Kraljevo (33% of those executed) worked with the railways, i.e. at the Railcars Factory, and 21% of the camp victims were employed at the *Aircraft Factory*. They were usually the sole breadwinners of large families. Fathers and sons, brothers, and cousins were taken to the execution grounds together: abandoned homes were left behind those shot families of the Markovićs, Radomirovićs, Blažićs and many others. Numerical indicators illustrate the extent of the tragedy as personal, family, but also irreparable demographic and economic losses. The messages sent to the families from the hall are poignant evidence about the last days of life and the hostages’ concern for their families: “Don’t worry about me. Take care of the children,” was written almost regularly on torn pieces of paper. Did Vidak Milović, imprisoned before the shooting in the hall with his colleagues from the Aircraft Factory on October 4, sense the drama that is happening at the same time with his family, located in the village of Kovači, where they fled as Serbian refugees from Bosnia? Due to the conflict with the Chetniks over the bomb warehouse and the fighting in the area around the Žiča monastery on October 9, the day after the retreat, the German punitive expeditions of the 737th, 749th regiments and 592nd battalion entered the surrounding villages. The population, expecting revenge, mostly retreated in panic, except for the oldest and women with small children for whom the journey to Mount Stolove was too strenuous. Vidak’s wife, Stana Milović, was among those killed in the village of Kovači, with her three children. Only the oldest daughter Miroslava, aged 13, who was wounded, escaped death with

her youngest brother in her arms. Photographs testify to how much the Žiča monastery, the place of coronation of Serbian rulers, from the first king Stefan Nemanjić, at the beginning of the 13th century, was damaged on October 11 in the German bombing.

In addition to men, mostly workers and officials of various professions, women and children were also shot at the homicide grounds in Kraljevo. Twenty-nine women were shot, which increases the scale of the war crime. The established data for the 2,200 hostages shot at the killing ground in Kraljevo from October 15 to 20, 1941, show that among the victims there were at least 5% of people under the age of 19, who were not yet of legal age. They were deprived of the opportunity to become parents, to continue their education and do their jobs. This was confirmed in the direct hearings and testimonies of the officials of the German Command of the city of Kraljevo before the State Commission for the Determination of the Crimes of the Occupiers, 1945-1946: "It is known to me correctly that in addition to workers and other male citizens, there were women and children, who were apprentices employed in factories to learn trades, who could be as old as 14, 15 and 16 years old, that were also shot." The scale of the Nazi crimes against the population of Serbia can be seen in the number of families that were left without breadwinners, the number of war orphans, those who were yet to become fathers and mothers, the devastated economy that was left without employees in the full workforce...

Twenty-seven hostages were saved from the scene of the collapse of humanity, due to "lucky" circumstances, whose testimonies were recorded as precious memoirs. After the failure to liberate Kraljevo from the Germans, the insurgents retreated from their position on the siege of the city. Mutual accusations of failure and betrayal at the siege of Kraljevo and differences in ideologies led to a permanent split between the Partisans and Chetniks of the Yugoslav Army in the homeland. With this division, from the end of October 1941, the civil war in Serbia began. In 1942, the locomotive hall on the grounds of the Railcar Factory, where the hostages were imprisoned and lived their last moments until they were

taken to the execution grounds, about 400 meters in front of the hall, was dismantled and moved to Wiener Neustadt, a suburb of Vienna.

Immediately after the liberation of Kraljevo in the war, in the long and difficult battles against the German army, which were carried out in cooperation with the partisan units (the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia - NOVJ) and the Soviet Red Army, led until November 28, 1944, wreaths and flowers were laid by the partisan fighters on graves of those shot in October 1941, and with the commander's speech, the priests held a funeral. The camp cemetery in Kraljevo, where the families of the victims still erected wooden crosses during the war and wrote the names of their loved ones on them, remains a meeting place of human sadness, nostalgia, and memories: "I don't remember when we were allowed to go to the graves. I remember it was raining and there was a lot of mud. The earth was flat and reddish. Families put crosses with names, and so did we, for my father. The moans of mothers, wives and sisters could be heard. It left an indelible mark on my memory. There was a tiny hope in my young soul that one day my dad would return. In the spring of 1942, we gathered in the church gate, where the school was. I noticed that few of my friends have a living father" - testifies Olga Djordjević - Selakov, then an eight-year-old girl.

The memory of the Second World War was part of the representative official culture of Socialist Yugoslavia. Post-war Yugoslavia formed significant state institutions in the project of collecting and preserving documents and military reports captured by the enemy, as well as documentary materials and photographs from the Second World War.¹⁸ *The state commission for determining the crimes of the occupiers* made, based on the testimony of families, immediately after the war, the first records of victims and perpetrators of crimes. In addition to this, on 18th July, 1947, it handed over to the trial before the International Military Court in Nuremberg material related to the accusation of crimes in Serbia, among which the *Diary of the 717th Division* of the Wehrmacht, in the German language. In the diary, orders and combat actions, own and enemy losses, as well as the implementation of retaliatory measures are dated. In the report on 17th October,

¹⁸ A copy of the Diary of the 717th Division preserved in the Archives of the Military Historical Institute (8/1, box 41 b), is in the National Museum in Kraljevo.

1941, it was recorded for Kraljevo: "At 4:10 p.m., enemy artillery opened fire; at 4:15 p.m. 10 shells fell on the airport; at 12:30 p.m. 20 shells on the airport and the bridge on the Morava; house searches are carried out in Kraljevo. Due to the losses since 15th October, a total of 1,736 people and 19 communist women have been shot so far."¹⁹ The various fates, names, individuality of the victims and identities of the victims, in the military German reports, are reduced to a number that is easy to cross out, erase, and destroy.

The greatest contribution to the collection of historical material, testimonies about events, was made by former war fighters, victims' families and citizens inspired by post-war enthusiasm. The Military-Historical Institute in Belgrade and a number of inter-municipal archives and museums established up to the mid-50s of the 20th century are involved in this large state project. In the contents of the National Liberation War Collection, which has been published since 1949 by the Military Historical Institute, valuable documentary material on the battles in Serbia in 1941 was published. In the period 1950-1951 the memories of war participants were collected and systematized, among which there are the testimonies of fighters from the Kraljevo and Studenica regions. In the content of the first collections and funds of the National Museum and the Historical Archive in Kraljevo, the precious war legacy prevails.²⁰ Purchased from private property in 1970, the original lists of those executed, made in the local factories and institutions, as well as records created up to the middle of 1942 entered the collection of the Kraljevo museum, according to the order of the District Headquarters in Kraljevo. Lists of the executed "Officers and workers who did not report to work after October", as well as personal items, documents, last messages of those executed, mostly donated by the families of those exterminated, represent historical sources and precious memorial material. As "footprints of solid ground", for historians' research and historiography on the October Retaliation, they were used selectively

19 In the evidentiary material related to the indictments at the trial in Nuremberg, on 18th July 1947, there is also the *Diary of the 717th Division* in the German language. Material of the State Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers, Archive VII (8/1, k 41 b), NMKV, documentation, transcripts, page 25.

20 The National Museum in Kraljevo was opened on May 1, 1950. The Historical Archive of Kraljevo, was founded on December 27, 1960, was opened in 1961.

and within wider historical syntheses. Individual suffering in the Yugoslav narrative was interpreted as making a sacrifice in collective suffering for the freedom of the people, liberation from fascism and the creation of a socialist homeland. The place for the suffering of an ordinary "small" man without a weapon, and the biggest victims of war, was left on the margins of the "great history" of crucial military-political events, in the monographs of military brigades and the biggest war battles.

The greater the time distance in relation to the Second World War, the smaller the number of those with direct experience and memory. In the belief that "memory is not just a weak cane on which we cannot rely" and that there are still "documents that walk on two legs", it was necessary to call for help the recorded testimonies closest to the event.²¹ In this spirit, the published testimonies of 27 hostages who survived the shooting, as well as the memories of contemporaries of the October tragedy, are significant.²² They are key to understanding the events of the time and, along with historical material, they are the backbone of historians' research on the scale of crimes and historical settings. In the first monograph about Kraljevo in October 1941, when both of his sisters were shot at the Kraljevo execution grounds, Nikola-Koča Jončić, a former partisan fighter, emphasized the role of the Wehrmacht in the execution of the crime, but also emphasized the need to determine the names of the victims.²³

The scale of the crime, unprecedented in the long history of the Kraljevo area, was inspiring to build a special relationship towards the war and its memory. During the time of socialist Yugoslavia, the crosses on the graves of the executed were torn down, and the execution ground itself was marked with symbolic monuments. The church funeral and memorial service at the site of the execution site and cemetery were held after the war

21 Yehuda Bauer, *Rethinking the Holocaust*, Yale University Press, New Haven London, 2001, 150

22 *Kraljevo oktobra 1941. Kazivanja preživelih*, ed. R. Jovetić and V. Berežnov, Kraljevo, 1966; Mihajlo Simić, *Kraljevo 1941. Svedočenja i sećanja*, Beograd, 1983.

23 Nikola Koča Jončić, *Kraljevo oktobra 1941*. Beograd, 1971.

until 1946, and then only in 1997, when Patriarch Pavle did it. And again: "Wherefore church bells, commemorative memorials, cenotaphs if we don't know to whom we are raising them, in whose name are we giving them?"²⁴ In commemorative practices after the war in Yugoslavia, at the sites of large camps and execution grounds, in mandatory speeches by politicians and stage programs, the total numbers of civilian victims were mentioned. Behind those total numbers, at the largest execution grounds in Serbia, in Kraljevo and Kragujevac in October 1941, there were no names of the victims. These total numbers, which varied, but without the names of the victims behind them, since the 1960s have settled at the figure of 6,000 shot in Kraljevo, and 7,000 shot in Kragujevac, were repeated year after year, during "commemorative ceremonies" in Kraljevo every October 14 and in Kragujevac on October 21. In the programs of the *October Celebrations*, the awarding of the *Charter against violence and war - for peace in the world*, whose first bearer was the President of the State - J. Broz Tito, in 1972, represented the central memorial.²⁵ The reasons for mythologizing the number of victims were not pragmatic. War reparations were never paid to the victims' families by the German state. The closeness of time with the most terrible crime in the history of the city nourished in the minds of contemporaries the idea of shooting half of its inhabitants. The announced numbers were determined based on the data that Kraljevo met the occupation with 13,000 inhabitants.²⁶ A contemporary of the event, Bishop of Žiča - Nikolaj Velimirović, shaken by the bombing of the Žiča monastery at the beginning of October and the suffering of the population, knelt before the German commander of the city of Kraljevo - Alfons Macieovich, begging for the shooting to stop and the lives of innocent civilians to be spared. Under German guard in the monasteries of Ljubostinja and Vojlovica, from September 1944, together with the Serbian patriarch Gavriilo (Dožić), a prisoner in the Dachau concentration camp in Germany, in reference to the royal tragedy in the Serbian emigration in Chicago, on Easter Day 1946. Nikolaj says: "In that moment, the shots thundered and 2,200 Christian bodies fell to the ground,

24 Djordje Stanković, Srpski medijski martirijum *Istorija i sećanje – studije istorijske svesti*, Beograd 2006, 140.

25 The *Charter* was presented to J. B. Tito on April 3, 1973, during his third visit to Kraljevo.

26 Dragoljub Milanović, *Kraljevo i njegovo uže gravitaciono područje*, Beograd 1973, 9.

while 2,200 souls ascended to the heavenly army of martyrs for the faith of Christ."²⁷ That nothing is accidental is confirmed by the fact that years of research and determination of the names of the executed hostages in historical sources have led to the information about a total of 2,200 victims in Kraljevo.

It is on the examples of Kraljevo and Kragujevac, that the German public was confronted with the most terrible crimes committed by units of the Wehrmacht - the regular army, considered "sacred" and "honourable" only in the 90s. The exhibition *the War of Extermination, the Crimes of the Wehrmacht 1941-1944*, prepared by the Hamburg Institute for Social Research in cooperation with Serbian historians, shown in several German cities, stirred up the German public, caused demonstrations and debates in the Bundestag, as well as protests by neo-Nazis. It was brought to light how difficult it was for the German public to face the facts – that not only the Gestapo or the SS units committed cruel crimes against civilians, including children and women.²⁸

For a realistic picture of the scale of war crimes - reliable determination of data on the number of victims and their presentation in Serbia, more systematic research and comparison of sources, less conditioning and a longer passage of time were needed. Venceslav Glišić, PhD was among the researchers of this topic, from his doctorate at the Humboldt University in Berlin, to its presentation at the exhibition in Germany. At a gathering of historians from relevant institutions in Serbia, organized in Kraljevo in 2001 on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the October shooting, he summarized the current situation: "Subsequent research outside our country, especially in German archives, did not bring results that would shed new light on this event. The number of victims of the mass German crime in Kraljevo has not been determined, about which we had fruitless discussions bidding from 2,000 to 6,000 executed hostages, instead of making a list of them by name and surname as the Jews did for their victims... Back then it was like as if an atomic bomb was dropped on Kraljevo. Today, the whole world is horrified by

27 Dragan Subotić, *Episkop Nikolaj i pravoslavni bogomoljački pokret*, Beograd, 1996, 279-280.

28 Acc.: Glišić, "Još jednom o velikom zločinu", 226-227.

the crime of terrorists in New York, and about the crime in Kraljevo, which is proportionally greater, little or nothing is known in the world.”²⁹

In commemorative practice in the world, there is an insistence on establishing names, especially for the victims of the Holocaust. As the Old Testament tradition inherits the commandment of memory, it is not surprising that the most important memorial centre on human suffering, erected on the “Mount of Remembrance” (*Har Hazikaron*) in Jerusalem in 1953, vaulted with the title written on the stone gate: “*Yad Vashem*”, as “a place to remember (memorial to) the name”.³⁰ Places of human suffering, pain and memory, such as Auschwitz, Mauthausen, Vilna - confirm that memorial areas are important not only in national cultural policies, but also for the international reputation of the state. Encouragement in this direction is provided by the completion of the memorial complex in Kraljevo, a chapel at the site of the execution site, the cemetery, and then the Memorial Park, the foundations of which were laid in 2012. The names carved on the walls of the chapel should represent the outcome of the effort to memorialise the victims. It was launched in the National Museum in Kraljevo in cooperation with Spasoje Krunic, the author of the original architectural project.³¹

In the 21st century, the research of historians in Serbia is focused on historical sources that determine the causes, course and consequences of the biggest war crimes, and above all - the names of their victims. Documentary, narrative or material sources (tombstones, museum objects), provide answers to the questions: *who do we remember?* History should not and

cannot be “translated” into a primarily quantitative social science. However, historical phenomena can be explained more comprehensively with the use of quantitative data. The chronicler Milan Matijević’s focus on the economic losses due to the shooting of the workers of the Aircraft and Railcar Factory and many craft and trade shops moved the view of the October tragedy deeper into the individuality of the victims.³² Statistics are the starting point and a poignant testimony without which the years of the Second World War cannot be understood, and their “numbers” speak of people in columns that are retreating to the losing ground behind a high wall and barbed wire. Behind the numbers in historical sources are thousands of completely different destinies, characters, convictions, ages, activities... Like the numbers listed by lists of different origins: church (protocols: registers of deaths by parishes of the Serbian Orthodox Church and registers of the deceased of the Catholic Church); administrative (Managements of factories, schools, authorities), or military, are not entirely precise, nor absolute, and least of all - final, it is necessary to put all the data before the “judgment” of contemporaries, including the descendants of the victims. The database project on war victims in the Kraljevo area, since 2001 in the Kraljevo National Museum, is based on their entry and comparison.³³ This “search for the lost, yesterday’s world” was translated into the content of this book, the first edition of which was published in 2013, also by the gratitude to the Genocide Victims Museum.

Therefore, the most important part of its content consists of established names and data for 2,200 civilians shot at the camp execution site in Kraljevo. Dwelling on the personal stories of “ordinary” people, with their name, origin, family, who in the war were reduced to numbers and quotas to be filled for retaliation, proved necessary. I would like to thank the National Museum in Kraljevo, the inheritor of the archival material, objects and documentation used in this book, the Genocide Victims Museum in Belgrade as the publisher and the help of creative and dedicated fellow

29 At the expert gathering of historians from Serbia “Kraljevo in October 1941” in the National Museum in Kraljevo, on October 16, 2001, presentations were made by: B. Biševac, R. Ristić and R. Ćirić - from the Historical Archives of Kraljevo, S. Brkić from the Memorial Park in Kragujevac, G. Davidović from the Historical Archive in Čačak, M. Timotijević from the National Museum in Čačak, MA V. Virijević from the Faculty of Philosophy in Kosovska Mitrovica, PhD K. Nikolić from the Institute for Contemporary History in Belgrade, MA N. Djokić from the Cultural and Research Center in Belgrade, Lj. Ristić from the Institute of Balkan Studies, SANU, Dr. Lj. Dimić of the Department of History of Yugoslavia at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, Dr. V. Glišić, scientific advisor, D. Drašković and S. Krejaković from the National Museum in Kraljevo. The collection of papers Kraljevo in October 1941 from the gathering of the same name was compiled by the Historical Archive and the National Museum from Kraljevo, in 2003.

30 “And to them will I give in my house and within my walls a memorial and a name (Yad Vashem)... that shall not be cut off.”, Book of the Prophet Isaiah, ch. 56:5 Old Testament.

31 The architectural project of the chapel and fence at the “lager” cemetery, Spasoje Krunic, author of the existing memorial complex in Kraljevo, in 1970; professor of the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade, presented it on October 13, 2006 in the Kraljevo National Museum.

32 Milan Matijević, *Kraljevo ih nije zaboravilo*, Kraljevo 2006.

33 NMKV, Database: *Žrtve Drugog svetskog rata na kraljevačkom području* (*Victims of the World War II in the Region of Kraljevo). Project author (2001-2018): S. Krejaković

Foreword

scientists in preparing the edition, the city of Kraljevo and the Ministry of Culture - for their support.

Tearing the names and data about the sufferings of the “ordinary little man”, and the biggest victims of wars, from oblivion, puts the author before the judgment of contemporaries, including the descendants of the victims. A historian who deals with the subject of human suffering and the places of cemeteries, prayers and memories - spots of human misery, therefore has a moral responsibility before reality and a greater one - before the shadows of the departed.

Author

Kraljevo
in the period
between
two world wars



NMKV, photo. Airfootage of the center of Kraljevo, 1936.

The strong ideological, political and military influence of France in the Kingdom of SHS, with its roots in the wartime alliance, led to the establishment of the Aircraft Workshop in Kraljevo, as part of the French factory "Bréguet". In early 1926, the Air Force Command engaged Milutin Milanković, PhD, a Professor at the University of Belgrade and a member of the Serbian Royal Academy, to make the main design for the building of the future Aircraft Factory. The foundation stone was laid on September 12, 1926 in Divlje polje near Kraljevo, and the following year the headquarters of the Aviation-Technical Institute (VTZ) was moved from Petrovaradin to Kraljevo, in accordance with the decision of the military leadership of the Kingdom of SHS to make Kraljevo the main center of the Air Force military technical services.³⁴ Simultaneously with the construction of the VTZ, negotiations were carried out with the Bréguet factory on the purchase of a license for the production of the "Bréguet 19" aircraft, as well as the training of Serbian workers for the independent aircraft production. The contract between the "Anonymous Company of Aircraft Workshops" in France and the Ministry of the Army and Navy was signed in a ceremony on October 14, 1927 by the Minister of the Army and Navy Stevan Hadžić and Louis Bréguet.³⁵ French workers and experts, led by director Jean Shevo, started coming to Kraljevo in 1928, forming a "French colony" in the city. The five-year contract of the Aeroplane Workshop with the Paris Bréguet factory expired in 1933, and then the VTZ Aircraft Workshop passed into the state hands, which was made official by a Decree of the Ministry of the Army and Navy on March 21, 1939, and since then it had been called the State Aircraft Factory. Due to the rapid development of the aviation industry, the

³⁴ Nikola Žutić, *Avioindustrija i vazduhoplovstvo u Kraljevini Jugoslaviji 1918-1945*, Beograd 2004, 38.

³⁵ *Idem*, 39-40.

“Bréguets” were already technologically outdated, so cooperation with the German factory *Dornier Wilhelmshaven* was established on the production of a new type of aircraft “Dornier DO 17”, at a time when a new war conflict could be felt in the air. The factory was leased by the German company *Dornier-Werke*, which employed 920 office staff and workers and, until the evacuation of most of its machines to Germany (from August to October 1942), produced parts for “DO-17” type airplanes, German bombers.³⁶

The rapid economic development of Kraljevo between the two world wars was contributed to by the construction of the standard gauge railway in 1929-1931, on the route Kragujevac–Kraljevo–Kosovska Mitrovica, inserted into the existing network of narrow gauge railways, thanks to which the further construction of the Railway Workshop, which commenced in 1925 on the account of war reparations, which was commissioned in 1936. The capacities of the railway node in Kraljevo and the Railway Repair Workshop plant, which had 200 employees in 1939, were expanded.³⁷ Good working conditions and solid income attracted the necessary professional staff, qualified and unqualified workers, from all parts of Yugoslavia of that time, as well as Russian emigration, especially after 1932, when the trained domestic workforce had to independently use the license of foreign investors. The emergence of factories influenced the development of other, related industrial branches, especially construction. By using “the forest railway” from Kraljevo to Sokolje, the Forestry and Industrial Company of Miljko Petrović - Riža embarked on a major undertaking of cutting and transporting the rich forest resources of Goč and Stolovi for the needs of the economy. In addition to employing the local population in felling and transporting the wood, the forest railway was also the only road to the rural areas. On the eve of World War II, Kraljevo had a grammar school, the second agricultural school in Serbia, a vocational school, a hospital, a municipality, a pharmacy, a brick factory, many trade, craft and cater-

36 The Germans returned the plants and machines that were not destroyed, imported during 1938/1939, to the headquarters factory in Friedrichshafen, while a part was given to the Bulgarians in 1942. Quoted from: Miroslav Filipović, *Kraljevski avioni, Fabrika aviona u Kraljevu 1927-1942*, Kraljevo 1995, 176.

37 Dobrivoje Govedarica, *Železničari Kraljeva – radnici, revolucionari*, Kraljevo 1977, 19-20 (see more: Govedarica, *Železničari Kraljeva*).

ing shops, and two printing houses.³⁸ The state policy of integral Yugoslavianship contributed to the relocation of military, railway and clerical staff throughout the country, so for the needs of the high intensity railway traffic in Kraljevo, which took place in four organizational units: Railway Repair Workshop, railway station, 7th and 14th railway maintenance section, next to the State Railway Workshop (future Railcar Factory), expert workers were exchanged with similar railway services in Maribor, Zagreb, Slavonski Brod, Sarajevo, Subotica, Smederevo and Zrenjanin.³⁹

The demographic influx made Kraljevo an ethnically and religiously heterogeneous environment permeated with languages and cultures from all areas of the common state and outside it. The economic development led to a fourfold increase in the population in a period of twenty years (1921-1941). In 1931, 655 Roman Catholics were recorded among the inhabitants of Kraljevo, which constituted a significant percentage in the demographic structure of the city. They were predominantly Slovenians, French and in smaller numbers Czechs, Slovaks and Croats.⁴⁰ The last demographic statistics before the occupation, from 1935, recorded about 9,000 inhabitants of the city.⁴¹ According to the literature data, Kraljevo and its surroundings had a population of 13,000 in 1941.⁴²

38 Vladan Virijević, *Kraljevo, grad u Srbiji 1918-1941*, Kraljevo 2006, 42-70.

39 Dobrivoje M. Govedarica, *Ložionica – sekcija za vuču vozova Kraljevo, građa za monografiju*, Kraljevo 1974; Milan Matijević, *Kraljevo ih nije zaboravilo*, Kraljevo 2006, 49.

40 Virijević, *n. d.*, 42-43.

41 *Knjiga zapisnika omeđavanja varoši Kraljeva*, May 12, 1935, IAK, fund: Municipality of Kraljevo 1918-1941, k-7.

42 Dragoljub Milanović, *Kraljevo i njegovo uže gravitaciono područje*, Beograd 1973, 9.



NMKV, photo: Demonstrations of the citizens of Kraljevo against of the signing of the pact with Hitler's Germany on March 27, 1941



NMKV, photo: Captured officers and soldiers of the Yugoslav Army in a military camp in Germany

THE TIME
OF HISTORY:
1941 – the year
of the downfall
of humanity

THE CITY AT WAR

We would like to, but we cannot begin as the old annals began – the Year of the Lord of so and so. Because the year in which what we are going to tell happened was in no way the year of God, except that God, as always, shone his sun on the bad and the good and gave rain to the just and the unjust. Otherwise, it was a human year, not a God's year. Because God allowed sinful people to do their will and not His will. In vain, millions of Christians read the Our Father every morning and every evening... Only human will was implemented, only human actions were done, only human plans were made, only people were celebrated, people destroyed, killed, demolished, robbed, hated – everything for the sake of human happiness, apart from God and against the will of God.

Bishop Nikolaj (Velimirović)⁴³

Kraljevo: Protests on March 25-27 and the April War

The Axis Powers, primarily Germany, tried to build a new order of international relations on the ruins of the one from Versailles, established when Europe retired the weapons of the Great War. The consequences of the war were also reflected in Kraljevo, as a city of women clad in widow's weeds, deserted homes, war orphans, in which the surviving warriors were the bearers of traditional values and liberation heritage. Gathered in the Association of Serbian War Veterans (1912-1918), in front of the *Bishop's Residence*, together with the bishop of Žiča, Nikolaj Velimirović, upon hearing the news that an agreement on the acceptance of the Triple Pact would be signed in Vienna on March 25, they held a protest rally: "I went to fetch water from the only pumps in the city near the Bishop's Residence, because

⁴³ Episkop Nikolaj, *Zemlja nedodjija*, Sabrana dela, V, Linz 2001, 529.

when the Ibar River was high, the water from “Mira’s fountain” was not good for drinking. That’s when I heard Bishop Nikolaj talking against the pact with the Germans, in front of a large number of people. Everyone listened to him...”⁴⁴ On March 27, the people’s gathering turned into a protest in the main square, which brought together Serbian war veterans from past wars, members of the KPJ, citizens and workers, as well as students of the grammar school, led by the principal Mihajlo Knežević, who carried the picture of King Peter I the Liberator.⁴⁵

Serbia, as a “Piedmont” of the Yugoslav state, with its liberating tradition and merits won on the battlefields of previous wars, manifested in the protests of March 27, which were the *casus belli* for the Third Reich, was reduced to the borders narrower than those before of the Balkan wars, oppressed by hostile regimes in the surrounding areas, with imposed military and civilian administration.⁴⁶ In the April War, the State Aircraft Factory in Kraljevo, the military airport and the Military Technical Institute had exceptional strategic importance for both warring parties. The Germans tried to take the factory undamaged, so they spared it from bombing, while the Yugoslav Army tried to maintain production in the factory, so, on April 4, the factory was placed under the administration of the Military Commissariat and had the status of a military unit subordinate to the VTZ commander⁴⁷. The VTZ director, as the commanding officer, was ordered to plant explosives for the demolition of the factory and institute on April 10.⁴⁸ On April 14, the state aircraft factory was disabled for production for the German Air Force due to damage to specialized machines, which was confirmed in the report of the German commission at the end of April 1941.⁴⁹

The defense line in the April War was formed on the banks of the Ibar River, along peripheral streets and on the right bank of the Zapadna

44 From an interview with Tomislav Milakić, born in 1930 in Kraljevo, September 2009.

45 In early 1940, the KPJ organization had only six members, and in early 1941, it grew to 40-45 members. Quoted from: Govedarica, *Železničari Kraljeva*, p. 25.

46 Andrej Mitrović, “Novi poredak i jugoistočna Evropa (Nemačka i Italija prema jugoistoku Evrope početkom Drugog svetskog rata)”, collection of papers *Ustanak u Jugoslaviji 1941. i Evropa*, Beograd 1973, 205.

47 Miroslav Filipović, *Kraljevski avioni, Fabrika aviona u Kraljevu 1927-1942*, Kraljevo 1995, 155-157.

48 Žutić, *n. d.*, 174-176.

49 Filipović, *n. d.*, 159.

Morava River, where trenches were dug. The Kraljevac basin was covered in thick smoke due to the powerful explosions of gasoline tanks near Vitinovac and Bogutovac. Resistance to the reconnaissance detachments of the occupying army was provided on the approaches to the city, towards Kragujevac and Kruševac, as well as by the anti-aircraft artillery battery stationed near the Agricultural School.⁵⁰ In the skirmishes in the city proper, larger military formations were not deployed, but several soldiers of the Sixth Bosnian Infantry Regiment of the Yugoslav Army were killed in the struggle near the post office, including their commander, reserve lieutenant Žarko Tomić.⁵¹ Many officers and soldiers from the Kraljevo area, who opposed the invading occupation units in the April War, were interned in the military camps of the German Reich. After entering the city, on April 14, 1941, the first occupation units, part of the German 60th Motorized Division of the 46th Corps, were stationed in Kraljevo:

“I was in the first grade of primary school when the war started. The school year ended in April, when the teacher Dobrila Krstić handed out our student booklets and sent us home. Our school and all the larger buildings in the city were occupied by German soldiers. We children ran to hear the drummer’s news... That’s how the order to introduce a curfew arrived. This meant that no one was allowed to be in the street or in the yard after 6 p.m.”⁵²

Seeking Refuge: Refugees and Relocates in Kraljevo

*A citizen of the Reich is a member of the state who has Germanic blood...*⁵³

Moved from their homes, rivers of prisoners of war, internees, camp inmates, victims of forced displacement – refugees and relocatees, whose flow was stopped by forced border ramps, and those more severe, made up

50 Govedarica, *Železničari Kraljeva*, 25-27.

51 *Kraljevo i okolina u ustanku i revoluciji – hronologija događaja 1941-1944*, Kraljevo 1981.

52 From an interview with Olga Selakov-Djordjević, born in 1933, daughter of executed railwayman Ljubomir Djordjević. The interview was conducted on October 17, 2008.

53 Quoted from: Reich Citizenship Law, September 15, 1935, *Documents on the Holocaust, Selected Sources on the Destruction of the Jews of Germany and Austria, Poland and the Soviet Union*, Yad Vashem, 1999, 76-77.

of fear, apathy, scarcity, discrimination, flowed through the territories of former Yugoslavia. As a result of these about the German “historical” and “ethnic-cultural” space in the territory of Slovenia, prevailing in the organization of the newly formed NDH (*Independent State of Croatia), the persecution took place of the “undesirable” population from the “desired” territory. Dislocations were not caused by current war operations, during which the civilian population was protected, but by the imperative to physically destroy or Germanize certain ethnic and racial structures.⁵⁴ As the regular Belgrade press was not published at the beginning of the occupation, data on the first refugees, who came to Serbia unorganized due to strong pressure and existential threat, are scarce and incomplete.⁵⁵ The influx of refugees, and it is predicted that 260,000 Slovenians was to move to Serbia in stages from the beginning of May, imposed as an imperative the issue of organizing their accommodation, nutrition, and registration.⁵⁶ The General Committee for the Settlement of Slovenes in Serbia, the organizational predecessor of the Commissariat for Refugees and Immigrants, was the one faced with these challenges by the order of Milan Aćimović issued on May 24 in front of the Council of Commissioners.⁵⁷

For many refugees sent to central Serbia, after temporary stay in Jagodina, Čuprija, Paraćin, Vrnjačka Banja, Arandjelovac, Trstenik, Kragujevac and Kraljevo, Kraljevo was determined as the last stop in the further schedule. The reception of the first refugees in Kraljevo was organized by the *Committee for the Care of Refugees*, formed in June 1941 by the initiative of financially wealthy citizens motivated by humanism, who, through numerous appeals and by personal example, engaged in collecting contributions in money, food, clothing and firewood.⁵⁸ Helping the vulnerable in

54 Andrej Mitrović, *Fašizam i nacizam*, Beograd 2009, 110-132.

55 The Belgrade newspaper *Novo vreme* was first published on May 16, 1941. The first issue of *Obnova* was published only on July 16, 1941.

56 *Novo vreme*, year I, July 5, 1941.

57 *Novo vreme*, year I, October 22, 1941, news from October 20, 1941 about the appointment of Toma Maskimović, the manager of the footwear factory “Bata” for the Extraordinary Commissioner of the Commissariat for Refugees and Internally Relocated Persons.

58 *An appeal for help to refugees*, stamped with the seal of the Committee for the Care of Refugees in Kraljevo, with signatures of members, NMKV, collection of Archives, inventory No. 1096. In the document, the owner of the hotel “Paris” is “kindly asked” for a contribution of 1,000 dinars, which needs to be delivered to the Board through the Red Cross in the “church house”, the yard of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Kraljevo by June 10, 1941.

this way was extremely important, at a time when institutions at the state level had not yet created a single plan for the settlement of the displaced population. The occupation press states that by July 1941, 1,500 refugees had arrived in Kraljevo.⁵⁹ Six months later, the number of exiles rose to 2,230.⁶⁰ The lists of refugees, which were made by the committees (county and district) of the Commissariat according to the territorial layout, reliably and precisely determine the number of refugees, the overview of the places and areas from which they were expelled, as well as those to which they arrived. According to data up to September 9, 1942, there were 2,837 registered deportees, or 993 families, in the territory of Kraljevo and its immediate surroundings (Ribnica, Grdica, Adrani).⁶¹ Living conditions, housing, food, and employment became harder and harder every day of the occupation. As the ring of insurgent forces tightened, resulting in stronger German control over the movement of people, goods and products, the traditional exchange of agricultural and artisan-trade products between the urban, mostly working-class environment and the rural suburbs and villages was hampered. The Aircraft Factory was managed by the Commissariat responsible to the German authorities, which employed about 400 pre-war factory workers and office staff to clear the ruins.

The dramatic October events followed. When in early October 1941 there were combat operations and the siege of Kraljevo, the possibility of workers joining the ranks of the insurgents made it necessary for the employees to come to the factory, at a fraudulent invitation of the factory management, and on the basis of German orders, to collect their wages, which had been withheld since the beginning of the occupation, and almost 850 people responded. Most of the workers were locked in the locomotive hall of the Railway Workshop. Only 135 employees were released, due to their age or necessary expertise, and around 80 were set aside for

59 *Novo vreme*, year I, July 5, 1941.

60 *Novo vreme*, year II, February 12, 1942.

61 *The list of refugees in 1941 of the County Committee of the Commissariat for the Care of Refugees and Internally Relocated Persons* was first concluded on September 9, 1942 (the only date recorded below the 795th household, i.e. the entry of 2,285 persons), but the recording was continued until 993 households, i.e. 2,852 exiles (most of the them were “internally relocated persons” from Kosovo – 272 households, refugees from Macedonia – 227 families, from NDH – 245 households, 46 families of refugees from Sandžak, and 41 households from Slovenia), NMKV, zbirka Arhivalije (*Archival materials), inv.No. 1029.

factory security. The Aircraft Factory ceased its operations on October 11, when its management was moved to Zemun.⁶² The shared life of the people of different national and ideological affiliations faced the challenges of joining the fighting ranks of the insurgents and the growing danger of the retaliatory measures.

Distribution and Composition of German Troops in the Kraljevo Area in 1941

Economically advanced in the period between two world wars, with developed roads for the transport of the army, weapons and ammunition, Kraljevo was important for the German military force as a regional center, where military units were located along with the administratively competent local command. According to the same organizational scheme, in Kraljevo, were stationed as part of the Wehrmacht's 717th Division, the headquarters of the 749th regiment with one battalion, the headquarters and several companies of the 737th infantry regiment, part of the Artillery Division, the aviation-technical headquarters, a branch of the Gestapo, a warehouse of war loot, as well as mobile units.⁶³ The German 717th reserve manned infantry division arrived in Serbia in early May from the area of Bruck an der Leitha, Parndorf in Austria, during the period of arrival of other divisions (704, 714 and 718 on the border area of eastern Bosnia), which replaced forces of the 11th Army Corps.⁶⁴ Filled with middle-aged personnel (born from 1907 to 1913), with a small number of active personnel, the divisions were part of the 65th Higher Command for Special Use, headed by General Bader, from June 1941, part of the 12th Army of the Armed Forces of the Southeast, under the command of Field Marshal Wilhelm List.⁶⁵

62 Filipović, *n. d.*, 176.

63 Like the other divisions of this deployment, the 717th Division consisted of: two regiments (737th and 749th); three battalions in each regiment; three infantry and one machine gun company in the battalion; the signal echelon and the cavalry platoon; each company, 140 to 200 men strong, had three squads, a company group and a chamber. Cited according to: Perica Višnjić, "Nemački okupacioni sistem u Srbiji 1941", *Istorijski glasnik*, No. 3-4, Beograd 1956, 85.

64 The 717th Infantry Division was recruited from the territory of Bruck an der Leitha, Parndorf, Austria, Nebojša Djokić, "Formiranje okupacione uprave u Srbiji i Kraljevu 1941", *Kraljevo oktobra 1941*, zbornik, 52.

65 Višnjić, *n. d.*, 84-92.

The intensification of the uprising in the area of the Zapadna Morava River, especially around the insurgent centers: Užice, Čačak-Gornji Milanovac, Kraljevo-Raška and Kragujevac, and the growth of combat groups into larger armed insurgent formations, which began to deal more and more serious blows to the German armed forces, led to changes in the distribution and concentration of German forces.⁶⁶ The engagement of operational units was increased: the 737th regiment, with the regimental headquarters in Kosovska Mitrovica, commanded by Major Wildermuth, and the 749th regiment, headquartered in Kraljevo and commanded by Major Otto Desch, with the following battalion arrangement: 1st battalion: Kraljevo, with parts in Čačak, and for a time in Užice; 2nd battalion: Kruševac, Trstenik, Stalać-Ćičevac; 3rd battalion: Kragujevac, Gornji Milanovac.⁶⁷ Due to the actions of the insurgents and the danger of the insurgents occupying the cities and expanding the liberated territory, the German command of the Southeast and the 65th Higher Command undertook measures to strengthen the forces in the major cities in Serbia in September 1941, creating from units that belonged to various battalions, regiments, and divisions, crew garrisons, that is, the so-called "cooperative squads". In a wide area of its jurisdiction, the 717th Division was strengthened by the creation of artillery divisions, detachments of armored vehicles and tanks, and armored trains.⁶⁸

In the order of Field Marshal List of September 5, 1941, instructions were given on the concentration of the German armed forces into stronger crews, with the focus of concentration in three main areas:⁶⁹

66 Various security services (Field Commands in Pančevo, Niš; Regional Commands in Šabac, Zaječar, Mitrovica; Wehrmacht Communications Center in Belgrade; Wehrmacht Transport Administration Branches in Belgrade...) report on numerous acts of sabotage on telegraph poles, burning of municipal archives, attacks on gendarmerie stations, railroads, telephone poles. NMKV, Telegrams on the acts of sabotage, July-August 1941, zbirka Arhivalije (*Archival materials), inv. No. 1036.

67 Koča Jončić, "Uloga 717. nemačke divizije u borbama 1941. u zapadnoj i centralnoj Srbiji i u masovnom streljanju građana u Kraljevu i Kragujevcu", presentation from the scientific conference *NOR i revolucija u Srbiji 1941-1945*, Beograd 1971 (see more: Jončić, "Uloga 717. nemačke divizije").

68 The "joint detachment of Major Desch and Major Wildermuth" was stationed in Kraljevo, which consisted of parts of two regiments (737th and 749th) of the same 717th Division, along with some units outside the composition of these regiments (592nd battalion and others); in Kragujevac there was a garrison of two battalions from two different regiments of two different divisions: the 1st Battalion of the 724th Regiment of the 704th Division and the 3rd Battalion of the 749th Regiment of the 717th Division, along with other units. Armored trains are listed as special combat units: No. 220 in Kraljevo and No. 24. in Kruševac. Source: the *Military Log of the 717th Division* in German, Material of the State Commission for the Investigation of the Crimes of the Occupiers, Archive VII (8/1, k 41 b), NMKV, documentation, transcripts of translations, pages 22-24.

69 *Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o Narodno-oslobodilačkom ratu naroda i narodnosti Jugoslavije* (hereinafter: *NOR Collection*); tom I, knj. 1, dok. br. 145, Beograd 1949, 390-392.

1. Šabac–Valjevo–Krupanj–Loznica, i.e., northern Serbia;
2. Topola–Kragujevac–Kraljevo–Užice–Lazarevac;
3. Bor–Zaječar–Niš–Kruševac
(eastern and southern Serbia under the German occupation administration).

Due to unforeseen developments and insurgent attacks, almost the entire 737th Regiment was transferred to the area of Kraljevo, led by the commander and regimental headquarters, along with accompanying units and all three battalions of the 749th Regiment, which had been deployed earlier. By the first half of October, almost the entire 717th Division was concentrated in the Kraljevo-Kruševac and Gornji Milanovac-Kragujevac regions. The task of the strong German forces in Kraljevo was imperative in the defense of Kraljevo as a vital transport-strategic place: “In October, 4-5 infantry battalions were concentrated in Kraljevo, with two batteries or an entire artillery division, a detachment of armored vehicles and tanks, and light combat aircraft. These forces were commanded by two regimental commanders. As the strength of the German garrison was almost 3,000 men, the conclusion is that the German garrison in Kraljevo in October 1941 was one of the strongest and most resolutely defended in Serbia and that the German commanders paid it particular attention.”⁷⁰

1941 Uprising: Kraljevo under the Partisan-Chetnik Siege⁷¹

As the April War had the character of an *unfinished war* in the libertarian consciousness of the Serbian people, the formation of a resistance movement against the German occupation followed. The uprising and the creation of a free territory were the result of the joint action of the formed partisan and JVUO detachments. In a telegram to the high command, Wilhelm List, the military commander of the Southeast, announced on September

⁷⁰ Jončić, “Uloga 717. Nemačke divizije”.

⁷¹ Term “Partisan”, used in this publication, refers to members of the People’s Liberational Army of Yugoslavia under the Supreme Command with Josip Broz Tito as its head. Also, term “Chetniks” refers to members of the Yugoslav Army in the Homeland under the command of General Dragoljub Mihailović.

13, 1941: “A connection has been established between the insurgents, whom the commander of Serbia calls Communists and Chetniks.”⁷² The dimensions that the uprising in Serbia took on, with the unification of Partisans and Chetniks, were recorded in German military reports through the number of dead and wounded soldiers and summary reviews of the attacks carried out on railway communications, gendarmerie stations, municipal archives and facilities.⁷³ In the wider area of Kraljevo, combat groups united in Partisan detachments, among which the Kraljevo detachment “Jovo Kursula”, formed on Goč on August 27, 1941, carried out diversions and sabotage actions against facilities and communications crucial for the supply, transport and connection of the occupying army and the civil administration.⁷⁴

The German command responded to the actions of the insurgents with repressive measures: arresting and hanging activists and relatives of the insurgents, requisitioning the property of rich householders, deportations to camps, killings on doorsteps, in the streets...⁷⁵ As of August 16, 1941, the curfew in Kraljevo was extended until 9 o’clock in the evening: “The drummer drummed more and more often, and we, barefoot children, ran to hear the new notices, although we understood little. The adults did understand – they spoke of the posters being pasted all over the city with the notice that all men, I think, over the age of 18 are to report to the places where they were employed, and the owners of private businesses to come to the City Hall. Whoever fails to comply with the order, it was said, would be shot – this

⁷² *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, knj. 1, 472-473.

⁷³ *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, knj. 1, The report of the command headquarters of the Commander of Serbia on August 31, 1941 states: from August 1 to 21 – 22 dead German soldiers, 24 wounded and two missing. In the same period, in Serbia, 22 attacks were carried out on railways, ten attacks on gendarmerie stations, 43 on municipality buildings, where municipal archives were set on fire in some places, and five on factories and mines. By the end of August, new losses were inflicted on the German army in the territory of Serbia – 21 German soldiers were killed, 34 were wounded; 39 new attacks on railways, three on bridges, 14 on gendarmerie stations, 53 on public institutions.

⁷⁴ Telegrams about acts of sabotage, July/September 1941 (on August 21/22, hay was set on fire at the old airport, and on the same night telegraph poles between Mataruška Banja and Bogutovac were cut and part of the Kraljevo-Čačak railway was destroyed, causing a locomotive to be derailed. On the night between August 23 and August 24, part of the detachment with commander Pavle Jakšić attacked the road and railway bridge near Kamidžor, on the Kraljevo-Kragujevac route, during which one German soldier was killed and the gendarmes were disarmed. Another part of the detachment carried out an attack on the railway bridge over the Ibar River, on the Kraljevo–Kruševac route), NMKV, collection of Archives, inventory No. 1036.

⁷⁵ Dragomir Vilotijević, a KPJ activist, was caught in the village of Vrdila and executed by a firing squad, and his corpse was hanged in the city square as a warning on August 28, 1941. The house where Dragomir was hiding was burned, and the family of the host, Radomir Lekić, was arrested.

is one of the recorded wartime memories of the children of that time.”⁷⁶

The order by Wilhelm List, the military commander of the Southeast, from September 5, 1941, for the first time included an elaborate plan of solutions that were to accompany actions, such as more intensive propaganda and the implementation of “merciless and urgent measures against the insurgents and their helpers: taking hostages, deporting relatives to the concentration camps, etc.”⁷⁷ From the end of September 1941, repressive measures turned into retaliation against the entire population – war crimes by units of the regular army of the German Wehrmacht: of the 342nd Division in mass deportation and execution of the citizens of Šabac and Mačva during the offensive in western Serbia; of the 717th Division in the two greatest mass executions of hostages in Šumadija in October 1941, with the mass execution of the population in Gornji Milanovac and a series of smaller execution sites in the area of Kraljevo, Kragujevac and Gornji Milanovac.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel passed on the leader’s order to apply the harshest measures: “in order to quash the insurrection in the shortest possible time... At the same time, keep in mind that one human life in the countries in question is often worth nothing and that a terrifying effect can only be achieved with unusual cruelty.”⁷⁸ The concretization of the decisions of the top German command, including the orders of Franz Böhme, the authorized general in command in Serbia, made in the midst of the German offensive against the uprising in Serbia in the area of the Sava River near Šabac on September 25, 1941, was carried out through “terrifying examples” in the vicinity of Šabac, in Kraljevo and Kragujevac: “Your task is to cruise through the land where in 1914 German blood was pouring in streams due to the treachery of Serbs, men and women. You are the avengers of those dead. Create a terrifying example for all of Serbia that must affect the entire population.”⁷⁹

76 From an interview with Olga Selakov-Djordjević, Kraljevo 2009.

77 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom. I, knj. 1, dok br. 145, 390-392.

78 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, knj. 1, 431/432.

79 On September 20, 1941, Franz Böhme, at the suggestion of Field Marshal Liszt, received the post of Plenipotentiary Commander-in-Chief in Serbia, and thus the entire military and executive power. The German offensive against the uprising in Serbia began on September 22 with the attack of the 342nd Infantry Division of the Wehrmacht (along with the 704th, 714th and 717th in the territory of Serbia). *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, knj. 1, 459/460.

From October 4, when the workers of the Aircraft Factory were imprisoned, the locomotive hall on the grounds of the Railway Workshop became a “concentration camp” for hostages taken in the raid.⁸⁰ The witnesses heard before the county commission of the *State Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators*, among those responsible for the arrests, mention the Serbian gendarmerie, “led by Captain Rajko Terzić, who, in his desire to do as much harm as possible to Kraljevo, did not spare even the gendarmes themselves, but handed over to the Germans 32 gendarmes whom he suspected of being untrustworthy, and the Germans shot them.”⁸¹

By expanding the liberated territory in the area of western Serbia and occupying Čačak on October 1, 1941, the insurgents directed their actions towards Kraljevo. The Partisan-Chetnik blockade, in which the insurgents had taken stronghold at all roads leading into the city by October 4, was coordinated from the joint headquarters, which was located in the village of Drakčići. The following insurgent units were active during the siege of Kraljevo: Partisan – the entire Kraljevo detachment, except for the 4th Dragosinja company, which closed the way in from the direction of Trstenik and Kruševac with the Vrnjač detachment on Popina; three battalions (of Ljubići, Trnava and Dragačevo) of the Čačak detachment and several companies of the Kopaonik detachment, with the assistance of the Kragujevac, Šumadija and Vrnjačka Banja-Trstenica detachments; Chetnik detachments – of Čačak, Jelica, Ljubić, Konarevo, Žiča, Bukovica, Kotlenik, Vitanovac, Gledić, Ibar, Sirča, Dušan Djorović, Trstenik and Rasina, along with the so-called Death Squad.⁸²

“October 5, 1941: The Čibukovac company of the Kraljevo NOP (*People’s Liberation Movement) detachment ‘Jovan Kursula’ took up positions

80 Telegrams about acts of sabotage, July-September 1941 (on August 21/22 telegraph poles between Mataruška Banja and Bogutovac were cut, hay was set on fire at the old airfield and 36 meters of the Kraljevo-Čačak railway line was destroyed, causing the locomotive to be derailed), NMKV, zbirka Arhivalije (*Archival materials), inv. br. 1036.

81 *Zapisnik o ispitu svedoka Ferida Azabagića* before the County Committee of the State Commission for the Investigation of the Crimes of the Occupiers and their Collaborators on March 16, 1945. The witness interrogation was attended by the members of the commission of the County Committee and the representative of OZNA (*Department for People’s Protection), Archive of Yugoslavia (see more: AJ), fund No. 110, f 333/28-29. NMKV, copies of documents.

82 Jončić, “Uloga 717. nemačke divizije”.

in the area of the 'Lakat' tunnel – the village of Progorelica, and during the day managed to seize a locomotive with 4 railcars. On the same day, the company demolished all the station installations of the Mataruška Banja railway station, and, facing the stronger German forces, retreated to the area of the village of Progorelica. In the early evening, a German armored train came from the direction of Kraljevo, the railcars of which the company destroyed, while they seized the locomotive. During this fight, one German was killed and one captured, and the company had no losses."⁸³

During the siege of Kraljevo, after September 20 and the split with Kosta Pećanac, a group of insurgents led by General Ljubo Novaković was active.⁸⁴ In an attempt to liberate the city, from October 7, the insurgent detachments carried out a series of small and three large attacks on the stationed units of the 717th Infantry Division. The reports of insurgents from Partisan and JVuO units at the siege of Kraljevo record the following:

"The battles for Kraljevo are intensifying day by day. From morning to night, machine guns and cannons roar from both sides. The besieging forces are inexorably approaching the first enemy lines. A detachment of bombers and rifle-machine gunners of the first company of the Partisans of the Trnava detachment, swimming across the Morava River under the Germans' very noses, in places came as close as 30-80 meters in front of the machine-gun nests, continuously attacking with bombs... In the last attempt to break through, they were greeted by an overwhelming fire everywhere from an ambush, so that one German fell into the water on the Kamidžora bridge, and several dead and wounded were dragged overnight by railcarto Kraljevo. The artillery of the besieging army is increasingly pounding the enemy airfield. A Chetnik, Second Lieutenant Desimir Tomašević, who, acting from the village of Sirče, among other things, destroyed one German car and completely damaged another, stood out in particular with his preparedness, sacrifice and courage. Severely wounded in the battle, this brave fighter was immediately operated on and his life is out of danger. The condition of the siege troops: they are in the best order. The number

⁸³ IAK, Istorijat Čubukovačke čete, f III/110.

⁸⁴ Bojan V. Dimitrijević, "Nastanak nacionalnih pokreta otpora u Srbiji 1941", *Istorija 20. veka*, No. 1, Beograd 2011, 101.

of fighters, rifles, machine guns and cannons is constantly increasing. The selflessness of the rural population in supplying the fighters with food is immeasurable. Our village too offers the last bites to its fighters. That is the best answer of a Serbian peasant to the traitor and gendarme Nedić. So that the Germans see for themselves how untenable their position in Kraljevo is, can be observed from the fact that the fascists are blowing up ammunition themselves, which they need so much, destroying hangars and warehouses and burning gasoline tanks, whom Hitler values more than the blood of his own people. KRALJEVO WILL BE THE GRAVE OF HITLER'S BANDITS AND TRAITORS OF THE SERBIAN PEOPLE! KRALJEVO MUST BE LIBERATED!"⁸⁵

The life of civilians became more and more difficult as the fighting in the immediate surroundings became more frequent. Factories, shops and the city market were closed as of October 3, and the freedom of movement was allowed only with special announcements. Hence, it is not surprising that factory workers and office staff responded (according to the German cunningly devised plan to collect as many hostages as possible) to the summons for the certification of documents and salaries, which had been withheld since June:

"At the beginning of the occupation, my dad, Ljubomir, a train driver, went to work regularly. I don't remember when he stopped going to work, but he was always worried at home. We also celebrated our Family Saint Patron Day of St. Simeon Stolpnik on September 14, modestly, in the circle of his closest relatives and neighbors. When the shooting started, we first took shelter in the basement, but at night we would sleep in the house. When a stray bullet went through the window and hit the wall above my one-and-a-half-year-old little brother's bed, dad put benches and boards all over the basement, we moved the bedclothes and slept there. The gunfire was getting closer... I don't remember saying goodbye to my dad. Probably dad had no idea what fate awaited him. For the next two or three days, my stepmother (my mother died young) and other neighbors carried baskets of food to the warehouse. After a few times, they didn't allow food to be brought in..."⁸⁶

⁸⁵ *Novosti* – the organ of the Headquarters of the NOP detachment Dr Dragiša Mišović, No. 2, October 16, 1941, Čačak, article "Srpski front", 3.

⁸⁶ From the interview with Olga Selakov-Djordjević, Kraljevo, 2009.

D
Durchlasschein JU Nr. 501/4121
Gültig für: Serbien

Peter Franko, Werkmeister
(Vorname, Familienname, Beruf)

aus Pobersek,
(Mündiger Bewohner, Straße, Hausnummer)

ist berechtigt, unter Vorlage des ~~Passes - Pobersek - amtlichen~~
Eichbildausweises - ~~der Heimkarte~~ -
Nr. 1080
ausgestellt von R A W Marburg in der Zeit
vom 14. 7. 1941 bis zum 25. 7. 1941
einmal!) und ~~wiederholt~~ -
über die amtlich zugelassenen Übergangsstellen
von Marburg
nach Belgrad, Kraljevo
zu reisen. Wien, den 12. 7. 1941

Der Generalquartiermeister
J. A.
Oberhauptmann 14172 40 30

(Vertical text on the left side of the document: "Dieser Schein ist nur gültig in Verbindung mit dem amtlichen Eichbildausweis...")



NMKV, photo: The first war crimes of the Wehrmacht units in Kraljevo: Victims on the gallows in the main square on August 28, 1941.

NMKV, Documents of Maria and Peter Frank, refugees from Slovenia in Kraljevo: Train ticket for refugee transport on the route Marburg (Maribor) – Belgrade – Kraljevo from 12.7.1941; Refugee identification card



NMKV, Photo. Headquarters of the Wehrmacht Units in Kraljevo, 1941.



NMKV, photo: Acts of sabotage and diversions by insurgents against the occupation – during August and September 1941.

Mass retaliation
in the warehouse
in October 1941



NMKV, Photo. Žiča Monastery, endowment of the 13th century Serbian Nemanjić's dynasty, devastated in the bombing of German aviation on October 10, 1941

Raid on Kraljevo's Civilian Population

The countermeasure of the Wehrmacht's 717th Division was to continue imprisoning civilians – hostages for the losses suffered in the Partisan-Chetnik who attacks, in the "concentration camp" – the locomotive hall on the Railway Workshop grounds, a place that contemporaries called a warehouse because it used to store military materials of the Yugoslav Army. The recorded accounts of the gathering of hostages, including their fathers, of a traumatic childhood without loved ones, symbolize hundreds of similar fates of war orphans: "There was a blockade and we couldn't leave the house to go anywhere. Gunshots could be heard from afar. My father got ready for work after a long time, because the factories were closed due to the siege. We were all awake. My father was sitting with my mother by the stove and they were whispering so that we couldn't hear, so that we wouldn't get scared. He held my youngest sister on his lap. The Germans knocked on the door, my father opened it... They pushed him roughly out into the street, where the neighbors had lined up with their hands above their heads. Germans wore metal plates around their necks – when I saw them later, I ran away as far as I could."⁸⁷

During the raid, the employees of the railway node (Railway Repair Workshop, station and railway maintenance sections), office staff and workers of the Railway Workshop, civilian population of different ages, occupations and origins were also imprisoned: "The drummer read out the order of the German Command that if anyone had a radio and failed to hand it over, his whole family would suffer. They ransacked the houses... Soon, the warehouse raid began, and people thought they were being taken to get new documents. A German truck went along Karadjordjeva Street and 5-6 German soldiers forced the men out of the houses. Many well-known citizens were taken from the County Court to 'Geneva': Milan Dir, the Airport commander, a Croat who was married to a Kraljevo woman and refused to join the "Ustashi"; Dragi Stefanović; lawyer Raščanin;

⁸⁷ From an interview with Bisenija Grbić-Perutkić, born in 1932, one of the five children of Petar Perutkić, a worker executed at the Aircraft Factory, Kraljevo, October 17, 2011.

brothers Tomić; the sons of old Mika Radomirović, a barkeeper, who remained alive; engineer Purić; pharmacist Miodrag Marković with his sons; the Perić brothers; Jaroslav Macan, a teacher; Nikola Pajović; Bora Radovanović; Nikola Pedović, a shoemaker; Naum Naumović; Uroš Stanimirović, a blacksmith; Toma Ivanović, a lawyer and many others... I saw the Germans taking people from the direction of the Court towards 'Geneva'; from Petar Božić' house I saw them taking his son. Petar asked to be taken instead of his son, but the soldiers hit him so hard that his teeth fell out, they forced him and his son into the truck..."⁸⁸

The Locomotive Hall in the Warehouse – Hostages under Fire from Both Sides

The announced repressive measures – the execution of one hundred Serb hostages for one killed German soldier and fifty for a wounded one – were prepared by the Germans by arresting hostages before the start of each insurgent attack on Kraljevo: from the hill Ružića brdo on October 7, and later, before the attacks on the nights between October 10 and 11, and October 14 and 15: "The latest news, October 15: At 3 o'clock this morning, the Partisan and Chetnik forces besieging Kraljevo attacked the city. Our fighters penetrated with superhuman efforts through the fiery enemy lines to the markets and the railway station. There was a fight in the center of the city. A 15-man Partisan squad made a break through to the courthouse. They rushed into the premises like lions. Facing the Serbian weapons, the desperate field commander in Kraljevo and an officer raised their hands. Our men took them with them. German soldiers tried to prevent it. They opened fire. A salvo of fire was heard from our weapons, the prisoners fell. Chetniks and Partisans counted over 30 fascist villains killed in the streets of Kraljevo. Firm, firmer than ever, the brave Partisans and Chetniks are still holding the city under siege, keeping the Germans in a mousetrap. There were also casualties on our side: 3-4 dead, up to 12 wounded. Lives of all the wounded are out of danger."⁸⁹

⁸⁸ From an interview with Tomislav Milakić, born in 1930, Kraljevo, 2009.

⁸⁹ *Novosti*, No. 2, Čačak, October 16, 1.

That the insurgents were aware of the raid in the city is confirmed by the aforementioned newsletter of the NOP detachment "Dr. Dragiša Mišović" on October 16, the day of the greatest retaliation: "In the city itself, the situation for the population is becoming increasingly difficult. In their immense fear of the people, the Germans terrorize them more and more. Most men are locked up. Hitler's fear of the workers is immeasurable. About 1,400-1,500 workers from Kraljevo have been locked up in one factory for some time now."⁹⁰

The insurgent forces of Partisans and Chetniks showed their determination and belief that Kraljevo could be liberated in the meeting with the various delegations sent from the city to their positions. At the proposal of the citizens and the municipal administration, the German commander of the city agreed to send Radoslav Vesnić, a professor, and Mile Radovanović, a serf, as distinguished citizens, together with another worker and an office clerk to the joint Partisan-Chetnik headquarters for negotiations with the insurgents on stopping the attacks. Radoslav Vesnić left a valuable memoir record as a member of the delegation: "...with the task of getting in touch with the fighters, who are surrounding Kraljevo and to inform them that the Germans will shoot one hundred of our citizens for every killed German until the blockade is lifted. They told me that by that moment 1,500 citizens and workers had been shot, and that many more had been imprisoned and that the raid was continuing. That announcement defeated and shook me... The municipal officials gave us a white flag... at the top of the Farmer's School property, we already heard 'stop', cocking of guns and the call to come in the direction of Jarčujak with hands above our heads... They were all astonished and outraged at the news of the executions and the threat of the extermination of the people of Kraljevo and the burning of Kraljevo... In Drakčići, we were received by the commissar, the national hero Mitrović [Ratko Mitrović, political commissar of the Čačak NOP detachment] and the artillery major Djurić [Radoslav Djurić, a JVuO major], who knew of me by reputation. After we explained why we had come, they informed the Supreme Headquarters and Draža's Headquarters in Ravna Gora. Everyone was outraged by the actions of the fascists, but it was clear from everything that no one

⁹⁰ *Novosti*, No. 2, Čačak, October 16, 3.

even thought of lifting the blockade, because everyone wanted and expected the liberation of Kraljevo... Radovanović and I left for Ravna Gora in the morning for briefing, and our two companions stayed in Drakčići until they left for the Kraljevo battalion... We were met at Ravna Gora by Draža and his staff officers. They listened to us, got excited, threatened, so Draža then ordered that the captured Germans be shot in retaliation. They divided into two groups, one was for, the other against the execution, because they believed that it would irritate the Germans and lead to a mass execution of the civilians. The opinion of the second group won. We were not told anything about the decisions of the Supreme Staff and Draža, but the blockade and attacks continued..."⁹¹

The Orders Directing the Barrels of the Wehrmacht Units' Guns at Civilians

Based on the high command order (registered under Ref. No. 2848/41 in the Headquarters of the Plenipotentiary Commanding General in Serbia), General Franz Böhme was explicit in his order dated October 10, 1941 regarding the implementation of mass reprisals:

"Should there be losses among German soldiers or Volksdeutsche, territorially competent commanders up to and including regimental commanders will immediately order the shooting of the enemy according to the following rates:

- a. In the garrisons, place commanders shall be responsible for the arrests.⁹²
- b. For every German soldier or Volksdeutsche/r killed, 100 prisoners or hostages
- c. For every wounded man, 50 prisoners.

The shooting shall be carried out by the troops."⁹³

91 IAC, A Letter from Radoslav Vesnić sent to the Historical Archive in Čačak, December 12, 1967, NMKV, transcript.

92 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, knj. 1, 501.

93 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, knj. 1., 502-503.

The next day, the Division issued a confidential order: "Arrest communists, nationalists, democrats and Jews as hostages, if their guarding is possible."⁹⁴ In the chain of military responsibility of the regular army of Germany – the Wehrmacht, after receiving General Franz Böhme's order from October 10, 1941, the headquarters of the 717th Division (subordinated to the 65th Corps) forwarded it to regimental commanders, who were in charge of the implementation of mass reprisals in accordance with the order.⁹⁵ The commander of the 749th Regiment, Major Otto Desch, issued an order to carry out the execution of the hostages in Kraljevo based on the Division's order of October 14 that the retaliatory measures should be carried out only on regimental orders.⁹⁶ The authorizations were clear, and their execution was specified in terms of one hundred hostages for one dead, and fifty for a wounded German soldier. The operational commander for the entire combat area in the Kraljevo-Gornji Milanovac-Kragujevac region, the person who issued the order for mass reprisals - Otto Desch, the commander of the 749th Regiment headquartered in Kraljevo, stood behind the immediate executioners – Major König, the commander of the Kragujevac garrison, and the commander of the city of Kraljevo - Alphons Maciovič.⁹⁷ Daily German reports followed:

"October 16, 1941, the 717th Infantry Division: Attacks on Kraljevo repulsed. 1 battalion of the 737th Infantry Regiment in Kraljevo. Losses at Kraljevo: our own: 14 killed (two officers), 10 wounded; enemy's: 80 dead."⁹⁸

94 On July 18, 1947, the *State Commission for the Investigation of the Crimes of the Occupier* submitted for a trial before the International Military Court in Nuremberg material related to the accusation, among which is the Military Log of the 717th Infantry Division in the German language. Transcripts of several excerpts preserved in the Archive of the Military Historical Institute (8/1, box 41 b), in NMKV, documentation, transcripts, page 23.

95 Transcript of an extract from the log of the 717th Infantry Division (AVII, 8/1, box 41 b.), NMKV, documentation. On January 16, 1946, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany submitted to the International Military Court in Nuremberg the report of the State Commission for the Investigation of the Crimes of the Occupiers and their Collaborators. The report recorded "the processed decisions for the persons responsible for the mass slaughter of the civilian population in Serbia" in the Wehrmacht's 717th Division, formed from May 1 to 14, 1941 (transported to Serbia from May 15 to June 11), under command of the 65th Superior Command for Special Use (*Hohereskommandezurbesonderen Verwendung*).

96 AVII, 8/1, box 41, excerpt from the Log of the 717th Infantry Division, NMKV, translation copy.

97 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, knj.1,548-553.

98 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, knj. 1, 540.

The armed attacks of Partisan-Chetnik units against the 717th Division of the Wehrmacht, in which, according to the aforementioned report, fourteen German soldiers were killed and ten wounded, were used as an immediate cause to literally implement the orders by draconian punishment of the population of Kraljevo. A state of emergency with the court martial was introduced in Kraljevo on October 15. The first group of 300 hostages, taken out of the locomotive hall, was shot on the same day.⁹⁹ In front of the machine guns of soldiers of the 749th Infantry Regiment's 717th Infantry Division, the hostages were forced to dig trenches, not knowing that they would to be their own graves.

Crime against Humanity – the Surviving Hostages' Trauma

The messages sent to the families, as well as the accounts of the massacre survivors, including Marko Slomović, are poignant testimonies about the last days of the lives of those who were shot: "The door of the hall was closed and we remained outside. There were about 100 of us. They showed us a bunch of tools and ordered everyone to take an ax, a pick or a shovel. Then they lined us up in threes and led us under guard along the railway towards the Railway Repair Workshop. They haulted us on a large clearing, overgrown with bushes, on the Railway Workshop grounds... The Germans told us not to dig trenches in the centre, but only around, so that what we were digging was a large square, in the middle of which we threw excavated earth. I noticed several machine gun nests in front of us... All hopes of survival suddenly fell through... Some jumped out of our ranks and started explaining in German that they had small children... some calmly waited for the machine gun bullets to cut their lives short. Others started scolding the Germans, swearing at them, cursing them. The machine gun fire put a stop at all that..."¹⁰⁰

The retaliation continued on October 16, with the execution of the workers from the railway node and factories: "Fathers with three, two or

99 Leaflet: State of emergency with court martial, Kraljevo, October 15, 1941, NMKV, zbirka Plakati i leci (1941-1944), inv. br. 86.

100 *Kraljevo oktobra 1941 – kazivanja preživelih*, 25.

only sons were taken out of their houses and taken to the Railcar Factory camp, where 1,600 workers of the Aircraft and Railcar Factory had already been imprisoned since the occupation of Čačak. On that day (October 16) at noon, the Germans shot 1,000 workers and 700 citizens, including women and children. Today, Kraljevo looks like a dead city. As of the 16th of this month, citizens have been locked down in their houses. Movement in the yards is prohibited. If a three-year-old child were to appear in the yard at the gate, the feral Huns shoot innocent children with machine guns."¹⁰¹

Since the Fire Department, with its music band, left the besieged city on September 27, 1941, tricking the German guards to let them out, and joined the Partisan detachment on Goč, their fellow firefighters who remained in the city, with limited movement and under the suspicion of the German authorities, according to the order of the Commander of the city, were tasked with burying the victims after the shooting on October 17: "We were wearing bands *Feuerwehr* (fire brigade) on our arms. A drunken officer called some soldiers who ordered us to dig a hole one hundred meters long, two meters deep and about six meters wide... The Germans were shouting. There were 29 of us firefighters, there were about 30 civilians and maybe about a hundred people from the Aircraft Factory. There were machine guns around us. The Germans were lying next to them and waiting for the command to liquidate us once we have finished digging... Friday, October 17. On the ground: a corpse next to a corpse. The Germans divided us into two groups. Half was in the pit, half was up on the ground. I was up there and we were carrying the corpses. The Germans kept rushing us... I recognized a man called Kikiriki (Peanut). His basket was empty... Beside him, an official from the Municipality was lying in a leather coat. An engineer from the Aircraft Factory was lying right next to him... When we were carrying the corpses, we felt terrible because some of them still showed signs of life, they were torn by machine gun bullets... By the way, all the Germans were drunk..." – said Radomir Luković, who was a fireman at the time.¹⁰²

In addition to 29 firefighters, about a hundred the Aircraft Factory workers, who were imprisoned in the factory basement, buried their former

101 *Слобода или смрт*, No. 3, October 25, 1941, 2.

102 *Kraljevo oktobra 1941 – kazivanja preživelih*, the account of Radomir Luković, 115-118.

co-workers. After they had buried the dead, most of the workers were shot, which the firefighters' accounts confirm.¹⁰³ In order for the quota of 1,900 to be fulfilled with another 145 hostages for the losses of October 15 and an additional 250 for the losses suffered on October 16, new arrests of citizens followed until October 20, including even mobile patients of the Kraljevo hospital.¹⁰⁴ The last hostages from the hall were shot on October 20. After the executions, the German officers used single shots for the victims who showed any signs of life.¹⁰⁵

Savko Nikolić, one of the surviving workers, cherished for his entire life the last words and hours of his shot Slovenian co-worker: "From October 16, we worked all day long burying 2-3 groups a day, a hundred shot per group. We could see corpses and blood all around us, and our clothes and bodies were stained with blood. That's how we worked, slept and got up. For us, everything, even time, had stopped. It was as if we went to sleep on the day we were locked up and were dreaming a terrible dream in all the following days... Perhaps it was more difficult than death to take a dead or seriously wounded person by the hand, and drag a friend or an acquaintance into the pit. It was particularly hard when the corpse speaks up, like a friend from the factory, a Slovenian: take the watch for my family – something to remember me by... if you don't find them."¹⁰⁶

From the site of the greatest tragedy in the history of the Kraljevo area, several hostages survived, who managed to get out of the grave pit and escape. Their testimonies were recorded as valuable memoir material.¹⁰⁷ Thanks to the weaknesses of the bureaucratic system of the German Local Command, some of the citizens, mostly wealthier ones, were saved from the raid.¹⁰⁸ After the fighting on the night between October 14 and

15, there were no major insurgent actions until October 31, the last insurgent attack on the city with tanks, which ruled out the possibility of significant German losses and continued retaliation.



NMKV Object belonging to the executed - family gifts to the museum's heritage: The watch of an executed co-worker from the Aircraft Factory, kept by Savko Nikolić until his death.

103 *Idem*, the account of Branislav Micić, 118-120.

104 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, knj. 1, dok. br. 293, 667; Protocols of Banovinska Hospital in Kraljevo 1941-1944, Municipality of Kraljevo, Registry Office, NMKV, zbirka Arhivalije (*Archival materials), copy of list

105 NMKV, zbirka Fotografije 1941-1945.

106 Petković Stanko, *Savko*, Kruševac 2005, pp. 54-55. Savko never managed to overcome the trauma, nor to hand over the watch to the wife and child of the shot fellow worker. In 2010, according to his wish, the family donated this, not so much a material but a memorial treasure, to the National Museum in Kraljevo.

107 *Kraljevo oktobra 1941 – kazivanja preživelih*, 9-123.

108 *Zapisnik o ispitu svedoka*, March 16, 1945, AJ (*Archives of Yugoslavia), fund No. 110, f 333/28-29, NMKV, copies of documents.

Consequences of the October Massacre

In October, after fighting with united Chetnik and Partisan units, the Germans executed almost two thousand civilians. In retaliation, as a result of a simple calculation: one hundred of your people for one of our dead, fifty for one wounded... The firing squad did its duty, and those executed never finished their work: they never sent out all the correspondence cards, in the end the sacks swelled and rotted in the basement of the post office... they never fixed the gates, the door couldn't close properly, the hinges creaked... they never finished their lessons on units of measurement, how much of something is contained in something else... they never picked their crops, the branches, heavy with fruit, broke... they never used the dough that had risen, it spilled over the edges of the bowls, and then became moldy... they never preserved the forests, saplings were cut by whoever wanted... they never picked up the dried laundry, tablecloths, pillowcases and sheets... they never finished the sentences of dozens of appeals... and most of all - the executed left the survivors with no possibility to ever sing at their full voices again.

Goran Petrović¹⁰⁹

After the mass crime, the entire area of the warehouse was covered with whitewash. Many families lost several members in the October execution (railway worker Živan Blažić with three sons, the Dimitrijević family, the Radomirović family, Miodrag Marković with two sons, three sons of priest Sava Petrović, Ljubica and Milica Ristić, Ružica and Jovanka Jončić, Vasilije Obradović with two sons...). The memory of the victims of the warehouse execution remained in the minds of generations, families, fellow citizens, engraved deeply, as an indelible mark: "Edo Gniušek leaned on the window glass with the fingers of both hands and I heard him say:

¹⁰⁹ Goran Petrović, *Ispod tavanice koja se ljuspa* (passage translated for the purposes of this publication). , Beograd 2010, 143-144.

'My son!' I stood in the corridor and waited. And I heard it as I had heard it so many times a day. I heard the thundering of machine gun fire and then single shots. Then I thought my heart would burst. It would have been much easier, much easier for me, if those bullets had gone through my body. For days, months, years and years I couldn't get rid of that image," Rudi Štejnbiher, a former refugee from Slovenia, wrote in his memoirs.¹¹⁰

The scale of the crime against humanity can indirectly be seen in the number of families left without breadwinners, the number of war orphans, the destroyed economy, because there were at least 1,910 hostages in their prime, between 18 and 55 years of age, most of them workers and employees of the Aircraft and Railcar Factories, railroad workers, employees in institutions and schools... Thanks to the preserved primary sources and testimonies of contemporaries, long research studies revealed the names of 2,258 civilians who died in October 1941, among whom there were also children, women and old men. The warehouse has been definitively identified as the execution site for 2,194 victims, while for the remaining 61 persons, who died during the October raid, it is impossible to reliably determine the execution site. The existing data show that at least 106 people under the age of 18, who were yet to become fathers and mothers, were shot in the camp. This is confirmed by the words of the witness Ferid Azabagić, a clerk, the courier between the Municipality and the Local German Command: "I know for sure that, in addition to workers and other male citizens, they shot women and children, who were employed as apprentices in factories in learning the trade, who were 14, 15 and 16 years old."¹¹¹

After the massive reprisal against the civilian population, in which almost 2,200 people lost their lives by the 717th Division of the Wehrmacht, Kraljevo became a city of women clad in widow's weeds and war orphans: "When the shooting calmed down a bit, people started talking. We heard that our neighbors Drago and Nega Bukara, a baker from Karadjordjeva Street and many others were killed. People still couldn't believe that so

¹¹⁰ Rudi Steinbücher, *Oj, zdaj gremo. Slovenski izgnanci v Kraljevu*. Ljubljana 1988, 88.

¹¹¹ *Zapisnik o ispitu svedoka Ferida Azabagića*, before the County Committee of the State Commission for the Investigation of the Crimes of the Occupiers, March 16, 1945, AJ, fund No. 110, f 333/28-29, NMKV, copies of documents.

many people were killed, so it was thought that they were taken to work camps in Germany. When we were allowed to move around the city, my grandmother went to visit her daughter and son-in-law – my aunt Nada and uncle Janko Nikolić, on the other side of the city, at 15 Jovana Sarića Street. That's when she learned about their tragedy. They had lost their son Dragoslav-Rajko, who had been only 17 years old. The most terrible thing was that Uncle had been taken out of the basement of a building, along with about twenty of his co-workers, and taken to the execution site where they had seen many people shot dead that they had had to bury, threatened with guns, at a running pace. It was then that Uncle recognized his son Rajko by his clothes, because his head had been crushed. He roughly marked the place where his body was laid. Then the cease fire order came and they were allowed to go home. When the families found out about the tragedy of their loved ones, black flags were flown from almost every house in Kraljevo."¹¹²

In the documentation of the Memorial Park institution, in 1961, the statement of Ljubinka Simović-Blažić (born in 1922), an employee of the FVK, was recorded. Hidden in a house above the warehouse premises, she watched the last steps of the hostages, including her relatives: father Živan Blažić, switchman of the Railway Station in Kraljevo, and her brothers: Milorad (born in 1914), Mihailo (born in 1918) and Radosav (born in 1920). From the faceless, typed paper, the echo of her trauma as a witness to a terrible crime “resounds” – about the hostages being taken to the warehouse, the course of the execution and the burial of the victims:

“On October 14, when a general raid was announced in Kraljevo and its surroundings and the search for men aged 14 and up began, the Germans broke into the yard. They took my father's identity card and forced him out into the yard and ordered him to go forward. He carried a cane because his legs hurt, although he wore a railway uniform. I begged them not to take him because he was sick. They hit me several times in the back with the butts and told me to keep quiet until I am taken with him... I prepared bread for him because he didn't want anything else and said goodbye to

¹¹² From the interview with Olga Selakov-Djordjević, Kraljevo, 2009.

him, kissed his hand, he took two steps and turned around. He took out his Longines watch and wallet with money from his pocket and said “keep this, you will need it”... I followed them with my eyes, until the other Germans told me to get into the house, towards the railway station from where he always came, as our house was in the immediate vicinity. I saw a line of people leaving the city via the railway ramp and heading in the direction of the Railway Workshop. It was not difficult for me to recognize my father who was walking with the help of his cane. The despair and sadness were increasing and final, because the day before (October 13) my other two brothers were also interned (Milorad had been interned before that). There was no hope of returning, because they forbade us to bring them food, which we took to the City Hall, and from there it was driven by car to the prisoners in the warehouse and distributed according to the addresses indicated on the packages, baskets, bags... On October 15, around 4 p.m. in very nice weather, I looked out the window and saw a group of people digging the ground in the shape of a square... At one point, I saw that the work had stopped and that they were forcing people forward, not allowing them to take their clothes, which they had previously taken off because they were probably warm while digging and the autumn sun was warm. The first pre-evening fog and dusk fell around 5 p.m., and on the Factory ground I saw a Germans lining up people. I was afraid to watch from the house, because the window looked directly at them. I ran into the shed a little to the right and peered through a small window. Then the commotion in the line started, and the Germans immediately started shooting at them and even running after those who started to run away. They shouted at the top of their voices and shot. The victims fell like cut grass, but one man started running as fast as he could towards the wall – the fence, to escape. He took off his shoes while running and jumped on the fence riddled with bullets...

It was already dark, and the terrible shooting could be heard again, but without shouting, which meant that another group was being executed, only they didn't see the previous ones. On October 16 (Thursday) it was very foggy and it was raining lightly. Around 10 o'clock, tucked away in the

basement of my house, I heard voices – many indistinct voices. I ran out of the house to a scene. A large line of railway workers, all of them in uniform, was walking slowly, followed by armed Germans on both sides of the line, and everyone was calling out – probably for their families and asking for help or saying goodbye to them. At the end of the line, I saw my father for the last time, leaning on his cane and walking to his death. I screamed with my mother and cursed the enemy. The answer to that was a burst from a machine gun. Neither me nor my mother was hit by a bullet, but the house was riddled with them. On October 17, I got out of the basement where I had been lying on the concrete all the time since Wednesday and went outside, looked around the Railway Workshop grounds and saw a multitude of corpses in piles and in pieces. The entire field, next to the corpses, was covered with a multitude of papers and scattered objects that our unforgettable ones had thrown when they realized that they were going to be shot. They probably hoped that the things would be found by someone who would know that they had given their lives there. Around 10 o'clock the sun became warmer, it seemed to me that everything was blurry and bloody, and the work began. Working under the control of a bloodhounds. Our people, prisoners, had to bury the shot. The Germans went round and kicked all those who had come out of the line, stepped from the crowd, with their feet and shot revolvers at them again accompanying that with shouting I couldn't understand... A tractor with a trailer went through the field, and the prisoners loaded the corpses, transported them and threw into the pit dug by our people on October 15. It went on like that all day. In the evening shots and long bursts could be heard, I think they executed those who did the burying. On Saturday, October 18, the backfilling was completed, but one place remained unfilled in a long plot of land, where on Monday, October 20, they buried the last executed victims picked up after the shooting, and who were invited through the City Hall to report to check that there was no one from the forest."¹¹³

In October, the Wehrmacht units, in addition to massive retributions against civilians in the warehouse, committed war crimes in almost all villag-

¹¹³ NMKV, Memorial-Park Documentation, k: statements, doc. Statement of Ljubinka Simović-Bležič, 4 sheets, October 4, 1961.

es in the immediate vicinity of Kraljevo.¹¹⁴ At the execution site, the families raised crosses with the names inscribed on them. The warehouse cemetery became a place of human sadness, nostalgia, memories of loved ones and a place of collective memory: "I don't remember when we were allowed to go to the mounds. I remember it was raining and there was a lot of mud. The earth was flattened and reddish. The families put crosses with the names of their loved ones. The moans of mothers, wives and sisters could be heard. It left an indelible mark on my memory. There was a glimmer of hope in my young soul that one day my dad would return. In the spring of 1942, we gathered in the church yard where each class had its own pine tree under which lessons were held. We also got a new teacher, Kristina Mačkić, a refugee from Bitola. I noticed that few of my friends had a live father" – recounted Olga Djordjević - Selakov, an eight-year-old girl at the time.¹¹⁵

The consequences of the retaliation and blockade of the city were felt even after the normalization of the situation, which is confirmed by the report of the Railway Workshop in Kraljevo sent to the General Directorate of Serbian State Railways on November 13, 1941: "The personnel who are now at work have suffered so much that they are all stressed and at the end of their strength. In addition to this, the shortage of the staple food further stresses them with the worry of survival and the specter of hunger, which appears, and their life strength weakens due to poor nutrition. Life provisions, even if they are found somewhere, are terribly expensive. Everyone lives from the reserves of food that they have prepared for the winter, as much as there is, and from accidental discoveries of some food items. Food reserves are very poor, because this situation arose at the very time when the procurement of food for the winter began, and it was interrupted and no one had enough supplies. The same case is with firewood, since the coal for the staff has not arrived, and it will probably not. Therefore, the prospects for the winter are very poor and terrible."¹¹⁶

¹¹⁴ NMKV, Database: Victims of the Second World War in the Kraljevo area - data on civilian victims at smaller execution sites in the villages: Sirča, Vitanovac, Ribnica, Žiča, Kovači (table format)

¹¹⁵ NMKV, testimony of Olga Djordjević-Selakov. Noted by S. Krejaković, 2012.

¹¹⁶ Report of the Railway Workshop in Kraljevo – to the General Directorate of the Serbian State Railways, Mechanical Department in Belgrade, November 13, 1941, NMKV, zbirka Arhivalije (*Arhival materials), transcript.

Изазвана подлим и кукавичким препадима на немачке трупе, заплотњачким убиствима немачких официра и војника, изазвана заједничким радом грађанства са партизанима, којима се даје добровољно могућност, да се увуку у куће у граду и да из тих кућа отворе паљбу на немачке војнике, изазвана потпомагање преноса муниције и оружја партизанима од стране грађанства, Немачка оружана сила од данас више неће праштати, него ће објављену меру: за једног убијеног немачког војника стрељање 100 Срба, бити од данас спроведено. Даје се даље на знање, да данашњим даном за народ ових крајева ступа на снагу закон најтежих репресалија, т. ј. неће бити само стрељано 100 Срба за једног Немца, већ и уништене и породице и имовине.

Наредбом команде места почевши данашњим даном важи за град Краљево ВАНРЕДНО СТАЊЕ са преким судом.

Краљево, 15. Октобра 1941.



NMKV Leaflet: Order of the German Command on the introduction of a state of emergency with court martial for the city of Kraljevo, October 15, 1941. From the text of the order: "As of today, the German armed forces will no longer forgive, but the published measure - the shooting of 100 Serbs for a single German soldier killed will be carried out from today. It is noted that for the people of this region the law of the most difficult reprisals comes into force, i.e. not only shooting a 100 Serbs for one German shall take place, but also the families and property shall be destroyed. By order of the command of the place starting as of today, the city of Kraljevo's state of emergency with a court martial is valid."
15th of October 1941. German Command of the City of Kraljevo

NMKV, Photo: The Locomotive Hall in the Warehouse - the place where the hostages were kept



NMKV, photo: The last steps of the hostages from the hall towards the execution site



NMKV, photo 1-2:
The Warehouse
execution site, in
Kraljevo 15-20.
October 1941

Memorialization of the tragedy in Kraljevo

Memorial Materials Collection and Inheriting

Enthusiasm-inspired efforts by fellow citizens to collect documentary materials and items about World War II, immediately after its end, led to the establishment of the Initiative Committee for the institutional preservation, arrangement and publication of the collected material.¹¹⁷ On behalf of the Initiative Board, in the local newspaper *November 29*, Milorad S. Jović announced the intentions and goals of establishing the National Museum: "In order to fulfill a great obligation to the people of our region, to the city crowned with the glory of martyrdom and celebrated by the people's uprising for liberation, to preserve and be able to display our spiritual and material works of value, so that contemporaries and future generations could follow the evolution of national culture, progress; in order to show due respect to the fallen victims and luminous traditions, in order to have a representative building in front of foreigners, a first-class educational institution and to preserve the heritage of the national liberation struggle, it is necessary to immediately start with the establishment of the National Museum in Kraljevo. The Grammar School (now the building of the Museum) in Kraljevo will receive all items for the museum, and the comrade Principal will manage the initiative committee."¹¹⁸

Besides the Archive in Kragujevac, which is responsible for the Kraljevo district (the Historical Archive in Kraljevo was founded only in 1961), special measures for the organization of this activity were undertaken by the JNA (*Yugoslav National Army) by the formation of the Military Historical Institute in 1945, with the aim of organizing and publishing documents confiscated from the occupier, as well as war archives about NOV

¹¹⁷ Initiative Board from 1948: Nikola-Koča Jončić; Relja Novaković, director and Milorad Jović, teacher of the Grammar School.

¹¹⁸ Milorad S. Jović, Ciljevi osnivanja Narodnog muzeja, Organ sreskog i gradskog Narodnog fronta Kraljevo: *November 29*, no. 31, October 1, 1948, 3.

(* People's Liberation Army) and POJ (*Partisan Detachments of Yugoslavia).¹¹⁹ In the collections of materials about the 1941 battles in Serbia, published by VII as of 1949, there are documents about Kraljevo.¹²⁰ Simultaneously, in the period 1950-1951, the accounts of war participants were collected and systematized, among which are the testimonies of fighters from the Kraljevo and Studenica regions.¹²¹ A more organized approach was achieved through the activities of the Institute, later the Institute for the History of the Labor Movement of Serbia and the Commission for Nurturing the NOB Traditions under the Serbian board of SUBNOR (*Association of Fighters' Associations the people's liberation Wars), where a central department was established, with six sections for individual areas of Serbia, and within them smaller units were formed by war districts. The Kraljevo military district belonged to the region of Western Serbia (Šabac, Valjevo, Užice, Čačak, Kraljevo).

The City Museum of Kraljevo, founded on May 1, 1950 as a local heritage museum of complex type, has been renamed to the National Museum of Rankovićevo in 1953. Following the decision of the City People's Committee of Rankovićevo to return the name Kraljevo in 1955, the Museum changed its name to the *National Museum of Kraljevo*.¹²² Admirers of history, primarily educators, including Radmila Nikolić, Danica Kolarević, Dušanka Popović, Petar Canić, Dušan Šibalić, Sava Jakić, Čedomir Pavlović, Natalija Mitrović, Luka Selaković, were engaged as collaborators of the Museum Committee in collecting objects from the field of geology, ethnography, history and picture gallery. The formed network of collaborators also includes members of the association of hunters and fishermen, who enriched the museum collection with their finds.¹²³ The content of the first collections was materialized by antiquities and artifacts from the "collecting period" lasting from 1951 to

1954.¹²⁴ The spirit of the time close to the war events, the number of items collected from the war, but also the ideological context and the immediate socio-political influence of former NOR participants, led to the formation of the historical department and the first major museum exhibition, which was opened on the anniversary of the "People's Uprising", on July 7, 1951. The historical collection was systematized in several chronological units, among which the NOB collection was the most extensive: photographs, weapons, documents of military nature (reports, sections, orders) and documents of private nature: personal records and objects. This was followed by the marking of important dates from the older history of Kraljevo, such as a thematic exhibition on April 16, 1954 for the 150th anniversary of the First Serbian Uprising. Along with historical objects from different eras, Milorad Jović collected data about the World War II national heroes and recorded the accounts of war contemporaries.¹²⁵

With the restoration of Master Vasa's residence (1960-1963), the collected objects were stored in a more suitable space where they could be displayed, and had the necessary professional staff to take care of them. The curator of the historical collection – Miroslav Stamenović, put the gathered materials and objects related to the Warehouse executions into a thematic collection: *The Documents and Objects of Those Shot in October 1941*.

In addition to places of remembrance and institutions where historical continuity is formed and crystallized, the activity of socio-political communities and labor organizations was crucial in the creation of memory. With the founding of the social organization *Fund for the Construction of the Memorial Park* in 1966 on the Kraljevo micro-plan, a series of events and commemorations, cultural, artistic, pedagogical and sports events were generated around the October tragedy, with the involvement of a large number of local, but also Yugoslav social organizations, individuals, primarily in culture and education (writers, poets, painters, professors and

119 Military Historical Institute of the Yugoslav Army, *Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o NOR-u jugoslovenskih naroda*, tom I, Beograd 1949.

120 Military Historical Institute, *Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o NOR-u jugoslovenskih naroda*, (I-XII)

121 The Historical Archives of Kraljevo, hereinafter: IAK, Fund: Radnički pokret i NOB; K-9

122 Oleg Romanov, Sladjana Spasić, *Milorad S. Jović, prvi upravnik Narodnog muzeja u Kraljevu*, katalog izložbe, Kraljevo, 2015, 29-30.

123 NMKV, "Inventar muzejske zbirke NOB-a i drugo Rankovićevo", held from April 1, 1951 to February 21, 1955. The first inventory includes weapons, rifles, and military equipment found in the field, such as rifles recovered from the Ibar Riber.

124 Documentary material is acquired and contributed by former fighters: Nikola-Koča Jončić, lieutenant colonel (material of the Partisan and pre-war SKOJ) provenance, Dušan Karić, lieutenant colonel (material of the 4th Kraljevo Battalion), Bogdan Korićanac (material about the area of Studenica)

125 Oleg Romanov, Sladjana Spasić, *Milorad S. Jović, prvi upravnik Narodnog muzeja u Kraljevu*, katalog izložbe, Kraljevo, 2015.

teachers). It was an established matrix of inclusion of local communities into Yugoslav society and a model of permanent nurturing of a unique Yugoslav identity. This institution made with the single purpose, whose establishment gave the October tragedy a special importance for the city coordinated all activities related to the commemorative events until its closure in 1993.

As part of the Historical Archives in Kraljevo, the Section of Fighters of the 4th Kraljevo Battalion in Belgrade initiated the establishment of the Fund for the History of the Labor Movement and NOB Kraljevo in 1979. Through a special self-governing agreement, dedicated funds were secured, a work program was approved, and external collaborators were hired for the selection and photocopying of archival materials in the Military Historical Institute, the Archives of Yugoslavia and the Archives of Serbia, and the collection of war accounts, on survey questionnaires in the rural local communities of the municipality of Kraljevo.



NMKV, photo: Miodrag Marković, a pharmacist, shot together with his sons Predrag (1921) and Milorad (1923)

PODOBIZNA MAJITELE:



Vlastnoruční podpis majitele:
Mileva T. Karajović

**Akademický slib
vykonán.**

SEZNAM
PŘEDNÁŠEK
(INDEX LECTIONUM)
do kterých byl zapsán
jako řádný posluchač
(quibus se frequentaturum fuit/professus est)

Mileva Karajović
Rodišťe (oriundus): *Kragujevac - Srbsko*
Otec (pater): *Dr. Dragoljub*

Zapsán na fakultě
(Inscriptio in facultate)
Medicini

UNIVERSITY KARLOVY V PRAZE
(Universitatis Carolinae Pragensis)

Dne (die) *18/10 21*
KVESTURA
UNIVERSITY
Kvestor (quaestor): *Dr. J. J. J.*

ОПШТИНСКА УПРАВА
у Крaлeвo
GEMEINDE

Per. br. *6173*
Reg. N.

ЛИЧНА КАРТА
PERSONENSTANDSKARTE

Презиме *Karajović*
Familienname *Karajović*
Име *Милева*
Name *Mileva*
Име оца *Драгољуб Карајовић*
Name des Vaters *Dragoljub Karajović*
Занимање *лекар*
Beruf *Arzt*
Датум и место рођења *8. IX. 1906*
Datum und Geburtsort *Kragujevac*
Брачно стање *Узаша*
Familienstand *verheiratet*
Број *2 VII*

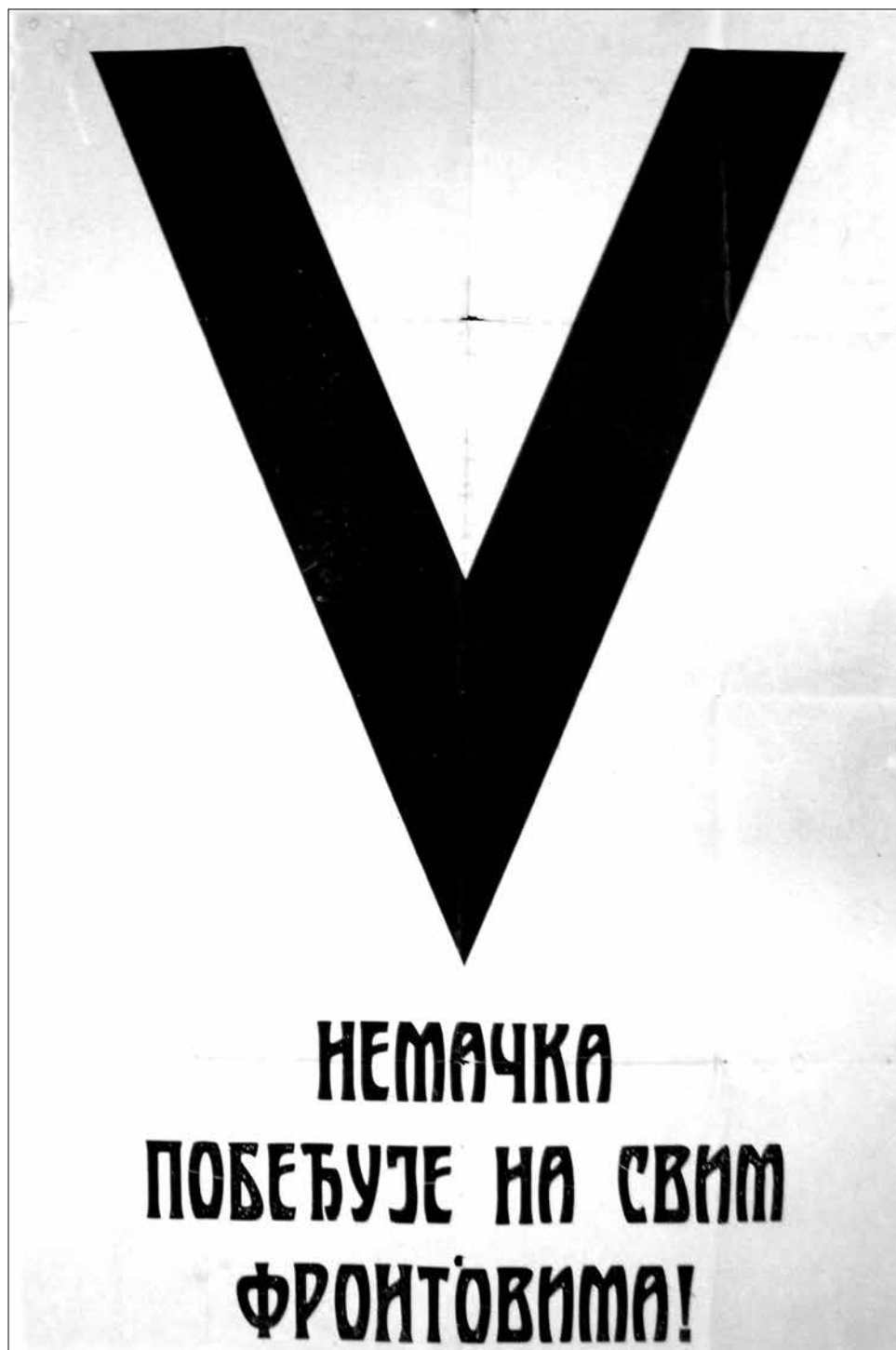
1940. ГОДИШЊИКА ОПШТИНЕ
Председник општине
Gem. Präsident *M. Marković*



Особени знаци *Београд*
Besondere Merkmale *Keine*

Потпис сопственика личне карте
Unterschrift des Inhabers der Personenstandskarte:
Dr. J. J. J.

NMKV, The student's booklet from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Prague and the identity card of Mileva Karajović, a doctor, shot among 29 women at the execution site in Kraljevo. According to testimonies, Milena protested in fluent German before being shot in front of a German officer for violating the Geneva Conventions - by shooting a civilian, for which she was killed instantly by a shot from his gun.



NMKV, Poster: "V" Germany wins on all fronts! published by The Wehrmacht Command, Belgrade, 1941-1944.

<h1>Warnung!</h1> <p>Dem serbischen Volk droht eine neue Gefahr.</p> <p>Eine kleine Gruppe von verantwortungslosen und ehrgeizigen Phantasten sucht die Bevölkerung gegen die Besatzungsmächte aufzuhetzen.</p> <p>Sie täuscht sich und andere über ihre Macht.</p> <p>Die rauhe Wirklichkeit sieht anders aus.</p> <p>Jeder, der die Ruhe im Lande stört dadurch, dass er sich zu Aufrührern bekennt, ihre Bestrebungen fördert, Sabotage vorbereitet oder durchführt, wird <u>VON JETZT AB OHNE GNADE NUR NOCH MIT DEM TODE BESTRAFT.</u></p> <p>Der Kdr. General u. Belk. I. Serbien BADER General der Artillerie.</p>	<h1>ОПОМЕНА!</h1> <p>СРПСКОМ НАРОДУ ПРЕТИ НОВА ОПАСНОСТ.</p> <p>Мала група неодговорних и честољубивих занесењака покушава да побуни становништво против окупационе војне силе.</p> <p>Ова група обмањује и себе и друге о својој снази.</p> <p>Међутим, груба стварност дрвкчије изгледа.</p> <p><u>Зато, сваки који омета мир у земљи, било да је присталица побуњеника, или помаже њихове намере, припрема или изводи дела саботаже, БИЋЕ ОД САДА, БЕЗ ИКАКВЕ МИЛОСТИ, КАЖЊЕН ИСКЉУЧИВО СМРЋУ.</u></p> <p>Командујући генерал и заповедник у Србији БАДЕР Артиљеријски генерал.</p>
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NMKV, Poster "Warning"- order of General Paul Bader, commander of the Wehrmacht Command in Serbia (6. 12 1941/26. 8 1943)

STANDORTKOMMANDANTUR
Kraljevo

den 15. Dez. 1941

Es wird bestätigt, dass ein:

Name Blažić Mihajlo

geboren

aus Kraljevo

während der kommunistischen Unruhen erschossen wurde.

 *Mumam*
Feldw.

STANDORTKOMMANDANTUR
Kraljevo

den 15. 12. 1941.


Es wird bestätigt dass ein:

Name Blažić Radisava

geboren

aus Kraljevo

während der kommunistischen Unruhen erschossen wurde

 *f. d. R.*
Mumam
Feldw.

STANDORTKOMMANDANTUR
Kraljevo

den 15. Dez. 1941


Es wird bestätigt dass ein:

Name Blažić Živan

geboren

aus Kraljevo

während der kommunistischen Unruhen erschossen wurde

 *f. d. R.*
Mumam
Feldw.

STANDORTKOMMANDANTUR
Kraljevo

den 15. Dez. 1941


Es wird bestätigt dass ein:

Name Blažić Milorad

geboren

aus Kraljevo

während der kommunistischen Unruhen erschossen wurde

 *f. d. R.*
Mumam
Feldw.

NMKV Certificates by the German command - shocking testimonies about the execution of several members of a single family: Živan Blažić with his sons Milorad, Mihajlo and Radisava Blažić

NMKV Certificates by the German command - shocking testimonies about the execution of several members of a single family: Živan Blažić with his sons Milorad, Mihajlo and Radisava Blažić



Photo: Stojan Stojić, a cyclist from Kraljevo, competitor at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. Shot with other hostages in the October of 1941 in Kraljevo. The photography is in his family's possession

Photo: Milena Obradović from Vitanovac lost her husband Vasilije Obradović and sons Svetislav (1922) and Ljubiša (1924) in the Warehouse in 1941, and her son Živan, a JVuO officer, in 1945 (photo courtesy of Ruža Jovanović)



NMKV, Among the victims shot, there were those who had just received their first identity cards: Stanislav Živković (1924), shot with his brother Miroslav Živković (1923).



NMKV, Photo: From the Krsmanović family, father Stanoje and son Milorad were shot



NMKV, Identity card and the last message to parents from the Warehouse – Aleksandar Lozanić (1924)

- 43 -

Држи и роди ти се
 да сам здрав и жив и спрема
 моје ранице не држице
 за мене. Како сам ви, рећи
 ми јединица покуша да
 дође до мене, јер сам прихватио
 да моје железничари.

Домазе код нас по пошти
 је и да железничар не
 покуша.

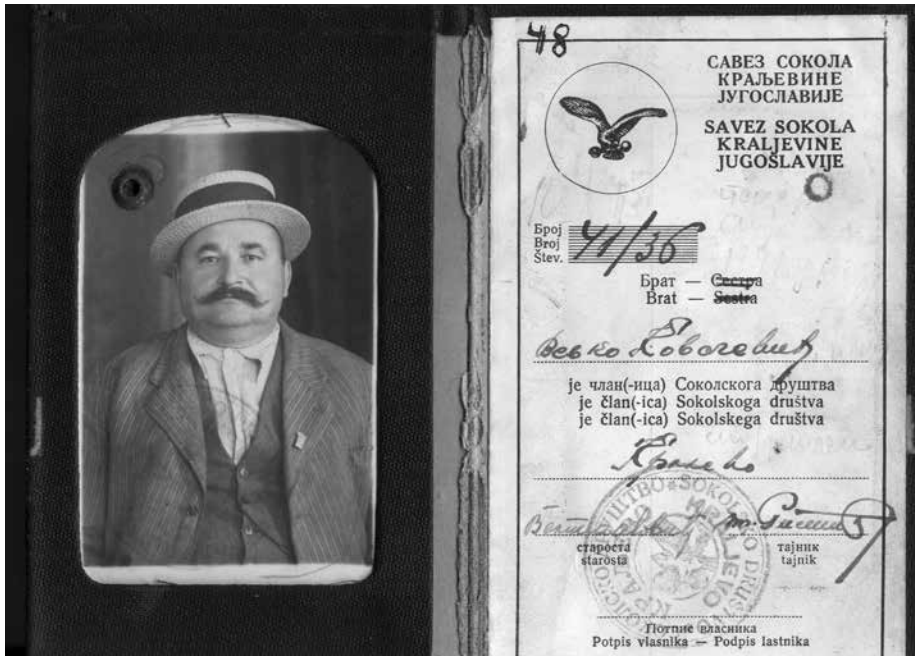
Многа вас
 све поздравља
 Аца

Још реците Милошу
 да ми поштоме дубана
 ако може тде да
 нађе и поштомите
 ми једну Аца

Францу од 1/2 литре



NMKV, Identity card of the shot VJ (*Yugoslav Army) officer, Milan Dir



NMKV, Identification card of shot Veljko Kovačević from of the Association "Sokoli" of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia

NMKV, photo: Lazar Djordjević, one of the many executed Roma



NMKV Identification card of Miloje Toponarski from the Aircraft Factory

Historical sources about the executions in Kraljevo

Places to Preserve Memories of the October Executions: Funds and Collections

A site of memory (*lieux de memoire*), as defined by the French culturologist Pierre Nora, is something that, by the work of time or human will, has become a symbolic, tangible or intangible heritage, such as museums, cemeteries, monuments, archives, sanctuaries.¹²⁶ Where are the fragments of the real historical past that are being dismantled in order to restructure representations of it? Contrary to the definition according to which museums are exclusively places where the past is preserved, in museums where artifacts are explored, re-examined, contextualized – the preserved past becomes the present.

In 1976, valuable original lists of those executed, made in the local factories and institutions, less than a year after the execution were included into the museum collection from private property in 1970.¹²⁷ These precious primary sources were created following the order of the District Administration and the Municipal Administration from April 9, 1942, with the purpose of recording the demographic and economic losses of Kraljevo. According to this order, the chronologically closest to the greatest human loss in the history of the city, the management of factories, institutions, schools and authorities, made their records from April 10 to 26, 1942 of “the workers and office staff who failed to report to work after October 1941.”¹²⁸ In the header of each of these name-by-name “death records”, of various lengths and types of paper, filled with handwritten or typed data, certified by different seals, in the same section on the cause of death, it is almost identically recorded: “to the best knowledge, taken to the warehouse and shot there by German military forces”. They contain

126 Pierre Nora, *Between Memory and History: Les lieux de mémoire*, 7 vols. (Paris, 1984–92), *Representations* no. 26: 7–24. 1989.

127 Curator of the collection (from 1962 to 1996), also employed as the director of the Museum (1965-1979), historian Miroslav Stamenović

128 Order of the Head of the Kraljevo District Administration No. 4353, dated March 24, 1942, NMKV, Archives of the District Administration, I-1037.

names, information about origin, place of employment, age – of “ordinary people”, condemned for too long to the banishment and anonymity of “sum totals”. Based on the submitted certified lists, on May 28, 1942, the District Administration draw up a file combining the statistics on shot employees and office staff with the data on artisans, merchants, housewives, musicians and all other inhabitants of Žiča County who perished in 1941. The largest number of the victims who died in different ways in the Žiča County are the warehouse victims.

These historical sources are the starting point for all serious historiographical research on the victims of war crimes against humanity in Kraljevo.

Since, by their nature and purpose, they contain nothing more than meager biographical data, which are not devoid of spelling mistakes, repeated names or numbers, it was necessary to record the accounts and testimonies of contemporaries in the research work. The “human face and identity of the victim” lost in the mythologising of “yesterday’s past” was sought through a permanent communicative process with the families of the victims and contemporaries of war events, established in museum practice since its beginnings. Thinking along the line that “there is no history of the Holocaust without witnesses”, in the process of recording testimonies, the curators of the collection realized that the deficiency of narrative and memoir sources is conditioned by the changing nature of memory itself.¹²⁹ In this interactive process of exchanging data and knowledge, which is never devoid of emotional influence, the families of the victims entrusted numerous documents, objects and photographs of their loved ones to the museum for safekeeping.

At the end of the 20th century, the work in the history department was freed from the influence of ideological and political dictates, most acute in regard to World War II related issues. The focus of curators’ endeavors shifted instead towards the interpretation of reliably established facts about the traumatic past and the victims both in the warehouse, in October 1941, and in the smaller execution sites in Kraljevo and the surrounding area, during the years of occupation that followed. Numerous

129 Yehuda Bauer, *Rethinking the Holocaust*, Yale University 2001, 150.

requests for data on executed family members resulted in a reliable historical method of reviewing and comparing sources getting a new form, which facilitated and accelerated the search and amending the data. The communication process also made it possible to check the updated data in the database.

Since the establishment of the National Museum in Kraljevo, special attention has been given to the warehouse execution site, to the collection of authentic sources, personal objects and documents of those executed. It is necessary to responsibly say that these historical sources (lists from factories, institutions, schools from the area of the Žiča District, which covered Kraljevo and its surroundings, unifying records of the District Administration, identification cards, family documentation, narrative sources) were known to historians in competent institutions. This is also confirmed by the files of the Memorial Park and the National Museum in Kraljevo, formed on the basis of sources, which did not exceed 2,000 warehouse victims (with a certain number of repeated names, wrong dates or places). The lists of the executed – original, authentic primary sources from the factories, institutions and school administrations, recorded their own losses, the workers and office staff shot: of the *Railway Workshop (Railcar Factory)* and the *Aircraft Factory*; *Miljko Petrović’ Forestry and Industrial Company*; the employees in the institutions: *Technical and Financial Control Departments at the District Administration*; *Post Office, County Court*; *State Prosecutor’s Office*; *District Court in Kraljevo*; *Žiča Church Court*; *Forest Administration*; railway workers and staff of: the *Railway Station*; *Railway Repair Workshop*; 14th railway maintenance section; in education: *public school teachers and school supervisors*; of the *Secondary Agricultural School and the Grammar School*; members of the *Gendarmerie* and the *Fire Department*. By May 28, 1942, by order and the provenance of the District Administration, the aforementioned lists were consolidated into the *List of persons from the territory of Žiča District who died during the communist riots*, which, apart from the records of the shot workers and office staff, i.e. employees, also records the unemployed civilians shot, as well as those killed outside the warehouse by the German punitive expeditions. In the slightly younger

List of the dead from the territory of Ribnica Municipality, from 1943, war victims who died in various ways from this area were recorded, including the names of those shot in October 1941.

In addition to the extensive documentation of the State Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators, which, by engaging its Serbian and regional commissions in the field during 1945 and 1946, determined the statements and reports of families, neighbors, and friends about human and material war losses, preserved in the Archives of Yugoslavia, the Museum's legacy includes the *Logbook of the Occupiers' Crimes* in the Kraljevo area.¹³⁰ It contains 3,216 names of those who died in World War II from the Kraljevo area and those who suffered material losses (homeowners whose houses were burned). The warehouse victims are listed among the names of the victims, along with those killed on smaller execution sites by the German punitive expeditions, by the Gestapo, by Bulgarian soldiers, by "D. M. Chetniks", during the war. During the work of this Commission, based on the evidence, a List of Crime Victims was drawn up and attached to the Decision on Determination of Crimes for Major Otto Desch, the Commander of the Wehrmacht's 717th Infantry Division. As official documents of a state's legal body, preserved in the Archives of Yugoslavia, they provided the basis for the indictment of the DFJ before the Allied Military Court in Nuremberg in 1947.¹³¹

As primary sources, the *Protocols of the Deceased of the Serbian Orthodox Church – the Parish Lists* of the executed (for: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Parishes) and the *Register of the Deceased of the Roman Catholic Parish Office in Kraljevo*, kept in 1941-1945,¹³² are of immense value. *The List of Refugees in Kraljevo*, compiled with the purpose to record the exiles who

came to the Kraljevo area until the summer of 1942 (the date is inscribed in ink over the stamp of the *District Committee for the Care of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons*), lists information about those executed by firing squad in notes within the basic biographical information about the refugees' households.¹³³

The damaged copies of the lists (18) were, according to the criteria of museological protection, subjected to conservation procedures in the Archives of Serbia.¹³⁴

The lists of the executed and memorabilia: personal documents of hostages executed in the warehouse and their objects represent reliable points of contact between the two worlds – the factual and the fictitious, the past and the present. They conceptually define the realistic scale of the crime, the type of war crime, the perpetrators of the crime, and the victims. The memorial heritage also includes *certificates from the German Local Command* – issued to the families about the execution of their members in December 1941, and objects contained in other collections of the historical department (*Posters, leaflets; Archives and Photographs*), which contextualize the war suffering.

The last messages from the Warehouse sent to the families are objects of extraordinary value in museological practice, because they speak in the handwritten notes of the victims. The collection includes *certificates from the German Local Command* – issued to the families about the execution of their members in December 1941; *Identity cards, identification cards, work cards, military documents of those shot in the Warehouse* – these are precious documents because they bear a personal mark, a trace of the previous lives of the victims - breadwinners, mothers, former "Sokol" association members, students, pupils, which implicitly speaks about the scale of the tragedy. A personal mark can also be found on the objects belonging to those shot that were found at the execution site (during the construction of the memorial complex), as well as those that, thanks to the families of

130 In addition to the State Commission of the FNRJ (on November 30, 1943, the AVNOJ passed the Decision on the formation of the Commission for the Investigation of the Crimes of the Occupiers and Their Collaborators), there were six national (of Republics), one provincial (Vojvodina), two regional (Kosovo and Metohija and Sandžak), 65 district, 299 county (commissions and officers) and 1,210 municipal commissions, "The Official Gazette", No. 1/1945. During 1946, all district, county, city and local commissions were abolished, and in 1948, the State Commission of the FNRJ was also abolished.

131 AJ, Fund No. 110, f. No. 9278/148-58/82.

132 The original lists are kept in the Department of the Registry Office of the Municipality of Kraljevo, copies: IAK, NMKV.

133 Silvija Krejaković, "Izbeglice u Kraljevu 1941.", zbornik, 69-83.

134 Conservation and restoration of the damaged documentary material, including 18 lists, was carried out in 2004-2005 in the Archives of Serbia (conservator: Radmila Petrović)

the victims, enriched the museum's fund and memorial heritage – a clock mechanism, a railway lantern, cigarette boxes, combs, a water flask...

The objects that are, according to museological classification, included in the content of other collections of the historical department (collections: *Posters, leaflets; Archives 1941-45; Photographs 1941-1944*), while referring to the Warehouse execution in October 1941, form a separate group.

I LISTS OF THE EXECUTED PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT PROVENANCES:

The Historical Archive of Kraljevo - archival material¹³⁵

1. *Lists of workers and office staff of the Kraljevo Railway Station* who were executed in October 1941. The lists have the following entries: surname and first name, occupation, marital status, family members, street and house number, note. Three lists have been preserved, with 170, 187, and 131 names listed respectively, with most of the names repeated in all three lists. The lists are not certified.
2. *List of persons from the Kraljevo Railway Repair Workshop who were executed in October 1941*. The list has the following entries: surname and first name, job title, age and where they are from. There are 163 names on the list, it is not signed.
3. *The list of persons of the 14th Railway Maintenance Section* executed in October 1941. The list has the following entries: first and last name, job title, where and when the person was executed. There are 45 names on the list, it is not signed.
4. *Lists of the Railway Workshop (Railcar Factory) workers who were executed in October 1941*. The last one was dated January 2, 1942 by the Commission,

¹³⁵ A detailed list of archival material preserved in IAK: Blagomir Biševac, *Kraljevo oktobra 1941*, zbornik, 230-238.

which stated that on October 16, 1941, during the well-known events in Kraljevo, all 311 workers were killed while on duty. The list is not certified or signed.

5. *The list of persons who were executed by the occupiers in 1941*, which was compiled on the basis of the identification documents found. The list includes 438 persons – surname and first name, occupation, year and place of birth, it is not signed. Most of the names are listed in older factory lists.
6. *The list of persons from the Aircraft Factory executed in 1941* – 478 names, with surname, occupation, year of birth and place of birth, the list is not certified.
7. *Statements and conversations of the October 1941 execution survivors*. Testimonies of survivors and statements of relatives whose family members survived the executions are recorded in a list of 37 names with surnames, on 675 pages. The material was published in the book "Kazivanja preživelih" (The Survivors' Accounts, Kraljevo 1966).
8. *List of war and other orphans who need home care, and poor children (socially vulnerable) in need of public help from Kraljevo*. There are 812 children from two to seventeen years old on this list. In the comments section it the father's cause of death is noted, and it is interesting that 96% were victims of fascist terror, 2% were killed in the NOP, 1.60% were poor and without breadwinners, 0.30% died by Chetniks' hands, and 0.10% died in captivity.¹³⁶

The National Museum in Kraljevo: lists from the Collection of objects belonging to those executed in October 1941

1. *The list of the executed employees of the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Office in Kraljevo*, contains the names of 13 executed staff members and their personal information; 1 sheet, certified and signed, dated: April 13, 1942.

¹³⁶ IAK, fond Radnički pokret i NOB, K-9.

2. **The list of executed officers of the County Court in Kraljevo**, contains 9 names of Court officers with their personal information. The list was certified and signed, 1942.
3. **The list of executed employees of the Secondary Agricultural School in Kraljevo**, contains the names of 6 employees with their personal information, certified and signed on April 10, 1942.
4. **The list of public school teachers and school supervisors from Kraljevo**, contains 12 names of executed persons and their personal information. The list was certified and signed on April 12, 1942.
5. **The list of executed the Railway Workshop (Railcar Factory) workers**, contains 325 names. The list consists of 14 sheets, it is not certified or signed, and is dated 1942.
6. **The list of executed Technical Department employees at the District Administration in Kraljevo** with 10 names of people and their personal information. The list was certified and signed on April 13, 1942.
7. **The list of persons from the territory of the Žiča District who perished during the communist riots**. It contains the names of 1,971 persons, killed in various ways and by various executioners, among which 1,680 (as determined by analysis due to duplicate data and numbers) were shot in the Warehouse. The 29-page list was certified and signed by the District Administration Head on May 28, 1942.
8. **The list of Aircraft Factory workers** executed in October 1941: 7 sheets, with 442 names. At the end of the list is the stamp of the Aircraft Factory (1941).
9. **The list of two sheets with 46 names of the executed Aircraft Factory workers**. Below the list is the date January 16, 1942 and the seal of the District Office for Workers' Insurance in Niš - branch office in Kraljevo.
10. **The list of the Aircraft Factory workers** containing 10 sheets with 383 names of those "who were shot" (1941-1942).
11. **The list of the Kraljevo Aircraft Factory workers** consisting of 14 sheets

with 633 names and entries: first and last name, occupation, time of employment at the factory, marital status, number of children, notes. Without date, certification and signature.

12. **The list of executed employees of the Railway Station in Kraljevo** containing 177 names on two sheets, certified and signed (1942).
13. **The list of the executed workers of the 14th Railway Maintenance Section** – lists 37 employees in this unit of the railway node in Kraljevo, with their personal information; certified and signed on April 18, 1942.
14. **The list of executed officers of the County Administration in Kraljevo** – 5 names of officers of the Administration. Certified and signed, April 18, 1942.
15. **The list of the Gendarmerie Company in Kraljevo** with the information on 31 gendarmes who were executed in October 1941. Dated April 11, 1942.
16. **The list of the members of the Fire Department in Kraljevo** with the names of 4 firefighters who were executed. Signed, certified – April 14, 1942.
17. **The list of employees of Miljko Petrović' Forestry and Industrial Company** containing 6 names of executed employees. It is signed and certified by the company owner.
18. **The list of executed officers of the State Prosecutor's Office in Kraljevo** with 2 names of officers (1942).
19. **The list of Financial Control officers** executed in October 1941 with 1 name, signed, certified and dated April 10, 1942.
20. **The list of officials of the Žiča Church Court** with one name, certified, signed and dated April 13, 1942.
21. **The list of executed workers of the Forestry Administration in Kraljevo** with one name, dated April 11, 1942.
22. **The list of executed officers of the District Court in Kraljevo** with 11 names of those executed, certified, signed and dated 1942.

23. *The list of executed the Aircraft Factory workers* with 18 names, certified with the seal of the Pension Institute for Employees, Belgrade, January 3, 1942.
24. *The list of executed workers of the Aircraft Factory in Kraljevo* with 441 names. The list is not certified (1942).
25. *The partial list of workers of the Aircraft Factory in Kraljevo* made on 2 sheets, typewritten in German with 268 names (1941).
26. *The Commission's record of executed workers of the Railcar Factory*, October 1941 on 9 sheets with 306 names and five attachments (January 4, 1942).
27. *The list of workers of the Railway Repair Workshop Kraljevo executed* in October 1941 with 168 names with personal information. The list was certified and signed on April 2, 1942.
28. *The list of Kraljevo refugees* – dated September 9, 1942 (written in ink over the seal of the Regional Committee for the Care of Refugees and Internally Dislocated Persons). In the notes within the entries for 2,852 members of refugee families, information about the Warehouse executions for 139 persons was entered.
29. *The list of the dead from the territory of the Ribnica Municipality*, verified by the signature of the President of the Ribnica Municipality, dated 1943. It contains data on the dead until 1943, the largest number of whom were shot in the Warehouse in the territory of Ribnica, Kovanluka.
30. *The proceedings of the crimes of the occupier* (1945/1946) – of the State Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators; without signature or certification. It contains information given to the commission by families and citizens, about the World War II victims in the Kraljevo area, who suffered in different ways and by different executioners. The content includes data on the executions in the Warehouse and a list of those responsible for the war crime in Kraljevo – officers and non-commissioned officers of the 749th Regiment of the 717th Division of the Wehrmacht.

II NMKV: PERSONAL DOCUMENTS OF THE EXECUTED:

1. *The identity cards of the executed (41).*
2. *The last messages (7 messages).*
3. *Business (work) cards (27).* In the standardized form of business cards, they are certified by the stamp of the Aircraft Factory, Railway Workshop (Railcar Factory); Railway Railway Repair Workshop, Association of Kraljevo Craftsmen and others.
4. *Military cards (9)*, issued in the military branches of service and military formations of the Army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.
5. *Identification cards (27)*, different provenances (identification cards of the Air Force Command; identification cards of the holders of the Albanian Memorial; certificates of citizenship; "Soko" identification cards; student cards; identification cards of members of the sick fund...)

III NMKV: ARCHIVAL MATERIALS – DOCUMENTS ISSUED TO THE FAMILIES OF THE EXECUTED

1. *Extracts from the books of the dead* of the Serbian Orthodox Church (Church of the Holy Trinity in Kraljevo) in the name of the executed were issued since 1942, and the *Register of the Deceased of the Roman Catholic Parish Office*, Church of St. Michael's Church in Kraljevo (1941-1948).
2. *Certificates of execution (20 certificates)*.¹³⁷
3. *Conclusions of the Commission for War Damages*, the State Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators (1945/1946).

¹³⁷ In the museum exhibition, 2 out of 6 certificates which were conserved due to damage are exhibited (Archives of Serbia, October-November 2005, conservator and restorer: Radmila Petrović)

IV NMKV: COLLECTION OF POSTERS

1. The posted orders of the Wehrmacht Command and the Kraljevo Local Command, which announce or contextualize the October executions:

- Leaflet on the introduction of the state of emergency in Kraljevo, provenance. German Command of Kraljevo, dated: October 15, 1941.
- Poster: Warning, Paul Bader, German artillery general in Serbia, October 6, 1941.

2. Posters with which the families of those executed called for a memorial service:

- Poster addressing the citizens of the city of Kraljevo and the Žiča District about the erection of monuments to the victims of fascist terror, published by: the Committee for the erection of monuments, dated: 1945 (2 copies)
- Poster for the five-year commemoration of the victims – Kraljevo, dated: October 14, 1946
- Poster for the six-year commemoration – dated: October 14, 1947
- Poster for the seven-year commemoration of the victims – Kraljevo, dated: October 14, 1948
- Poster for the eight-year commemoration – Kraljevo, dated: October 14, 1949

3. Group of posters - textual and illustrative from commemorations (1965–2015): programs of the October events, in several copies

V NMKV: PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Photographs 1941-1944

2. Photographs: copied (4) (AJ, F War crimes) from the execution site in the Kraljevo Warehouse, German provenance, from material seized during the withdrawal of the Wehrmacht from Serbia.

3. Personal and family photographs of those executed. These photographs, of different formats, degrees of preservation, original or copied, chronologically uneven, were collected in families for museum heritage.¹³⁸

¹³⁸ All personal photos of those executed were scanned and entered into the database of the World War II victims

С П И С А К

ЛИЦА СА ТЕРИТОРИЈЕ СРЕЗА ЖИЧКОГ, КОЈА СУ ИЗГИНУЛА ЗА БРЕМЕ КОМУНИСТИЧКИХ НАРЕЂА, САСТАВЉЕНО ПО НАРЕЂЕЊУ ОКРЕТНОГ ОДДЕЛА МАРТА 1942 ГОДИНЕ.

Ред. Бр.	ИМЕ И ПРЕЗИМЕ	Год. Стар.	МЕСТО РОЂЕНА	ЗАНИМАЊЕ	РАЗЛОГ Т.Ј. ОБРАЗЛОЖЕЊЕ ШТА СЕ СА ДИТРИНИМ ЛИЦЕМ ДЕСИЛО.	Ред. Бр.	ИМЕ И ПРЕЗИМЕ	Год. Стар.
1	Никола Т. Балтић	46	Брезова, Студен.	Ман. нар.	Стрелан у лагеру	76	Василије Ј. Ајнич	45
2	Петар Р. Димитровић	51	Брезова, Т. ИМОЧ.	"	"	77	Дивко Н. Павловић	45
3	Никола Никодић	41	Пољани, Липав.	"	"	78	Стојан Јекић	45
4	Милош В. Пашић	44	"	"	"	79	Дивко В. Милошевић	45
5	Ратко С. Чамановић	44	Чева, Петивици	"	"	80	Љушан Ђуковић	45
6	Василије Ј. Стојић	46	Столац, Столачки	"	"	81	Дарко М. Милановић	45
7	Јеремија Ј. Стојић	41	Штава, Сјенички	"	"	82	Љвентије П. Подерегин	45
8	Тома В. Спасојевић	41	Б. Река, Златибор.	"	"	83	Светислав К. Басић	45
9	Новак Б. Чабановић	41	Брежут, Погорич.	"	"	84	Милорад Миланковић	45
10	Бомо В. Марин	45	Бомиле, Требињски	"	"	85	Александар Ј. Грвић	45
11	Милорад С. Иванчић	41	Треча, Андријевац	"	"	86	Лазар В. Митић	45
12	Павле С. Милевић	53	Петредина, Њикшић	"	"	87	Ђорђе Д. Јоковић	45
13	Ђуро Д. Кривић	39	Збег, Служски	"	"	88	Василије Друбовић	45
14	Јован М. Јовановић	34	Браничица, Златибор	"	"	89	Димитрије Спановић	45
15	Јован К. Ђовачевић	40	Љушан, Требињски	"	"	90	Ђорђе Милошевић	45
16	Стеван М. Давидовић	45	Ђурача, Ошачки	"	"	91	Белимир Дамјановић	45
17	Мирко Н. Бегевић	43	Треча, Њикшићски	п. наред.	"	92	Анка Ајнич	45
18	Стеван М. Стојић	53	Брезова, Ст. Бечеј	"	"	93	Милорад Јовандарић	35
19	Алекса В. Иванчић	47	Брезова, Гамљански	"	"	94	Бранко Скенић	40
20	Драгоје А. Мишић	53	Њикшић, Рашинови	"	"	95	Јарослав Младан	40
21	Мирко Г. Подгорац	39	Њикшић, Пљав.	"	"	96	Милина Младеновић	31
22	Петар Т. Хмић	49	Њикшић, Готинички	"	"	97	Михило Меленица	37
23	Радисав Д. Сретеновић	48	Њикшић, Такавски	"	"	98	Њитар Ђинковић	35
24	Радоско Ј. Јолдић	37	Њикшић, Спленички	"	"	99	Драган Бојић	49
25	Милан Ј. Зорић	32	К. Комора, Д. И. Ун.	"	"	100	Петар Н. Андриченко	41
26	Мирко Ј. Бакић	27	Њикшић, Д. И. Ун.	"	"	101	Петар С. Антонијевић	36
27	Војислав Н. Цврнић	35	Хан-Кол, Б. Дика	"	"	102	Петар Ј. Арсенијевић	54
28	Василије М. Русевић	45	Причиновић, Попер.	"	"	103	Ђорђе Атанасковић	30
29	Ђорђе М. Радосевић	37	Брточе, Бижањски	"	"	104	Јован С. Бакић	40
30	Будимир М. Раденковић	34	Мезаница, Њички	"	"	105	Љушан Батановић	37
31	Михило В. Миланковић	30	нема података	"	"	106	Љушан Б. Батановић	26
32	Милан Равилић	45	Ошачи, Трсенички	п. нар.	"	107	Павле А. Базић	32
33	Милан Ристић	30	Пожеревац	п. нар.	"	108		



1997	Милан	Василијевић	65	Печугове	нема података
1998	Милорад	Ушачки	45	Брезова	нема података
1999	Ђорђе	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2000	Адам	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2001	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2002	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2003	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2004	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2005	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2006	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2007	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2008	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2009	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2010	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2011	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2012	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2013	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2014	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2015	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2016	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2017	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2018	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2019	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2020	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2021	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2022	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2023	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2024	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2025	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2026	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2027	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2028	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2029	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података
2030	Александар	Ђурачевић	45	Брезова	нема података

Списак је састављен на основу добијених спискова од општинских управа среза жичког.

Бр. 6133
28. маја 1942. г.
Кралево.

Српски начелник
Јо. Васиљевић

Стамбурски штампарија

NMKV, Photo: Names and faces of hostages, front wall of the exhibition Warning. Kraljevo October 1941, NMKV gallery, 2011. Thanks to the examinations of historical sources, it has been established that 2,200 people were shot in Kraljevo (October, 15-20. 1941).

NMKV, List of persons from the territory of the Žiža District who died during the communist riots, certified by the County Head in Kraljevo, May 28, 1942 (29 pages). The first and last page with the certification sheet.



NMKV, The railway lantern and a razor of Milivoje Krpic, who was shot with his many co-workers from the railway node in Kraljevo



ОПШТИНСКА УПРАВА
у Кралеву
GEMEINDE

Per. бр. 8848
Reg. №.

ЛИЧНА КАРТА
PERSONENSTANDSKARTE

Презиме Чукић
Familienname Tschukitsch
Име Бранислав
Name Branislav
Име оца Василовоје
Name des Vaters Vasilowojc
Занимање дрваџа
Beruf Schlosser
Датум и место рођења 1923. Кралеву
Datum und Geburtsort 1923. Kraljevo
Брачно стање неженска
Familienstand ledig

Особени знаци Нема
Besondere Merkmale Keine

Потпис сопственика личне карте
Unterschrift des Inhabers der Personenstandskarte

NMKV, Personal documents of Branislav Čukić, who was 18 years old at the time (born in 1923), shot with his brother Vojislav Čukić (born in 1921). Both of them were trainees in the Airplanes factory

ОПШТИНСКА УПРАВА
у Кралеву
GEMEINDE

Per. бр. 781
Reg. №.

ЛИЧНА КАРТА
PERSONENSTANDSKARTE

Презиме Димитријевић
Familienname Dimitrijević
Име Мидраг
Name Miodrag
Име оца Љубомир
Name des Vaters Ljubomir
Занимање уџб. ученик
Beruf Schüler handels
Датум и место рођења 25. II. 1922. Кралеву
Datum und Geburtsort 25. II. 1922. Kraljevo
Брачно стање неженска
Familienstand ledig

Особени знаци Нема
Besondere Merkmale Keine

Потпис сопственика личне карте
Unterschrift des Inhabers der Personenstandskarte

NMKV, Personal documents of shot Miodrag Dimitrijević, a student of the Academy of Commerce, born in 1922.



Before the Second World War, Kraljevo was an important railway junction, a crossroads of railway lines toward Skoplje and Greece, Belgrade, Bulgaria, so that even 31% of the shot hostages in October 1941. were workers and clerks of the Railway Workshop and other services of the Railways.

NMKV, Work booklet of the State Railways of Yugoslavia, of shot Radovan Jovanović



NMKV, Personal documents of shot Jovan Jovanović, shot at the age of 77



Photos 1-2: View of the "lager" camp's execution ground and mounds shot in 1942 with the Railway and Aircraft Factory in the background (original photo by Bojan Loboda from Piran, Slovenia - family of the shot Franz Turk)

HISTORIOGRAPHY AND PUBLICISTIC WORKS: A PLACE FOR NARRATIVES OF WAR CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

By engaging the Military History Institute and newly established institutions (in 1950, the City Museum of Rankovićevo, then the National Museum in Kraljevo, the Archive in Kragujevac, and from 1961 on, the Historical Archive in Kraljevo), the largest number of memories of the participants of the Second World War were collected, which were recorded in shorthand, and related to the District Committee, Kraljevo detachment "Jovan Kursula", Kopaonik and Vrnjci-Trstenik detachments.¹³⁹ In the same period, numerous scientific projects devoted to the NOB and the revolution were performed, and on 1963 an editorial committee was formed to write chronicles and monographs in the then county of Kraljevo.¹⁴⁰

In a comparative study, Ljubodrag Dimić confirms that the local historiography "filled during the 1960s with works on the history of the labor and trade union movement, party history, war history", was decisively influenced by the decisions of the VII Congress of the SKJ (*Union of Yugoslav Communists) on the intensifying of the collection of memories: "The reasons were not scientific but pertinent - celebration of the 20th anniversary of the uprising. Even at the local level, the historian was just a 'decor' in the celebration of important dates of the revolution."¹⁴¹ The local historiography of Kraljevo had all the characteristics of general historiography, written according to the "inspirational" instructions offered by the leaders of the Yugoslav revolution, the consequences of which are: distancing from reality, appearance of myths, overemphasized politics, ideological exclusivity, loss of historical thinking and it being replaced with the political party attitude...¹⁴² Nevertheless, numerous memories about the activities of the Kraljevo communists were saved from oblivion by the activities of the detachment and the Kraljevo battalion.

139 IAK, fund: Radnički pokret i NOB; K-9.

140 Ljubodrag Dimić, "Istoriografija i ideologija – jugoslovensko iskustvo 1945-1955". *Godišnjak za društvenu istoriju*, year I, volume I, Beograd 1994, 35-54.

141 Ljubodrag Dimić, "Rat i istoriografija", *Kraljevo oktobra 1941*, zbornik, 212.

142 Ljubodrag Dimić, "Rat i istoriografija", *Kraljevo oktobra 1941*, zbornik, 207.

Within the scope of its activities with *the Fund for the History of the Labor Movement and the National Liberation Struggle in Kraljevo*, that was launched in 1979 at the initiative of the Veterans' Association in Belgrade, the Historical Archives in Kraljevo was the organiser of two scientific conferences on the Second World War - in 1981 and 1985.¹⁴³ This represented a good basis for the appearance of the first more thorough works on the National Liberation Struggle for the area of Kraljevo. In the National Museum, the Historical Archive and the institution of the Memorial Park, a large-scale undertaking was realised in 1966, which published 27 testimonies of surviving hostages from the shooting.¹⁴⁴ Personal and family testimonies about the loss of loved ones published in Mihail Simić's work are an exceptional contribution to the culture of remembering the private lives of camp victims.¹⁴⁵

The most important institution, established in 1966, that proved a special importance for the city of the shooting in the camp of October 1941, was the Memorial Park in Kraljevo, where, until its closure in 1993, all commemorative activities were coordinated. In cooperation with historians in the Historical Archive and the National Museum, significant efforts were made to memorialise the victims: the memories of the survivors of the shooting, as well as contemporaries and families of the victims, were recorded; a file was created - the first name-by-name record of victims, based on a review of historical sources.

Was "a historian, even at the local level, just a 'decor' in the celebration of important dates of the revolution" or was his voice, expressed in narrow scientific circles, lost in a series of repeated mythological matrices in ceremonial political speeches?¹⁴⁶ A detailed review and comparative analysis of news and reports in the newspapers *Politika* and *Ibarske novosti* (since 1954) provide an insight into half a century of commemorative practice in Kraljevo:¹⁴⁷

143 Blagomir Biševac, "Arhivska graĐja o dogaĐajima oktobra 1941", *Kraljevo oktobra 1941*, zbornik, 230-238.

144 *Kraljevo oktobra 1941. – kazivanja preĐivelih*, ed. Radivoj Jovetić and Vladimir BereĐnov, publisher: SSRNS Municipal Board, Kraljevo 1966.

145 Mihailo Simić, *Kraljevo 1941., svedoĐenja i seĐanja*, Beograd 1983.

146 Dimić, *idem.*, 212.

147 Ljubodrag P. Ristić, "ObeleĐavanje godišnjice streljanja u Kraljevu 1941. (1946-2000), comparative research of reports in the public newspapers "Politika" and "Ibarske novosti", *Kraljevo oktobra 1941*, zbornik, 241-276 (hereinafter: Ristić, *ibid.*).

“From the first post-war years until 1965, when at the same time a memorial service and a mandatory speech by one of the republic or local politicians was held at the cemetery of the executed - everything was simply called ‘memorial’ or: ‘memorial to the victims of fascist terror’ (IN, 1957), ‘memorial to the October victims’ (IN, 1959), ‘great commemorative memorial to the victims of fascist terror’ (IN, 1961), ‘commemorative memorial to the shot citizens of Kraljevo’. Since 1965, in posters, documents, newspaper reports, but not always in everyday speech, the word commemoration has been replaced by the expression *October festivities*, in a series of variations: “October commemoration days in Kraljevo” (IN, 1966), “traditional October festivities dedicated to tragic October 1941’ (IN, 1971).¹⁴⁸ Two years later, in newspaper articles, the commemoration, political gatherings, cultural manifestations and sports competitions were united under the unique name of the Kraljevo October festivities, while 14th October was pronounced as the day when the “final ceremony” or “central commemorative ceremony” was organised’.”

Since 1972, on the initiative of the citizens of Kraljevo, the “Charter against violence and war - for peace in the world” was established, which was established by the Statute of the Municipality of Kraljevo. The first person to whom the Assembly of the Municipality of Kraljevo awarded the *Charter against violence and war*, based on “exceptional merits in achieving the brotherhood and unity of the people and nationalities of Yugoslavia, strengthening the independence of the country and its position in international relations, fighting for peace in the world”, was the president of the state - Josip Broz Tito.¹⁴⁹ A number of politicians and social workers - recipients of the Charter followed: Gustav Vlahov (1973), Franz Leskošek (1974), Rodoljub Čolaković (1975), Spasenija - Cana Babović (1976), Jovan Veselinov - Žarko (1977), Krs-to Popivoda (1978), Vladimir Bakarić (1979), Sergej Krajger (1980), Kosta Nadj (1981), Cvijetin Mijatović (1982), Svetozar Vukmanović – Tempo (1983), Pavle Savić (1984), Lazar Mojsov (1985), Marija Vilfan (1986), Pavle Gregorić (1987), Uglješa Danilović (1988), Zorka Sekulović (1989), Blaže Koneski (1990), Danijel Šifer (1993) and Slobodan Milošević (1994). It is notable that

148 Ristić, *ibid.*, 249-250.

149 *Ibarske novosti*, no. 998, October 13, 1972, 1-2.

the Charter was not handed over in 1991 and 1992, which the Municipal Assembly considered precisely as a gesture of protest against war and violence (IN, 1991, 1992). When it was decided that the Charter would not be granted even in 1995, “a controversy began as to whether the charter should be abolished or continue with its granting” (IN, 1995). The following year, the Charter was not granted either (IN, 1996).¹⁵⁰

In the analysis of the cultural policy of that time, around the magazine *Okto-bar*, since 1966, the entire cultural and artistic scene in Kraljevo has been created. The name of the magazine, which, according to the editors’ opinion, is: “Out of respect for the victims that this city and this area gave in the last war, and especially for the six and a half thousand patriots shot in October 1941”, was changed to *Kraljevo October* in 1976. Content articles and contributions from culture, art, history, and literature continuously updated the Kraljevo tragedy over the course of 25 years, until the last issue in 1999.¹⁵¹

“PRISONERS” OF NUMBERS: VICTIMS AS SILENT PARTICIPANTS OF HISTORY

The creation of myths and the acceptance of a mythologised image are not rationally explainable, except in the realm of psychology, that contemporaries were affected by the tragedy of an event unheard of in the history of the Kraljevo area until that first war year. He condemned the influx of politically necessary “sacrificial places”, where the new order built its sanctuaries. *Exemplary death* filled the public space as a symbol of the social unity of the former Yugoslavia, its republics and provinces united in “brotherhood and unity”.¹⁵² The perception of death and the family’s relationship to ancestors and the deceased, rooted in folk tradition, was reinforced by political debates, appropriate speeches at the place of collective

150 Ristić, *ibid.*, 259-260.

151 The magazine *Okto-bar* was published for 25 years (Kraljevo, year I, No. 1, April 1966 - year XXV, October 1990)

152 Olga Manojlović-Pintar, “Srmt i kultura sećanja”, in: *Privatni život kod Srba u XX veku*, Beograd 2007, 904.

suffering and literature in which death is an obsessive theme.¹⁵³ Traditional religious and civic practice has been modified and institutionalised, in accordance with new political goals, in the form of *an invented tradition*.¹⁵⁴ In order for it to be established in the collective consciousness, it was necessary to repeat the symbols of the *sacrificed proletariat and patriots*, through which the continuity of the ruling elite with the victims was established. In contrast to this, an opposing world of *enemies of the people, collaborators, traitors of the working class* was built, which led to the prosecution of the perpetrators of crimes, but also to the confrontation with dissidents, in which members of the former elite were dishonored, including Dušan Krstić, the wartime president of the municipality of Kraljevo, accused and shot according to the verdict of the Čačak panel of the Military Court on 22nd April, 1945, as an “active helper and accomplice in the mass killing in Kraljevo”. The verdict was passed even though Dragoslav Obućina, accused in the same verdict, testified that he was present when Dušan Krstić handed over to Major Desch (commander of the 747th regiment) the *Resolution* with the “requests of the citizens to stop shooting”.¹⁵⁵ Whether the Resolution had an impact on the commanders is unknown, but the commitment of the “city father” in trying to prevent the shooting of his fellow citizens is indisputable.¹⁵⁶

The proportions established in the racist ideology about the value of one German life against 100 other lives in Serbia, in the content of the exclusive Nazi orders, got the machine gun barrels ready and pointed them at the civilian population. In the nomenclature of responsibility for war crimes against humanity, the role of the regular army of the Wehrmacht (the 749th regiment of the 717th manned division) is indisputable. However, it is morally responsible for the victims to raise the question of the cause-and-effect relationship between the Partisan-Chetnik attacks and the shooting of the hostages, among whom there were also the fighters’ closest relatives. Did the fight against absolute evil, which fascism and

Nazism essentially represent, through attacks in which the “fascist force” suffered a total loss of about 20 dead and wounded, have to have an equivalent in at least 2,000 lives of fellow citizens?¹⁵⁷

The myth related to the number of shot hostages

The reasons for mythologising the number of victims go beyond the needs of a pragmatic attitude towards suffering (war indemnities have never been paid to the victims’ families by the German state). The time proximity with the most terrible crime in the history of the city nourished in the minds of contemporaries the attention to putting to death half of its inhabitants. The announced numbers were concluded based on the data that Kraljevo had 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants at the beginning of the occupation.¹⁵⁸ Notwithstanding the data in authentic sources, created during the occupation (lists from factories, institutions, schools in the area, unifying records of the District Head Office, personal identity documents, family documents, narrative sources), which in total, after all analyses, reviews and comparisons, state not even roughly 6,000 victims of mass retaliations in the camp. It is necessary to say responsibly that the mentioned sources, as well as the documentation of the State Commission for the determination of the crimes of the occupiers and their helpers (formed at the Second Session of the AVNOJ - *Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia), which after the field examination named 3,216 of all the victims of the war from the Kraljevo area, were known to historians in the competent institutions: “During the October festivities in Kraljevo, as well as on similar occasions, the figure of 6,000 is used. That figure is publicly presented by representatives of the authorities, political parties and organizations, and the citizens of Kraljevo in general... There is an open fear that if one of them, or someone else, who would dare to make a different claim, that is, to

153 Danilo Kiš, *Enciklopedija mrtvih*, Beograd 1990, 229.

154 Eric Hobsbawm, *The invention of tradition*, Cambridge University Press, 1983, 7-9.

155 AJ, fund no. 110, f. 333/28-29.

156 Dragan Drašković, “Stanje u Kraljevu oktobra 1941. покушаји да се спречи I prekine streljanje talaca”, *Kraljevo oktobra 1941.*, zbornik, 85-111.

157 Čačanski kraj u NOB-u, hronologija 1941-1944, Čačak 1968, 124. IAČ, Letter from Radoslav Vesnić to the Historical Archive in Čačak, Novi Sad, December 12, 1967, NMKV, transcript.

158 The last demographic statistics before the occupation recorded about 9,000 inhabitants, *Knjiga zapisnika omedjavanja varoši Kraljeva, 12. maj 1935*, IAK, fund: Opština kraljevska 1918-1941, k-7. According to data in the literature, Kraljevo and its surroundings had 13,000 inhabitants until 1941, Dragoljub Milanović, *Kraljevo i njegovo uže gravitaciono područje*, Beograd 1973, 9.

declare that in October 1941 less than 6,000 people were shot in Kraljevo, he would be exposed to public criticism because this would mean that he, a Serb and a native of Kraljevo, minimises the scale of the fascist crime.”¹⁵⁹

The earliest data on the number of those executed can be found in documents of German military provenance. From 19th September to 6th December, 1941, the headquarters of the XVIII German Army Corps, 717th Infantry Division, reported daily:

“16th October, 1941 - Attacks on Kraljevo repulsed. Losses near Kraljevo - own: 14 killed (2 officers), 10 wounded; enemy: at least 80 dead.”¹⁶⁰

“17th October, 1941 - For the losses from 15th October until now, 1736 people and 19 communist women were shot. Own losses in Kraljevo: 2 dead, 1 wounded.”¹⁶¹

Among the documents cited in the indictment before the International Military Court in Nuremberg is the Diary of the 717th Division, which records orders, own and enemy losses, as well as retaliation measures. In the report dated 17th October, 1941, it is written that in Kraljevo: “at 4:10 p.m. enemy artillery opened fire; at 4:15 p.m. there were 10 shells that fell on the airport; at 12:30 p.m. 20 shells were dropped on the airport and the bridge on the Morava river; from 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. 70 shells hit an agricultural barn with about 30 strokes; vehicles were slightly damaged; house searches are carried out in Kraljevo. Due to the losses since 15th October, a total of 1,736 people and 19 communist women have been shot so far.”¹⁶²

During the examination of the materials during the session of the Military Court on 21st July, 1947, it was stated: “As the High Court will remember, we mentioned the total number of 1,755 hostages several times, which we first learned about in the report on the event in Kraljevo.” The number was later mentioned once again in General Bohme’s report, in which the slogan is

159 Rade Jovetić, “Masovno streljanje u Kraljevu u oktobru 1941.”, *Jugoslovenski istorijski časopis*, no. 1-2/1999, Beograd.

160 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, 540.

161 *Zbornik NOR-a*, tom I, 663.

162 In the evidence related to the indictments at the trial in Nuremberg, 18th July, 1947, there is also the *Diary of the 717th Division* in the German language. Material of the State Commission for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers, Archive VII (8/1, k 41 b), NMKV, documentation, transcripts, page 25.

‘Headway to new victories.’ We found that with the SD police chief on 21st October.”¹⁶³

Nikola - Koča Jončić expressed the first doubts about the proclaimed “truths” about the shooting of 6,000 or 7,000 hostages in October 1941: “By October, 2,500 to 3,000 refugees came to the city, and since the commercial part of the city and a number of necessary workers and officials were not affected by the shooting, and some took refuge from the city, at most 3,000 to 3,500 people could have been shot. Another 200 to 300 people from the villages around Kraljevo should be added to that.”¹⁶⁴ Further on in the text in the monograph, the author referred to the number of people shot according to the documents: “Most realistically, in October 1941, 1,500 to 3,000 people were shot and killed.”¹⁶⁵

German military reports on the losses of the 717th division led Venceslav Glišić, investigating war crimes in Serbia, to conclude: “In the afternoon on 15th October, 1941, shootings began in Kraljevo, and by 18th October, 1,736 men and 19 women were shot.” Since the shootings were carried out until 20th October, when all the men who were refugees from various parts of Yugoslavia, who were placed in railcars at the railway station, were shot, it is assumed that the total number of victims is about 2,000. The exact number of those shot has not been determined to date. According to the current knowledge, we decided on this figure, because it is the most realistic according to our estimates.”¹⁶⁶

In favour of a completely different conclusion based on the “reading” of the same documents, the opinion of the historian of the Historical Archive in Kraljevo, Vladimir Berežnov, says: “This means that this unit had 32 killed and 72 wounded among them, in the period from 6th – 21st October 1941, in the area of Kraljevo. In retaliation, 6,800 people had to be shot according to the rule - 100 Serbs for one killed German soldier, 50 Serbs for one wounded German soldier. On the side of the Partisan

163 Archives VII, fund: Nuremberg 10/1, k 41 b, Military court no. V Nuremberg, Germany, 21st July, 1947, NMKV, documentation, transcripts, 24-25.

164 Jončić, *Kraljevački oktobar 1941.*, 283.

165 *Ibid.*, 285.

166 Venceslav Glišić, *Teror i zločini nacističke Nemačke u Srbiji 1941-1944.*, Beograd 1970, 64.

and Chetnik units that cooperated at the time, according to German data, there were 377 killed, in Kraljevo in October 1941, most likely, 6,423 citizens were shot."¹⁶⁷

For the sake of truth, the daily reports clearly stated that retaliation for the dead and wounded was not carried out only in Kraljevo and only in the camp, but in the huge area covered by the 717th Wehrmacht Manned Division, as one of the four divisions deployed in Serbia (342, 704, 714). The same military formation carried out massive reprisals against civilians around Gornji Milanovac and in Kragujevac, leaving a series of execution sites in their vicinity.¹⁶⁸ As a participant of NOR (*the National Liberation Struggle), with undisguised reverence for the victims, Koča Jončić finds the reasons for arbitrary interpretations of German military documents, published in the Collections of NOR, in the following: "... that it was not taken into account that the data from the operation of the diary of the 717th division, about the shooting of 4,300 hostages in retaliation, do not refer only to Kraljevo or Kragujevac, but that this refers to the total, summary number because the battalions of the 749th regiment were deployed in both cities and executed the shootings, and that the mentioned regimental commander Otto Desch ordered both executions. That the figures state for Kraljevo and Kragujevac, from the source - operational diary of the 717th division: for Kraljevo - 2,000, for Kragujevac - 2,300. There is an assumption that both in Kraljevo and in Kragujevac these figures were collectively taken after the war, as if they both refer to their respective cities. Afterwards, they were further increased with arbitrary estimates (known to me personally)."¹⁶⁹

In 2001, at a gathering of historians in the National Museum in Kraljevo, Venceslav Glišić expressed with a touch of indignation that even after

167 Vladimir Berežnov, "Koliko je građana streljano u Kraljevu?", zbornik *Naša prošlost*, no. 1, Kraljevo 1964, 45.

168 In the villages of Sirča, Šumarica, Vitanovac, Kovači, and Žiča, in the immediate vicinity of Kraljevo, units of the 717th Division carried out a series of individual murders on doorsteps and on execution grounds, as a form of punitive measures for insurgent attacks in October. Individual data on civilian victims outside the camp shooting: NMKV, database on victims of the Second World War (project S. Krejaković). On the crimes of the same division in October in the area of Kragujevac, see: Brkić, *Ime i broj*.

169 Jončić, *Uloga 717. nemačke divizije*.

30 years of his work, and 60 years after the event, a reliable number of those shot in the camp in Kraljevo had not been determined: "Subsequent research outside our countries, especially in the German archives, did not bring results that would shed new light on this event. It is only that the number of victims of the mass German crime in Kraljevo has not been estimated, about which we had fruitless discussions bidding from 2,000 to 6,000 hostages who were shot, instead of making a list of them by name and surname as the Jews did for their victims... at that time it was as if an atomic bomb had been dropped on Kraljevo. Today, the whole world is horrified by the crime of terrorists in New York, and about the crime in Kraljevo, which is proportionately greater, little or nothing is known in the world."¹⁷⁰

Names and data about shot people, recorded in the lists that were created closest to the event, during April 1942, by order of the district head, with the aim of listing the workers and employees of factories, organisations and institutions "who have not yet reported to work", were combined with the records of victims of Žiča district (Kraljevo territory and surroundings). As a kind of "book of the dead", the list that was stamped and signed on 28th May, 1942 by the head of the county, Dragutin Velimirović, named employed and unemployed citizens who died in the camp or in other ways (from the German punitive expedition, from the partisans, from the Chetniks, from grenade...) in the total number of 1,965 killed by the end of 1941, of which 1,680 persons were stated to have been shot in the camp.¹⁷¹

Out of the total church records of those shot (*Protocols of the deceased of the Serbian Orthodox Church* - parish registers, and *the Register of the deceased of the Roman Catholic Parish Office* in Kraljevo), kept by name from 1941 to 1944, in relation to the proclaimed number of 6,000 unnamed victims, there were as many as 4,000 people.¹⁷² Despite the fact that the

170 Glišić, "Još jednom o velikom ratnom zločinu", 222.

171 *The list of persons from the territory of Žički srez who perished during the communist riots* was compiled according to the "order of the District Head of the Kraljevo District no. 4353", Kraljevo, March 24, 1942. NMKV, zbirka Arhivalije (*Archival materials), inv. br. 99. Analyzing the list of 1,791 persons for whom the "lager" camp is cited as the place of suffering, due to duplicate numbers and repeated names, information on 1,680 people shot was determined.

172 The original lists are kept in the department of the Registry Office of the City of Kraljevo, copies: IAK, NMKV.

list for the 3rd parish has not been preserved, and that there were undoubtedly several Muslims among those shot, the question arises: why would the church not list its parishioners in those times, when traditional values prevailed over ideological?

In the post-war census of the State Commission for Determining the Crimes of the Occupiers, there were 3,216 named victims of the Second World War in the Kraljevo area, of which 1,132 were shot in the camp.¹⁷³ In the hearings of the witnesses, who, as part of the local bureaucracy, had a somewhat wider insight than other contemporaries into the tragic events of that time, conducted before the members of the aforementioned commission and the present OZNA representative, there is valuable information about the orders of the perpetrators, the course of the shooting and the number of victims. In the statement of Ferid Azabagić, we read about numerous cases “that people were released from the camp, and this was mostly done due to avowal of some individuals and also for money.”¹⁷⁴ In the testimony of Mirko Lipica before the State Commission in 1945, the information about the number of people shot in the camp was recorded, which comes from the documentation of the German Local Command, into which he could have insight as an interpreter: “I don’t know exactly, but according to a book, which, on one occasion, I saw in the command of the place, I assume that around 2,300 to 2,500 people were shot then. I know this because I saw this number in the book of those who were executed, and it was 2,300 people, and I know that only those whose personal identification documents were found were entered in this book, so I assume that another 200 remained unregistered due to the lack of personal identification documents. There were people killed in houses and on the outskirts as well as in the city itself, but I don’t know how many... I know that people were released. On my insistence, 39 people were released... through the non-commissioned officer - Temple, who was the head of the office in the German Local Command.”¹⁷⁵

173 AJ, fund no. 110, f. no. 9278/148-58/82. In the annexes of the Decision on establishing the crime of Major Oto Doesch, there are: 1. List of victims of the crime, 2. List of evidence of the crime based on reports and confirmations of the victims’ families. On 16th January, 1946, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia submitted to the International Military Court in Nuremberg the report of the State Commission for the Investigation of the Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and Their Collaborators, Jelena Dopičić-Jančić, PhD, *Ratni zločini protiv ratnih zarobljenika i sudska praksa*, Beograd 2005.

174 *Zapisnik o ispitu svedoka*, March 16, 1945. AJ, fund no.110, f 333/28-29.

175 AJ, fund no. 110, f. 333/28-29; NMKV, copy of the document. Published in: Dragan Drašković, Silvija Krejaković, *Katalog izložbe: Opomena – Kraljevački oktobar 1941*. NMKV, 2011.

In the statements of the witnesses, the information about the existence of the diary of the German lieutenant Karl Wagner is also of the same provenance. The information about the diary, with a summary number of 5,606 executed, comes from the *Record of the examination - hearing of the witness Dragutin Mišić and his wife Zlata Mišić*, made on 18th September, 1945 in Kraljevo before the Regional Commission of the State Commission: “During the mass shooting of Serbs in Kraljevo, in October 1941, a German officer WAGNER, a native of Hamburg, 40, lived in my apartment in Cara Lazara street no. 43. He kept a diary and one day when he left the apartment, he forgot his pouch in his room where there was a book in which he wrote down some of his matters, in the form of a diary. Seeing that, my wife Zlata showed me that pouch and that book and I, as I did not know German, ordered my wife Zlata to look through that book - diary and see if there was anything in it that is related to us Serbs in Kraljevo, and I was on the street during that time, making sure that Wagner didn’t come across for his pouch. Looking through Wagner’s diary, my wife Zlata, who knows German, came across a note about shootings in Kraljevo and other places. I instructed my wife to translate and transcribe that note from German, and she did so, and I am submitting her translation of the note about the shooting to the Regional Commissioner in Kraljevo for use as an integral part of my hearing.”¹⁷⁶

Mišić Zlata, a housewife from Kraljevo, said: “During the occupation, the German local command took one room from the apartment of mine and my husband’s, Mišić Dragutin, in which they housed a German officer, Oberleutnant Karl Wagner, a native of Hamburg.” Wagner lived in our apartment during the mass shooting of Serbs in Kraljevo in October 1941, that is, he came to our apartment right after the shooting in Kraljevo. One day Wagner left his room and when I entered his room I noticed his pouch on the table. In the pouch there was a booklet in which Wagner made notes in the form of a diary. Looking through that booklet, in one place it was written about the action of German troops in Kraljevo and its surroundings, where there was also mention of shootings in Kragujevac and Kraljevo. How important this information was for us Serbs in Kraljevo,

176 AJ, fund no. 110, f. 333/32.

my husband Dragutin Mišić, retired air force lieutenant colonel, ordered me to translate it from German into Serbian and transcribe it, which I did and handed it over to my husband, and he handed over the translation and extract from Wagner's diary to the county commission in Kraljevo. The excerpt that was shown to me by the trustees is the excerpt that I took out of Wagner Karl's diary on the indicated occasion. The excerpt is completely faithful to the original. That's all I have to say, and I can swear to it." ¹⁷⁷

The researcher has the right to eternally doubt every piece of information, in the desire to discover the truth. But he has no right to deny, rejecting the source, even if he partially doubts it, until he comes across justified facts. All the more so if only the number is suspected, and there is no document to analyse it, as is the case with the aforementioned diary of Lieutenant Wagner. Absurdities that the Commission (established at the Second Session of AVNOJ) recorded, and which, by the act of writing down by that ideologically and politically appropriate body, whose work was not called into question, gained the credibility of a reliable fact or the importance of a document, as well as the trace of the diary, was also dealt with by Koča Jončić: "From the wording of the Commission, it can be considered (doubted) that Wagner's list refers to both cities, because the following paragraph begins: *About Bohme's responsibility for these crimes...* The Commission stated, for example, that in the hall in Kragujevac on the night before the shooting, there were ten people per square meter, which is absurd! More needs to be said about the persistent efforts of the Museum over several years to get to the sources and from them to the number and, more importantly, to the names of those executed, which represents a huge effort..." ¹⁷⁸

When the weapons of the Second World War fell silent, and large camps such as Auschwitz, Mauthausen, Jasenovac, Dachau became places of memorialisation of human suffering, in which Bishop Nikolaj Velimirović himself was a prisoner and who tried to stop the October tragedy, gave a sermon on Easter in Chicago: "When the godless rulers lined up in Kraljevo

¹⁷⁷ AJ, fund no. 110, f. 333/32.

¹⁷⁸ Koča Jončić, Review of the manuscript by Miroslav Stamenković: *Streljanje oktobra 1941. godine – usvetlu materijalnih dokaza sačuvanih u Narodnom muzeju u Kraljevu*, Beograd, May 30, 1987 (NMKV documentation).

2,200 citizens of various walks of life and gender, unarmed and innocent, to shoot them because of 22 of their soldiers who died in the battle with the national Serbian Chetniks, then one worshiper, Dragoslav, a churchman of our cathedral, standing in line before being shot, started to calmly read the New Testament. Noticing that the enemy would soon shoot from a machine gun, he closed the Holy book and put it in his chest, and then shouted at the top of his voice: Do not be afraid of death, brothers, Christ is Risen! In that explosion, thunder struck and 2,200 Christian bodies fell to the ground, while 2,200 souls ascended to the heavenly army of martyrs for the faith of Christ. Even if one of them was sinful, like the thief on the cross, he went to heaven because he confessed the resurrection of Christ before his death. These are all my spiritual children, from my sad residence. I wish I had gone from this world to a better one with them with such glory. But the fate of God did not want that. Instead, she left me to suffer and survive the suffering of my people. Know that the virtues of ancestors do not save careless descendants." ¹⁷⁹

The tragedies in Kragujevac and Kraljevo served as suitable tools for political calculations, which primarily refers to the discrediting of the Chetnik movement of Draža Mihailović, that is to a kind of confirmation of the verdicts pronounced at the trial in Belgrade in June - July 1946. ¹⁸⁰ The abuse of the suffering of the civilian population, in the confrontations with the ideological-political opponents of the new government, was confirmed in the case of the two largest Šumadija execution grounds. ¹⁸¹ Mentioned in the telegram sent by the union-organised railway workers of Kraljevo in support of the conviction of Draža Mihailović, the figure of 6,000 executed began to be established, and it will become untouchable in the coming decades. A telegram of similar, apologetic content to the new government, in which it is even stated "that the crimes were committed based on the orders of Draža, and in the name of King Peter", in which 7,000 Kragujevac victims are mentioned, was also sent by VTZ "21st October" workers from Kragujevac on that occasion. ¹⁸²

¹⁷⁹ Vladika Nikolaj, *Beseda na Vaskrs*, Chicago, 1946. http://www.spc.rs/sr/sveti_vladika_nikolaj_hristos_vaskrse_0 (accessed: May 23, 2013. 19:55).

¹⁸⁰ Dragan Drašković, "Nemačka vojska ponovo prelazi preko nas Srba. Kraljevački oktobar 1941.", *Zbornik Naša prošlost*, no. 10, Kraljevo 2009, 131-134.

¹⁸¹ Researches in Kragujevac have so far named 2,308 civilians shot in Šumarice. The results of systematic research in the museum "21st October" in Kragujevac were published: Brkić, *Ime i broj*.

¹⁸² Nenad Djordjević, "Kragujevačka tragedija u prestoničkoj štampi 1945-1947", *zbornik Prilozi istraživanju zločina genocida i ratnih zločina*, Beograd 2009, 288-290.

Indispensable in constructing memories of the past, the speeches of politicians illustrate the genesis of the controversy surrounding the number of hostages shot, the varying numbers proclaimed, even when spoken by the same politician. Thus, Aleksandar Ranković, a member of the Politbiro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, whose removal from office at that time could not have been foreseen, during the election campaign for the People's Front, in the city that was already named after him (Rankovićevo) on 21st March, 1950, spoke: "The Kraljevo detachment crushed the occupier into the city itself, but neither the painful betrayal of Draža Mihailović, who ordered the Chetnik detachment to leave the siege of Kraljevo, nor the atrocities of the occupiers in the city, nor the mass shooting of 2,800 workers, youth and citizens of Kraljevo, as well as peasants from the surrounding area - could not extinguish the flame of the liberation struggle."¹⁸³ Just less than a decade later, on 29th November, 1959, during the unveiling of the *Monument of Resistance and Victory*, Aleksandar Ranković, then vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, in his speech summed up the number of 5,000 hostages shot in October 1941, with another 2,000 victims during the entire war:

"The Nazis did not choose Kraljevo by chance for their brutal rampage. A city with a strong working class and a party organization, it was hell for the enemy, a constant choice of fighters, a place of continuous actions. In the desire to destroy and break the resistance, to intimidate not only the citizens of Kraljevo, but also other places, the occupier shot over five thousand workers, peasants, women and children in this city in just ten days in October 1941, among them the great number of Slovenian workers and refugees from Slovenia, Macedonia, Vojvodina, Kosovo and Metohija. Until liberation, the occupier shot about two thousand more patriots in Kraljevo and its surroundings."¹⁸⁴

A complete comparative research of the reports in the public newspapers *Politika* and *Ibarske Novosti* (1946-2000) on the date of the shooting,

¹⁸³ Ranković, 1950

¹⁸⁴ Aleksandar Ranković, "Everything we do is subordinated to the interests of our people and the needs of the community", speech at the unveiling of the monument of Resistance and Victory, *Politika*, no. 16641, year LVI, Belgrade, Wednesday December 2, 1959, 2-3.

the number of those shot and the commemoration of the anniversary of the shooting, conducted by Ljubodrag P. Ristić confirms how much the proclaimed number of camp victims varied.¹⁸⁵ Thus, newspaper reports in *Ibarske Novosti*, writing about the number of those shot, state: "several thousand patriots" (1954), "over five thousand people" (1954, 1960), "over 6,000 citizens of Kraljevo and other parts of our country" (1953, 1954), "close to seven thousand Kraljevo victims" (1954), so that at the end of the 1950s the number would grow from "about 7 thousand people, women, students and children" (1956, 1957, 1958) to "over 7,500 patriots" (1959). The number of 6,000 people executed became established in the media after 1960, with the occasional addition of the words *around*, *over* or *more than* (1961, 1963, 1965, 1970, 1982, 1984, 1985), which make that number relative.¹⁸⁶ The author emphasizes that the variation of reporters on the number of those shot is understandable, because there were no historiographical-demographic researches on which they could rely. For a rational understanding of the past, names behind numbers were necessary. Quantifications resulting from the analysis and comparison of sources, both primary and narrative (testimonies of contemporaries, victims' families), through many years of work in professional institutions where historians work, as well as the process of electronic archiving of the researches according to the methodology of science and professional regulations, aimed at recognizing the victims.

Refugees in the myth of numbers

Nameless detainees of the myth of the number of 6,000 victims were also the most vulnerable population in the war - refugees. The mythologising of refugees fed the popular notion of the October tragedy to the point of grandiosity, skillfully manipulating the "incomprehensible refugee transports" at the station in Kraljevo. The question arises as to how during the blockade of the city, due to the attack of the insurgent detachments from the surrounding villages on the 717th Infantry Division, so many

¹⁸⁵ Ristić, *ibid.*, 241-277.

¹⁸⁶ *Idem.*, 241-277.

railway compositions escaped the attention of the contemporaries, the records of the Commissariat for Refugees and Immigrants, the railway lists of those shot, newspaper reports and military documentation, preserved and published after being captured from the enemy at the Institute of Military History. It is an indisputable fact that some of the refugees stayed to live in railcars after arriving in Kraljevo. According to the memories of contemporaries: "At the railway station and on the side tracks, there probably could not have been more than 100 railcars." Since these were families with household goods, there could not have been more than two households in one railcar, that is, ten people per railcar... which means that there were about 1,000 to 1,200 refugees in the railcars. If we also take into account that there were 300 railcars of weapons and ammunition from the spoils of war at the station, there could hardly be more railcars with refugees on only two tracks. On the track in Divlje polje, next to the airport, there was a small number of refugees, because it was the zone of German positions and partisan attacks."¹⁸⁷

"Novo vreme" reports state 1,500 refugees in Kraljevo in July 1941, and six months later (February 1942), 2,230 exiles in Kraljevo.¹⁸⁸ The arrival of refugee transports, which were sent to the interior, required the involvement of regional (county and district) committees, and imposed the imperative issue of organizing their accommodation, nutrition, and registering.¹⁸⁹ *The list of refugees* in 1941, preserved in the National Museum, was created during the work of the Regional Committee of the Commissariat for the Care of Refugees and Immigrants to record the exiles who arrived in the territory of Kraljevo and the surrounding area until 9th September, 1942, which is the last recorded date. (Ribnica, Grdica and Adrani). In precise records, the names and personal data of 2,852 exiles or 996 families were entered.¹⁹⁰ In the refugee group, there were mostly families

187 Jončić, *Kraljevački oktobar 1941*, 383.

188 The newspaper *Novo vreme* began to be published on May 16, 1941. The first issue of *Obnova* was published only just on July 16, 1941.

189 *Novo vreme*, year I, July 5, 1941; *Novo vreme*, October 22, 1941.

190 NMKV, collection: Arhivalije (*Archival materials) (1941-1944): List of refugees, no. 1029; Passport for the trip to Serbia - *Propusnica za put u Srbiju* of the refugee family of Franco from Maribor, issued on July 11, 1941 (no. 1033); *medical certificate for a travel permit – lekarska potvrda za dozvolu putovanja*, issued after an examination on June 21, 1941 (no. 1031); *refugee identification cards – izbegličke legitimacije* (inv.no. 1035).

from Kosovo - 272, who had the status of resettlers, and from the territory of Macedonia - 227 families. As a result of Ustasha atrocities, 110 refugee families arrived in Kraljevo from the Independent State of Croatia, and there were 135 from Bosnia and Herzegovina. There were 95 families from Vojvodina, 46 from Sandžak, 41 from Slovenia who found refuge in the Kraljevo area.¹⁹¹

The list of refugees also contains valuable information that indirectly refers to the shooting ranges in the camp in October 1941. The names of the victims were not entered in the list as heads of households, because it was created later (in 1942), but in the notes within the household sections, 139 persons were entered as: "shot". Namely, by October, a large number of refugees had already found employment in the local factories, on the railways... Thus, a number of former refugees are included in factories' lists or lists of those who were employed with the railways or other institutions ... The number of shot refugees is much smaller than the number of those who moved by socio-economic reasons from the entire former Yugoslavia, which was already present in Kraljevo when the first occupying troops, on 14th April, 1941, marched into the city. The construction of the Railway Workshop (1922) and the Aircraft Factory (1926) attracted the necessary professional staff, as well as qualified and unqualified workers, from all parts of Yugoslavia at the time, but also from the group of Russian emigration, especially since 1932, since the trained local workforce was supposed to independently apply the license of foreign investors.¹⁹² The state policy of integral Yugoslavia also contributed to the positive demography, so that in the exchange of professional and official staff, the State Railway Workshop in Kraljevo cooperated with its related in Maribor, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Subotica, Smederevo and Zrenjanin. Hence, the ethnically heterogeneous origin of the executed hostages is not surprising.¹⁹³ That the camp victims included those who perished outside of this execution ground and outside the date of 1941 is confirmed by newspaper reports, which identify 64 Slovenian victims who perished during the Second World War as solely camp victims,

191 Silvija Krejaković, "Izbeglice u Kraljevu 1941.", *Kraljevo oktobra 1941*, zbornik, 69-84.

192 Vladan Virijević, *Kraljevo, grad u Srbiji (1918-1941.)*, Kraljevo 2006, 42-43.

193 NMKV, Database on victims of World War II.

while authentic sources and contemporaries, such as Rudi Steinbiher, name a maximum of 51 Slovenians. among those executed in 1941, of which the number of those who lived and worked in Kraljevo since the period between two world wars was several times higher than the number of refugees.

The mythologizing of the date and commemoration of the October tragedy

With the first post-war posters, the grieving families of the victims called on their fellow citizens to come out on October 14, at 11 a.m. to the “ceremonial commemoration of the innocent victims of the unprecedented fascist terror, at the cemetery of those who were shot”, victims of “German machine guns from October 14 to 21, in Kraljevo”.¹⁹⁴ The perception of death and the relationship of the family towards the ancestors and the deceased, rooted in folk tradition, were reinforced by appropriate speeches at the place of human suffering, pain and memory.

The commemoration of the anniversary of the shootings - paying tribute to the victims in a sequence of past decades, has changed based on the current socio-political demands.¹⁹⁵ The execution grounds of the civilian population turned into “holy places” of the revolution, through the change of the republic programs in the memorials, contributed the most for the formation of the mythical representation. The appropriate honoring of *the central commemorative ceremony or manifestation of the October festivities* (on October 14) is identified with the chronology of the shooting in the camp itself, which historical sources explicitly date from October 15 to 20, 1941. The *Shooting on October 14* became a paradigm for mass retaliation that lasted for four days (on October 19, there was no executions).¹⁹⁶

194 NMKV, Zbirka plakata i letaka I-1283; I-1284; I-1285; I-1286

195 During the October 14, commemoration (1945-1965), a memorial service and an obligatory political speech were held at the cemetery of those executed. Everything was called a *commemoration* to the victims of fascist terror (IN, 1957), a *commemoration* to the October victims (IN, 1959), a large *commemorative* memorial to the victims of fascism (IN, 1961). Since 1965, in newspapers, at commemorations, the word *commemoration* has been replaced by the expression *October Celebrations*, or *October Celebrations Dedicated to the Tragic October 1941* (IN, 1971). Detailed in works: Ristić, the work mentioned, and Radomir Ristić, “Mesto streljanja i pokopavanja talaca u Kraljevu”, zbornik.

196 Mihailo Simić, *ibid.*, 12-45.

The unveiling of the Monument of Resistance and Victory (the work of sculptor Lojza Dolinar) in Kraljevo, in 1959, on the Republic Day, which is also the Liberation Day of Kraljevo –November 29, in front of about 50,000 citizens of Kraljevo, Čačak, Kragujevac, Kruševac and Novi Pazar, at a gathering where the vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, Aleksandar Ranković, spoke, preceded by a formal session of the People’s Committee of the Municipality of Kraljevo, held in the ceremonial hall of the company “Elektro Srbija”. At it, far-reaching decisions were made for the urban identity of Kraljevo: “This ceremonial session was attended by Petar Stambolić, President of the Federal National Assembly of Serbia, Miloš Minić, President of the Executive Council of Serbia, members of the Federal Executive Council - Avdo Humo and Slobodan Penezić, Lieutenant General Pavle Jakšić and others. At the formal ceremonial session, a decision was made to name the park near the railway station as “Park of October Victims”, and to name the park near the Museum as “Park of National Heroes”. A decision was also made to move the monument to the soldiers killed in the First World War from the city center to the cemetery of those killed in the First World War. This decision was made because it requires further urban planning of the city in the coming years.”¹⁹⁷

The dilemmas about the name of the memorial within the *October festivities* did not call into question their spectacular content and the means that the Celebration Committee directed towards their realisation. In that spirit, in 1968, in the debate about the name of the aviation memorial (*Kraljevo October Memorial* or *Brotherhood-Unity Memorial*), the proposal of Mijat Jovanović, chairman of the SUBNOR board, was welcomed: “so that the representatives of 6 republics, who jump out of one plane and lay wreaths, express the solidarity of our peoples”.¹⁹⁸

In constructing collective memory, into special social stages of values, attitudes, opinions and behavior, a suitable tool was the spectacle, as a special narrative experience.¹⁹⁹ Public performances in the reallocations of republic programs were a pattern and reflection of the social order, its

197 *Politika*, No. 16641, year LVI, Belgrade, Wednesday Decembar 2, 1959, 2.

198 IAK, fund: KPZ, Minutes of the meeting of the Celebration Committee, 17 September 1968, unsorted material.

199 Alaida Asman, *Rad na nacionalnom pamćenju, Kratka istorija nemčka ideje obrazovanja*, Beograd 2002, 54-55.

expression, reflection, mirror, in front of a wide audience. The republic real-locations in the preparation of the program had their historical justification in the different origins of the hostages shot in Kraljevo. Organised repetition of the number of people shot and the day of the shooting, located in "October 14", in the jubilee calendar, during ceremonies, commemorations, in newspaper reports, school textbooks and colloquial speech, paralysed history and memory.

The commemorative practice in the form of the *October festivities* was conceptually established, from the meeting that the Cultural and Educational Community (KPZ) of Serbia, with the Municipal Conference of the SSRNS (*Socialist Union of Working People of Serbia) of Kraljevo, organized on 8th September, 1967 in Belgrade. Its genesis can be traced through the analysis of the cultural policy of the time in the column titled "Discussion on the October Festivities" in the *Oktobar* magazine, in 1966.²⁰⁰ The rubric opened a space for public debate and the expression of opinions of cultural workers about the commemoration program. According to Radivoje Jovetić, the year 1965 marked a turning point in commemorative practice: "For the first time, a recital of patriotic poetry was performed then. However, according to the general opinion of those present at the cemetery, the organisers of the October festivities did the best last year (1966): a diverse and high-quality artistic program was organised in the city, while wreaths were laid at the cemetery itself, a salute was fired, factory sirens were heard. There was also an orchestra of railway workers from Maribor, while members of the National Theater from Belgrade sang patriotic lyrics interwoven with the memories of those who survived."²⁰¹

In the conceptual solution of commemorating the tragedy, the memory was moved into the material form of a memorial complex with an amphitheater, a place for a large audience. The focus of the commemorative manifestation (with accompanying programs in the museum, theater, or through memorial competitions) is directed towards the memorial complex at the execution site itself, which symbolizes the cut trees and ends in the amphitheater, a place for a mass audience. Political speeches, the awarding of a

200 Journal *Oktobar* (Kraljevo, year I, no. 1, April 1966 – year XXV, October 1990)

201 *Oktobar*, Kraljevo, 1967, 3

peace charter and music and stage programs filled the public space, which was transformed from the *camp cemetery* and the *cemetery of the executed* into the *Memorial park*.²⁰² When in October 1979, Marjan Peneš, the son of one of the executed Slovenians, visited Kraljevo with his sons; the Memorial Park resembled something "that does not bear the hallmarks of a shrine to the victims at all": "I wanted to show my children where their grandfather reposes far from his birthplace in Slovenia. My children persistently searched for the place where the name of their grandfather Alojz Peneš was written, which I promised them they would see at the place where he was shot. Everything I saw looked like we had arrived in the arena with gladiators during the Roman Empire, where they seemed to be just now waiting for their victims. The question arose from my heart, why those victims did not get the respect they deserve."²⁰³

Following the conclusion of Hobsbawm and Ranger (Hobsbawm, Ranger) that the interests of the present change the interpretations of the past, and current political interventions determine which version of the past will be remembered, there are almost all commemorative celebrations at the camp cemetery.²⁰⁴ Where old customs are alive, expressed through old social practices, service, commemoration, prayer, tribute - "tradition needs neither revival nor invention". With the symbolism of *cut trees*, like the *Lotus flower* at the Jasenovac execution site, where the largest number of Orthodox Christians perished, the atheistic ideology expressed its attitude towards life and death in constant conflict with the parallel Christian tradition that was preserved in personal and family memory.

The establishment of the traditional attitude towards deceased relatives at the place of their suffering and the cemetery was marked by lighting candles in the cuts of the stone monuments. Based on the fact that the majority of those who were shot were of Christian faith, prayers and services

202 The crime scene was called the Cemetery of the Shot Dead - *Groblje streljanih* (IN, 1959, 1967, 1970) until the mid-60s of the 20th century, when the Municipality of Kraljevo made a decision to renovate the cemetery, which began to be called the Memorial Park - *Spomen-park* (IN, 1965). Since the 1990s, the Memorial Park has again been called the Camp Cemetery - *Lagersko groblje* (IN, 1992, 1994, 1995).

203 *Ibarske novosti*, "Spomen-park u Kraljevu izmeDju projekta I ostvarenja", October 11, 1979 (no. 1364, 2).

204 Eric Hobsbawm & Terence Ranger, *The Invention of Tradition*, Cambridge 1984, 6-8; 16.

over the mounds of those who were shot, spiritual threads from the base of the column above the earthly remains as a horizontal line - intertwined with a vertical line of spiritual duration, in the symbolism of the Holy Cross - were returned to the place of suffering in 1992, at the time of the new war conflicts. The Orthodox Church of St. Trinity and the Catholic Church of St. Mihovil were places of comfort during the war years, and even a meeting place for exchanging news about the fate of compatriots, as well as vital needs - firewood, food...²⁰⁵ In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to Bishop Nikolaj Velimirović's attempts to prevent shootings, and further suffering of the Žiča monastery.²⁰⁶ Whether and how many lives were saved by Bishop Nikolaj when he, with the recommendation of the German commander in Kruševac, Klefl, who showed a more tolerant attitude towards the Serbs, came from Ljubostinja to Kraljevo, before the German commander of the place, Alfons Maciovič, the orderer of the immediate implementation of the shooting, cannot be reliably determined:²⁰⁷

"At that time, when the shooting of the people of Kraljevo began in mid-October, Milan Nedić, the 'president of the Serbian government', was informed that the German command had issued an order for the complete destruction of Kraljevo and the people of Kraljevo. That's why he urgently sent Šoškić, probably his confidant, to Kraljevo, to check the accuracy of the events there. Šoškić carried out that order immediately. Having seen that the people of Kraljevo were in great danger, he went to Kruševac to the German commander Klefl with the verified news and with a request from Nedić to stand up for Kraljevo and the people of Kraljevo so that they would not be obliterated. The German commander of the city of Kruševac, Klefl, who was more tolerant towards the Serbs than his other colleagues ... went to Ljubostinja and demanded from Bishop Nikolaj to go to Kraljevo and try to stop the obliteration of the city and its citizens, probably with his recommendation to the commander of Kraljevo, which the Bishop, accustomed to making sacrifices for his people since the First World War,

205 Rudi Steinbücher, *Oj, zdaj gremo. Slovenski izgnanci v Kraljevu*. Ljubljana 1988, 46-47.

206 Koča Jončić states that Bishop Nikolaj Velimirović, as "the ideological patron of Pećanac and Ljotić before the war, did nothing to condemn the crimes of the occupiers against the population of Kraljevo and Serbia", *Kraljevački oktobar 1941.*, 33.

207 Episkop Nikolaj, *Collected works, V, Zemlja nedoDjija*, Linz 2001.

immediately accepted. He went in the car of the aforementioned veterinarian from Kruševac, with the protosyncellus Dr. Vasilij Kostić, and safely arrived in Kraljevo to see the German commander Maciovič. He received them rather harshly. Bishop Nikolaj, having humbled himself like a slave before his master, aware that he was becoming a sacrifice for his people, stood anxiously in front of the commander, according to the news at the time, which reached us from Ljubostinja to Vilovo. Bishop, as it is said, bowed before the commander and kneeling down begged him not to torture and shoot the people of Kraljevo, that he knew well and he knew that they innocently suffer, and, he said that those who were guilty were in the forest. It was being said that then the German commander offered him to sit down, and that the Bishop refused, saying that a slave should not sit in front of his master, especially not when his people as slaves are were greatly and innocently suffering. In particular, Bishop Nikolaj expressed his astonishment in front of the commander, how he as a Slav (Polish) could destroy an entire Slavic city like that, telling him: 'I don't believe you could do such a thing because you are a Slav.' - I am a Polish German - replied Commander Maciovič. 'Your surname is Slovenian. The Germans merged with the Slavs in that area. They got their first culture from them... and you are a Christian. I don't believe that you could have shot peaceful people, but you still, here in Kraljevo, made 'Bartholomew's Night' - said the Bishop. Commander Maciovič was furious and rude. Since the shooting was in progress, he, as the commander, did not want to say anything, but he promised that with the shooting in progress, he would reduce the number of those shot." Archimandrite Jovan Radosavljević does not doubt the effectiveness of the act of the Serbian "spiritual father" in saving the parishioners as much as it was possible in that unfortunate time".²⁰⁸

In 1992, the commemoration began for the first time with a requiem, both for the victims of the current and the victims of the Second World

208 Bishop Nikolaj was under German guard in the Ljubostinja Monastery from July 21, when he was arrested in Žiča, after that he was in Vojlovica, and from September 15, 1944 he was in the Dachau camp. In detail: Jovan Radosavljević, *Život i stradanje Žiče i Studenice pod Okupatorom (1938-1945)*, The Hilandar Monastery 1993, 166-168.

War, which marked the commemoration in the following two years as well. In 1997, Patriarch Pavle officiated the memorial service, with Bishop Stefan of Žica and Bishop Nikanor of Gornji Karlovac, calling for respect for Christian principles at the place of the departed.²⁰⁹ The return of the Orthodox clergy and the funeral procession to the cemetery of those shot was an appropriate act, because there is no doubt that the vast majority of those shot, in a religious sense, belonged to the Orthodox Church (Appendix 3).²¹⁰

BEHIND THE NUMBERS: THE IDENTITIES OF THE VICTIMS

According to the ideology of the different value of human lives, the Nazi system was too strong for an individual, a civilian, to break its grip on his life. Individual resistance was suppressed by herding into groups that the regime could control by applying methods to deter individualism - the system of hostages and collective punishment.²¹¹ In concentration camps or temporary prisons, such as The locomotive hall in the Lager, crimes were always preceded by dehumanization: human lives, names, characters, professions, destinies, years, acquired experiences, become a "number", which is easy to cross out, cancel, forget. The compiled statistics of "numbers", "names", "fate" are at the same time a starting point and a shocking testimony, without which the years of the Second World War cannot be understood, and the perniciousness of the ideology of Nazism cannot be seen. The "numbers" written in a row speak of people merged into a mass of hardly recognizable outlines in columns that are heading towards the losing ground behind a high wall and barbed wire. Inscribed in historical sources, they are the "common denominator" of thousands of completely different destinies, characters, convictions, ages, activities... In the post-war collective practice, victims and their identities became prisoners of mythical numbers in the apologetics of politics and ideology.

209 *Ibarske novosti*, no. 2307, October 17, 1997, 1-2.

210 Silvija Krejaković, "U spomen na žtve nemačkog zločina u Kraljevu, oktobra 1941. Proces pisanog i elektronskog pamćenja", *Zbornik Prilozi istraživanju zločina genocida i ratnih zločina*, 279-280.

211 Bruno Betelhajm, Viktor Frankl, *Ubijanje duše*, Beograd 2004, 64-65.

Why was it necessary to wait a few more years for the fate of the victims to be investigated with rational and exact methods and presented with valid results in the new ideologisation and revisionist endeavors, burdened with belated national awakenings, with myths and "holy places"? If the worst phase of Nazism in the Reich was manifested by dehumanization, the disintegration of the individual from the position of autonomous subjects, transformed in camps and transports into numbers or machines, and in battles into cannon fodder, which is why individuality was neglected in the post-war collective consciousness victims?²¹² Dwelling on the personal stories of "ordinary" people, with their name, origin, family, who were reduced to objects of military-political games during the war, and in "yesterday's past" to numerical, depersonalized data, proved to be methodological necessary. In the case of personalization, encouraged by the analysis of historical sources, however, we are also faced with pitfalls related to ethnicity - secretly anchored in the specific Banovina divisions of pre-war Yugoslavia and the occupation's border changes.

Victims of crimes against humanity: sociological-demographic analyzes

On a personal basis, as a reliable means of analysis and comparison of historical sources known so far, the name and surname of 2,258 victims of the October events were recorded, of which the place of suffering is not reliable for 61 people (camp or other place on the territory of Kraljevo).²¹³ From this number, as the sum total of known names, we are still looking for one more victim, one more name... The method of personal identification of victims, through a database model, led to general sociological-demographic reviews of those shot, which illustrate the dimensions of crimes against humanity. In the most fruitful life and working age, between 25 and 45 years of age, there were at least 1,338 persons, for whom traces of age are recorded in the sources,

212 In the camp jargon, the term "musselmanner", a walking automat, denoted a camp workers, Bauer Yehuda, *Rethinking the Holocaust*, Yale University Press, New Haven-London, 2001, 19.

213 Krejaković, "U spomen na žrtve nemačkog zločina u Kraljevu", 249-283.

which tells us indirectly about the scale of tragedies - not only personal and family, but also general - demographic losses, the stopped economic fly-wheel... Indirect demographic loss is expressed through the age structure of those executed, among whom as many as 4.7 percent were underage, thus denied the opportunity to become mothers and fathers (Appendix 1).

This is confirmed by the words of the witness Ferid Azabagić, a clerk, "courier between the Municipality and the German Local Command": "It is known to me correctly that, in addition to workers and other male citizens, women and children, who were employed as apprentices in the factories of learning a trade, who could be 14, 15 and 16 years old, were shot too."²¹⁴

The social structure of those shot, based on data researched from historical sources, shows that 21% of the camp victims were employed at the Aircraft Factory (graphic representation in attachment 2). Before the Second World War, Kraljevo was an important railway junction, the intersection of the railways leading to Skopje and Thessaloniki, to Belgrade, so it is not surprising that around 33% of those shot were workers and employees in the Railway Workshop and other railway services. In addition to train drivers, locksmiths, aircraft mechanics, engineers, apprentices, turners, judges, professors, farmers, students, barbers, housewives, merchants, cafe owners, soldiers and elders of the former Yugoslav army who were not deported to German captivity, musicians... A partial insight into the origin of the hostages who were shot can be determined on the basis of recorded places of birth (tabular presentation in the appendices). Certainly, this heterogeneous picture was contributed by the pre-war state policy of integral Yugoslavia, due to which professional, military and bureaucratic personnel were transferred throughout the country. Thus, the Workshop of the State Railway in Kraljevac exchanged professional workers with related workshops in Maribor, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Subotica, Smederevo and Zrenjanin.²¹⁵ In the case of personalization encouraged by the analysis of historical sources, however, we

²¹⁴ *Zapisnik o ispitu svedoka*, March 16, 1945, AJ, fund No. 110, f 333/28-29, NMKV, copies of documents.

²¹⁵ In addition to Slovenes from Primorska (then part of Italy), Slovenes from Styria were also present in Kraljevo, mostly former workers of the Maribor Railway Workshop with their families, so that before the war there were approximately 800 of them in total. Quoted according to: Rudi Steinbücher, *ibid.*, 38-41.

are also faced with pitfalls related to ethnicity - secretly anchored in the specific Banovina territorial divisions of pre-war Yugoslavia and the occupation's border changes. Although the church registers (parish registers of the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic parish office of the "St. Mihovil" Church in Kraljevo) imply the ethnicity of the executed population, the analysis of historical sources leaves us deprived of complex migration processes and a multi-ethnic reality, independent of where the borders and border ramps were installed.

The Culture of Remembrance: Endeavors

Fragments that establish the causes, course and consequences of the October shooting in the content of documentary historical sources, represent possible answers to the questions: who do we remember? Narratives of the traumatic experiences of surviving hostages and testimonies closest to the time of the tragedy, to the remembered contents of the post-war generations, adopted in the direct family context, or through constructions in public consciousness and commemorative practice, answer that: how do we remember? The families of the victims, as inheritors of the memory of their loved ones, contributed to enriching the collection of the National Museum in Kraljevo with data, photographs, objects... In the documentation of the Memorial Park institution, which was partly taken over by the National Museum in Kraljevo, there are precious testimonies of the members a family of shot hostages.

In the decades of the social and political reality of Kraljevo in the socialist period, in public and memorial spaces, political rhetoric was presented with an almost binding invocation of the wartime past. The jubilee calendar of war units and important commemorative dates served to construct the image of that past adopted in public discourse. At the same time, the beginning of the work of the National Museum in Kraljevo was marked by the enthusiasm of the employees to collect objects and photographs in cooperation with fellow citizens and families of those executed.

The temporal closeness of the war events, therefore the quantity of objects collected, the socio-political influence of the former participants of NOR (National Liberation War), determined the content of the exhibition which, on the Day of the Serbia People's Uprising, July 7, 1951, the Museum was officially opened in a specially designated area, which practically became the first permanent museum exhibit. Therefore, among the exhibited exhibits, those that illustrate the history of the labor movement in the period between two world wars, the uprising and formation of partisan detachments and the 4th Kraljevo Battalion prevail: weapons and military equipment, documents, objects and busts of national heroes from the Kraljevo region and objects of the executed, photographs of the execution ground. Almost all historical statements about the Second World War were among the examples of the way in which the interests of the present change the interpretations of the past. Different visual responses in the problematization of themes about the war were possible when historiography was freed from political interventions that determined which version of the past would be remembered. At the end of the last century, it was based on the research process of historians and the appreciation of the methodologies of museology, art and documentation that contributed to the leap from linear assumptions. The aforementioned changes are illustrated by the dynamics and content of the displays of the National Museum in Kraljevo, which were fully or fragmentarily dealing with the October tragedy in the focus of the Second World War:

1951 July 7, NOB (National Liberation Combat) and the Revolution, the first permanent exhibition of the National Museum of Kraljevo in the museum space of Gospodar Vasa's Residence (Konak), which was prepared by the Initiative Board of the City Museum of Rankovićevo, and the exhibition was expertly arranged by high school professor and first museum manager Milorad Jović. In 1954 and 1957, the performance was expanded with an interpretation of themes about the Serbian uprisings of the 19th century, the Balkans and the First World War, authored by Milorad Jović.

1968 Kraljevo and its surroundings in the uprising of 1941. Mobile exhibition; author of the exhibition: Miroslav Stamenović, curator of the National Museum in Kraljevo.

1971 Kraljevo in the uprising of 1941. Author of the exhibition: Miroslav Stamenović.

1981 October 13 Uprising of 1941 in the Kraljevo region, National Museum in Kraljevo, exhibition space in Gospodar Vasa's Residence. Author of the permanent exhibition: Miroslav Stamenović. The interior was adapted by the architect Radoslav Prokić to the themes: Development of the labor movement (room 1); Uprising in 1941 and the formation and combat path of the 4th Kraljevo Battalion (2nd room); Shooting in October 1941 (3rd room).

1981 Scientific gathering: People's uprising and struggles for Kraljevo in 1941 held in the Historical Archive of Kraljevo. Published Collection of Works.

1985 Scientific meeting: Struggles of the NOVJ (National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia) and the Red Army for the liberation of Kraljevo - IAK (Historical Archives of Kraljevo) where the October tragedy was also included in the works with the main theme, the genesis of the event. The Archives of Serbia in Belgrade, marked the display of 90 years of work of the Kraljevo Gymnasium, where photo-documentary material from 1941-1944 was exhibited in the segment, and the shooting of professors and students in massive retaliation.

October/November 2001 – Kraljevo 1941-1944 gallery of the National Museum in Kraljevo (NMKV), exhibition of archival materials, photographs and objects of the Historical Archive and the National Museum in Kraljevo, in the gallery space of the Museum, opened on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the shootings in the camp. Authors of the exhibition and catalog text: Dragan Drašković, Silvija Krejaković (NMKV), Blagomir Biševac, Miloljub Arsić (IAK).

2001 October 16 - Round table: Kraljevo October 1941 in the National Museum in Kraljevo on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the shooting in the Lager. At the expert gathering of historians, presentations were given by: B. Biševac, R. Ristic and R. Ćirić - from the Historical

Archives of Kraljevo, S. Brkić from the Memorial Park in Kragujevac, G. Davidović from the Historical Archive and M. Timotijević from the National Museum in Čačak, MA V. Virijević from the Faculty of Philosophy in Kosovska Mitrovica, Dr. K. Nikolić from the Institute of Contemporary History from Belgrade, N. Djokić from the Cultural and Research Center in Belgrade, Lj. Ristić from the Institute of Balkan Studies, SANU (Serbian Academy of Sciences and the Arts), Dr. Lj. Dimić from the Department of History of Yugoslavia at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, Dr. V. Glišić, scientific advisor, D. Drašković and S. Krejaković from the National Museum of Kraljevo. The works of historians from this gathering were published in 2003 in the thematic collection: *Kraljevo October 1941*.

2003 October 24 - Presentation of the Collection of Works: Kraljevo October 1941 in the gallery of the NMKV 2003. Dr. Ljubodrag Dimić and MSc Ljubodrag Ristić spoke.

2005 March-April - Placard in occupied Kraljevo, Kraljevo National Museum gallery, exhibition of war posters, leaflets, placarded orders and announcements from the historical collection, which are directly related to the shooting in the camp, or talk about the context in which the mass crime was committed. Author of the exhibition: Silvija Krejaković

2006 October 11 Presentation: In memory of the victims of the German crime against humanity in Kraljevo, October 1941. National Museum of Kraljevo, author: Silvija Krejaković. Authentic photo-documentary material and the results of research and comparison of data on the social and age structure of those shot in the camp in October 1941, stored in electronic form, were presented.

2006 October 12 - Exhibition: The project of the chapel and the fence at the cemetery of the executed. Exhibited conceptual project of architect prof. Spasoja Krunić, on the further architectural arrangement of the memorial complex "Spomen-park" (*Memorial park). Author of the installation: D. Draskovic

On July 12 2007, as part of the International School for Holocaust

Research at the Yad Vashem Memorial Center, photo-documentary material on the crime against humanity of the German Wehrmacht units in Kraljevo, 1941, was presented for the first time, with the **Presentation: In Remembrance – of the Victims of Wermacht Terror in Kraljevo, Serbia in October 1941. (by Silvija Krejaković).**

2007 October 23 and November 11: the **Mention Book** presentation made a breakthrough in Kraljevo Primary Schools: IV Kraljevo Battalion and Jovo Kursula, as a form of a new form of educational approach to the topic of Kraljevo in World War II.

On May 15 2008, a multidisciplinary new permanent exhibition was opened in the National Museum in Kraljevo. The curators of the historical department presented the heritage of the past of the Kraljevo area from the Middle Ages to the end of World War II, thematically shaped into three spatial units. The visualization of military and war history takes place through the display of medieval weapons from the garrison fortress of Maglič, hand-made rifles of oriental origin - the first weapons and equipment in the uprisings of the 19th century, to those manufactured in factories during the Balkans and in both world wars, documentary materials and objects from the Salonica front - paradigms for enormous human losses from the Kraljevo area.²¹⁶

Narratives about the collapse of humanity in refugee transports and in World War II camps were interpreted through refugee documents of exiled Slovenians who found refuge in Kraljevo and Serbs from the area of the infamous NDH, photographs of prisoners from the Kraljevo region in military camps and camp clothes from Mauthausen... Based on the facts about the joint fight in the attempts to liberate Kraljevo in 1941, coordinated from the joint headquarters, the unique showcase contains objects and photo-documentation of partisan and JVuO (Yugoslav Army in the Fatherland) detachments. In the same display case, the narration is directed from this large "war" hall to the greatest tragedy that befell Kraljevo in October,

²¹⁶ Author of this part of the exhibition: Dragan Drašković, curator of the Collection for the historical period until 1918, director of NMKV

1941 in a narrow space with long side walls.²¹⁷ On one side of the wall, in display cases are authentic and original fragments of “yesterday’s world” that was destroyed by the war crimes of the German Wehrmacht. Those fragments from the lives of those who were executed are work books, identity cards, identification cards, ties, watches and other items from the lives of the victims, which illustrate the diversity of their age, activities, habits, and origins. They, as independent elements, mark the individual suffering in the collective retribution against civilians, which can be seen on large prints of photographs from the place of suffering: The Locomotive hall - the concentration camp; execution grounds of murdered hostages; raised crosses over the mounds of those shot. The prints are separated by rusty rails, based on the social structure of those executed - most of them employees at the railway junction and in the symbolism of the inexorable movement towards death, from the hall to the execution ground in the area of the Railway Workshop. In the last showcase are the original last messages of the hostages in the camp sent to their families, on papers torn from notebooks and workbooks, written in their own handwriting before the inexorable shooting. Therefore, with the poignant meaning of the last messages, magnified to a clearly readable content, their prints are placed in a row and on the side wall. The side walls have the only exit to the narrow central wall and the books of The Mention Book. In the structure of communication established between the visitors (museum audience) and the installation on the theme of human suffering in the war, cultural goods (books) are woven, whose fate always testifies to continuity and discontinuity, creation and destruction. Each page of The Mention Book “for memory” or for remembrance bears a personal dedication, with a note for one victim. In doing so, the victim is presented as a part of the collectivity, family and society, which suffered an irreparable loss due to a mass crime. Because the comprehensive picture of human suffering in the Kraljevo area in October 1941 is also made up of indirect fragments of crimes: families who lost their breadwinners, war orphans, negative demographics in terms of the number of those shot who were yet to become fathers and mothers...

²¹⁷ Author of this part of the exhibition: Silvija Krejaković, curator of the Collection for the historical period from 1918.

With each page of the four books of Metnion book, it establishes its inter-relationship, compassion, closeness with people in the time vertical. The shaping of the display of books into a visible space similar to an altar, consciously and intentionally speaks of the history of the relationship towards the execution ground and the cemetery transformed into the space of the Memorial Park and, in contrast, the spiritual need and search of families for the names of their loved ones. On the opposite wall, the same method of personalizing those responsible for the implementation and execution of the war crime in the 717th Division of the Wehrmacht was applied. Along with the list of responsible officers and non-commissioned officers, there is a bilingual (Serbian-English) text about the causes, course and consequences of the shooting in October 1941.

December 2009/January 2010 – Gymnasium (1909-2009), NMKV gallery. Authors of the exhibition and catalog text: Radomir Ristić (IAK), Dragan Drašković, Silvija Krejaković, Mirjana Savić (NMKV), Vera Filipović (Archives of Serbia). In the segment 1941-1944, it refers to the camp shooting.

2011. Occupation in Pictures: War Poster (1941-1944). Exhibition of posters from the historical collection of the Kraljevo National Museum: February - at the Museum at the Trstenik National University; March 25/April – in the National Museum Kruševac; October - Memorial Park “Kragujevac October” Kragujevac. Author of the exhibition and catalog text: Silvija Krejaković.

October/November 2011 – „Warning: Kraljevo October 1941“ Authors of the exhibition and catalog text: Dragan Drašković, Silvija Krejaković

October/November 2015 - Culture of Remembrance: Those who do not remember live it again. Authors of the exhibition and catalog text: Silvija Krejaković, Suzana Novčić. The exhibition, expanded with personalized data on the victims shot in Kraljevo in 1941, originates from the areas where it gusted: the National Museum in Kragujevac, the Museum of Vojvodina in Novi Sad, the National Museum of Zrenjanin. In 2018, in October, with all the exhibition elements and a focus on the executed Slovenians, the exhibition, at the invitation of the National Liberation Museum, was hosted in Maribor.

In the last decade of the 20th century, an initiative was launched to fence off the cemetery of the executed, in order to protect it from vandalism and devastation. In rounding off the memorial complex, it is planned to build a chapel with carved names of those executed. In accordance with modern museological practice, in addition to the one applied in the Holocaust museum in Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, whose name in Hebrew, based on the Old Testament, means “a place to remember (memorial) the name”, the focus of the permanent exhibition of the National Museum in Kraljevo about the October tragedy is about the person killed. The books of Mention Book, in which each page is dedicated to one victim, like a written monument, have a personal dedication, for memory, or for remembrance.

The constant correlation of experiences in education with the narratives of museum displays and the results of research in institutions that deal with the subject of human suffering in war is crucial in fostering a culture of remembrance, in the unequal fight against time that erases even the most persistent memory.



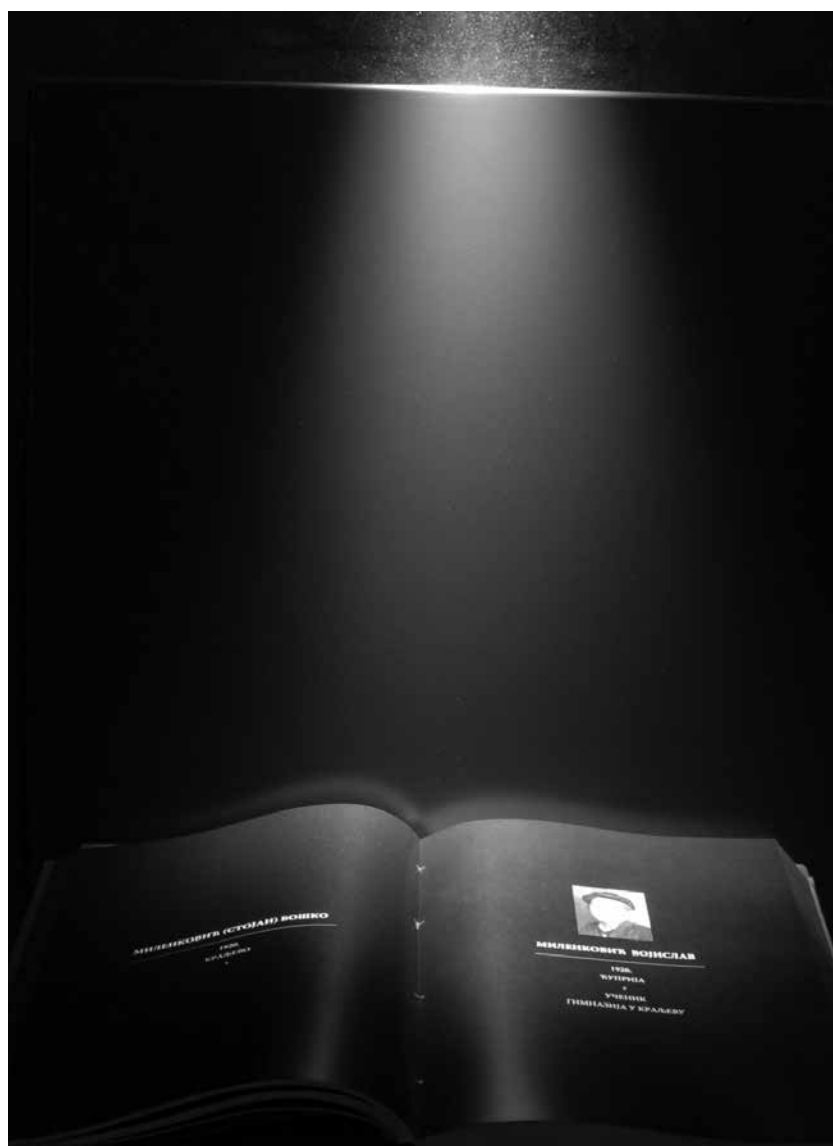
NMKV, Photo: Front wall of the exhibition: *Warning. Kraljevo, October 1941*, 2011.



NMKV, Photo: Permanent exhibition of the Kraljevo National Museum - the whole dedicated to the October tragedy with „The Mention Book“ (*Pomenik*)



NMKV Photo: Unit in the first permanent museum exhibition on the Second World War (1981–1990) in the former building of the National Museum of Kraljevo from the 19th century referred to the mass retribution in the October of 1941



NMKV, Photo: Each page of „The Mention Book”, for Memory has a personal dedication with a note for each victim

INSTEAD OF A CONCLUSION: THE SECOND WORLD WAR AS AN UNCONQUERED PAST

Eight decades later, it seems that the Second World War is still an unconquered past, when it comes to the types of war crimes, reinforced by debates in the perception of genocide against the last conflicts in the breakup of Yugoslavia, but also facing the responsibility of the Wehrmacht for the war crimes committed in Serbia.²¹⁸ Echoes of individual traumas of survivors and testimonies, documentary materials, photographs of war crimes, therefore still resonate in post-war generations, in the domestic, but also in the German public and open new polemic arenas.²¹⁹ The dismantling of the construction of the common memory of the Second World War heralded the disappearance of Yugoslavia. In historical comparison, while the German public discourse was confronted with the explicit crimes that the Wehrmacht placed on a par with the crimes of the SS, the Gestapo, the interest in history in the domestic public increased, which coincided in time with the collapse of the state, social and economic upheavals and the war. In a time of deep political and economic crisis, new symbols of the rising regime are emerging, with the necessary revisionist interventions into the past and changes in ideological rhetoric. As it was necessary for the political elites in the former Yugoslav republics, in the recognition of statehood (once extreme fascist creations), to retain the declarative state memorization of anti-fascism, space was opened for revising the history of the Second World War in the direction of nationalizing anti-fascism, suppressing its universal basis. and the relativization of victims of war crimes by bidding with numbers, without names and surnames as the basis of the

²¹⁸ Walter Manoschek, „Serbien ist judenfrei“— *Militarische Besatzungspolitik und Judenvernichtung in Serbien 1941/42*, R. Oldenbourg Verlag Munchen, 1993.

²¹⁹ Краљево октобра 1941 – казивања преживелих, Краљево, ур: Радивој Јоветић, Владимир Бережнов. Издавач: Општински одбор ССРНС, Краљево, 1966.

identity of the victims.²²⁰ In the end, following the thoughts of the writer Ivan Ivanji, a prisoner of Auschwitz and Buchenwald, that the memories and narratives of the “victims” are still recorded, but we don’t know what the “executioners” think and say because: “They probably don’t read our books, they don’t visit our exhibitions, they do not stop in front of our monuments. Well, in spite of them, I guess we should do the little we can - to offer our memory... Supposingly, we owe it to our deceased.”²²¹

SUMMARY

Mass reprisals committed by the German Wehrmacht on civilian population in Kraljevo in October 1941 is the largest tragedy in the long history of this area and one of the bloodiest war crimes committed in Serbian territory during WWII. The reasons for mass shooting of civilians in October 1941 are to be found in the racist ideology of the Reich that found its expression in a number of orders foreseeing drastic punitive measures of 100 Serbian lives for a killed and 50 for a wounded German soldier. In order to quench the uprising in Serbia that spread thanks to the activities of the two anti-fascist resistance movements – the Partisans and the Chetniks – the Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht turned punitive measures into „retaliation that should hit the whole population of Serbia“. In the Kraljevo area sporadic acts of sabotage of the insurgents against the German military and administrative authorities spilled over by October 7, into an all-out joint Partisan-Chetnik siege and attacks on the 717th occupation division stationed in the city. The countermeasures of the Wehrmacht and the city command were arrests of civilians – hostages, workers and employees of the aircraft factory, railroad workshop and the railroad network, clerks of the local administration and courts of justice, craftsmen, merchants, pupils and apprentices and their incarceration in the engine depot within the precincts of the railroad workshop. With the imposition of the state of siege and court marshals in Kraljevo, on October 15, 1941 executions of hostages who were led out of the depo to the shooting-ground in groups, began. Shootings of civilian population in Kraljevo that lasted until October 20, 1941 was a crime against humanity – a war crime of the Wehrmacht, of its 717th Division that was responsible also for mass retaliation in Kragujevac that was to follow.

In the culture of remembrance based on research, analysis and comparison of sources that have been carefully collected and preserved in the

220 Тодор Куљић, Анти – антифашизам, Годишњак за душтвену историју 1-3, Београд, 2005, 171–185.

221 `Ivan Ivanji, Моћ сећања и немоћ речи, у: *Podsećanje na zločine. Rasprava o genocidu i ubistvu naroda*, Platoneum i Savez jevrejskih opština, Novi Sad – Beograd, 2001, 30.

Historical Archives, in the Memorial Park and in the People's Museum of Kraljevo during the past decades, personalization of victims was necessary. The existing data in the individual records of the executed civilian population – the data base of the People's Museum in Kraljevo (the project of the curator Sivija Krejaković) show that 106 of the shot were persons under 18, and that 29 of the shot were females, which increases the magnitude of the war crime. Indirect consequences of the mass retaliation in Kraljevo are seen in the number of families who were left without providers, in the number of wartime orphans, destroyed economy since the largest number of the shot were in the best working age between 20 and 55 – mostly workers and employees of the aircraft and railroad-cars factories, employees of various institutions and schools... Due to economic development Kraljevo had been a center of ethnically mixed population during the inter-war period, so it comes as no surprize that apart from the Serbs from all parts of the former Kingdom of Yugoslavia, members of the Russian emigration (who had come to Serbia after the Russian revolution), the Slovenes, the Croats, the Czechs, refugees from Slovenia, refugees and expelees from the Independent State of Croatia (Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina), as well as from Kosovo and the Metohija – predominantly Serbs – who had found refuge in Kraljevo at the begining of the occupation, were not spared the mass retaliation in the concentration camp between October 15 and 20, 1941.

Through the model of the data base the results of which were published in this book, the modern historical science has established the names of 2.258 victims. Out of that number the camp cannot be certified as the place of death for 61 persons. The above adduced models of memorialization do not pretend to explain the events completelly and thus make redundant any further research of the number of victims, their social, ethnic, age, confessional make-up... This book is a fragment within a mosaic of remembrance or a gesture of rebellion against holes in memory, because, as David Albahari has put it in his book *Gec and Mayer*, "Silence Can Kill".

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Massensühnenmassnahmen gegen die Zivilbevölkerung in Kraljevo in Oktober 1941 von der Wehrmacht begangen, sind die größte Tragödie in der langen Geschichte dieses Gebietes und ein der schlimmsten Kriegsverbrechen im serbischen Territorium im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Die Ursachen der Massenerschießungen der Zivilisten in Oktober 1941 sind in der rassistischer Ideologie des Reiches zu finden die ihren Niederschlag in einer Reihe der Verordnungen fand, wonach für jeden getöteten deutschen Soldaten 100 und für jeden verwundeten 50 Serben erschossen werden sollten. Um den Aufstand in Serbien, der sich dank der Aktivitäten der zwei antifaschistischen Widerstandsbewegungen – der Partisanen und der Tschetniks – verbreitete, niederzuzwingen, beschloß das Oberkommando der Wehrmacht die Sühnenmaßnahmen in „Repressalien die die ganze Bevölkerung Serbiens treffen sollten“ zu verwandeln. Im Gebiet von Kraljevo entwickelten sich die Sabotagen und Einzelgefechte gegen deutschen Militär und Verwaltungsbehörden seit 7. Oktober in eine gemeinsame Belagerung der 717. Besatzungsdivision der Wehrmacht in Kraljevo seitens der Partisanen und der Tschetniks. Die Gegenmaßnahmen der Wehrmacht und der Standortkommandantur waren Verhaftungen der Zivilisten – der Geißeln, Arbeiter, Angestellten der Flugzeugfabrik, der Bahn-Werkstatt und des Bahn-Knotens, der Gemeinde- und Gerichtsbeamten, der Handwerker, der Händler, der Schüler und der Lehrlinge und ihre Inhaftierung in das Lokomotive-Depot im Bereich der Bahn-Werkstatt. Mit der Einführung des Ausnahmezustandes und Verhängung des Kriegsgerichts in Kraljevo am 15. Oktober 1941, begannen die Erschießungen der Geißeln die aus dem Depot gruppenweise zur Hinrichtungsstätte geführt wurden. Die Erschießungen der Zivilbevölkerung in Kraljevo, die bis 20. Oktober 1941 dauerten, waren ein Verbrechen gegen Menschheit – Kriegsverbrechen der Wehrmacht und der Einheiten der 717. Besatzungsdivision die auch für Maßensühnenmaßnahmen in Kragujevac die bald folgten, verantwortlich waren.

In der Erinnerungskultur die auf den Forschungen, Analysen und Vergleichen der Quellen die während der vergangenen Dezenien im Historischen Archiv, im Gedächtnis-Park und im Volksmuseum in Kraljevo sorgfältig gesammelt und bewahrt worden waren, basiert, war eine Personalisierung der Opfer notwendig. Die existierenden Daten im Namensverzeichnis der erschossene Zivilbevölkerung – in der Datenbasis des Volksmuseums in Kraljevo (das Projekt der Kuratorin Silvija Krejaković) beweisen dass im Lager 106 Personen unter 18 Jahre erschossen worden waren sowie 29 Frauen – was die Dimensionen des Verbrechens nur vergrößert. Indierkte Folgen der Maßensühnenmaßnahmen in Kraljevo sieht man in der Zahl der Familien die ohne Ernährerer geblieben worden sind, in der Zahl der Kriegsweisen, in der zerstörten Wirtschaft – was alles auf dem Fakt basiert dass die meisten Erschoßenen im besten Arbeitsalter zwischen 20 und 55 Jahren waren – in meisten Fällen waren es Arbeiter und Angestellte der dortigen Flugzeug- und Railcar-Fabriken, Angestellten der Institutionen und Schulen... Da Kraljevo in der Zwischenkriegszeit wegen der Wirtschaftsentwicklung ein Zentrum der ethnisch gemischten Bevölkerung war, ist es kein Wunder dass, neben der Serben aus allen Gebieten des Königreich Jugoslawien, auch Mitglieder der russischen Emigration (die nach der Oktober-Revolution nach Serbien kamen), die Slowenen, Kroaten, Tschechen..., Flüchtlinge aus Slowenien, Vertriebene und Flüchtlinge aus dem Unabhängigen Staat Kroatien (aus Kroatien, Bosnien und der Herzegovina), sowie aus Kosovo und Metohija – überwiegend Serben – die Anfang des Krieges Zuflucht in Kraljevo gefunden hatten, von den Maßensühnenmaßnahmen im Lager zwischen 15 und 20 Oktober 1941 nicht verschont blieben.

Die moderne Geschichtswissenschaft hat durch den Model der Datenbasis, deren Ergebnisse in diesem Buch veröffentlicht worden waren, die Namen der 2.258 erschossenen Geiseln festgestellt, wovon für 61 das Lager als Hinrichtungsstätte nicht mit Sicherheit festgestellt werden konnte. Der oben genannte Model der Memorialisierung erhebt nicht den Anspruch jede weitere Forschung der Zahl der Opfer, ihrer Sozial-, National-, Alters-, Konfessions-Struktur entberlich zu machen... Das Buch ist ein

Fragment im Mosaik der Erinnerung, oder eine Geste des Widerstandes gegen Lücken in der Erinnerung, weil – so David Albahari in seinem Buch *Gez und Meyer* – „das Schweigen kann auch töten“.



NMKV, Photos: Camp cemetery with crosses erected by families at the execution site



NMKV, Photo: Memorial and commemoration at the camp cemetery, 1945.



NMKV, Photo: In newly liberated Kraljevo, November 30, 1944, NLAY (National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia) fighters lay a wreath on the mounds of those shot in the camp



NMKV Poster: Solemn five-year commemoration, October 14, 1946.



NMKV Photo-album, Photo. The visit of the highest state delegation of Yugoslavia – to Kraljevo, on the 7th of October 1951. In the photo: the President of the state – J. Broz Tito lay a wreath to the first monument which was erected on the spot of the shooting of civilians in the October of 1941 in Kraljevo.



Photo. The first memorial unit at the camp cemetery, 1953. NMKV



Photo. President of SFRY, Josip Broz Tito, pays respects in the Memorial Park, 1973. NMKV



Photo. Memorial complex (work of architect S. Krnić), 1974. NMKV



Photo. Mass attendance at commemorations called *October Festivities*, 1977. NMKV



NMKV, Photo: Scaffold and the cemetery of the executed, turned into a memorial park: a play at the execution site, 1988.

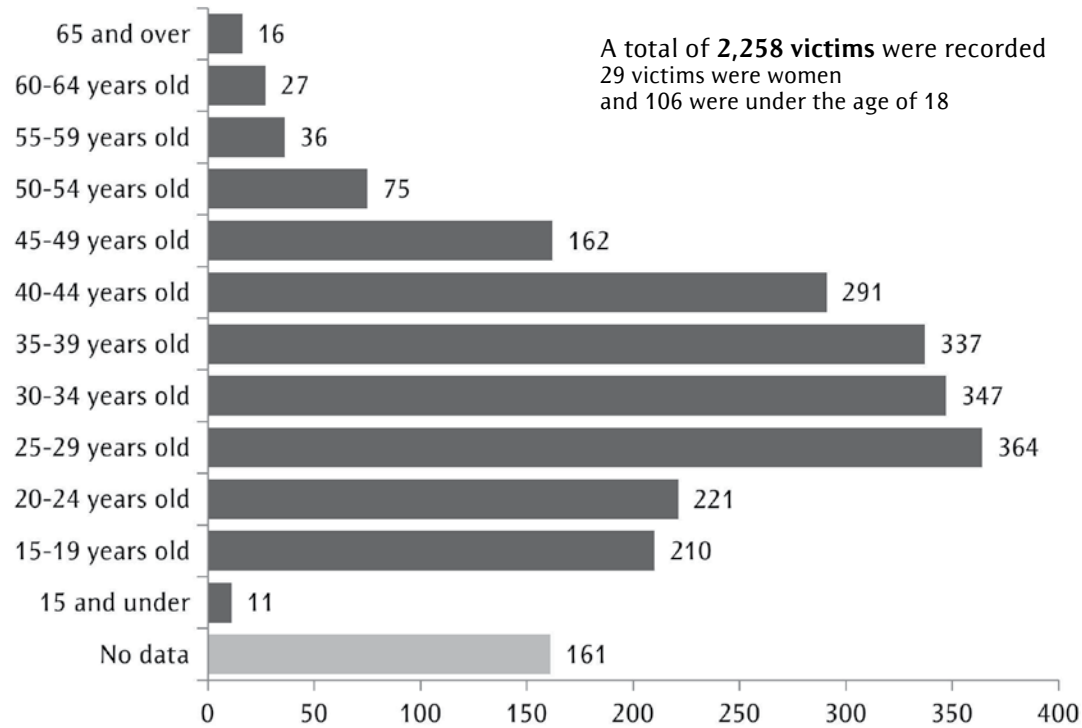


NMKV, Photo: Memorial service, October 14, 2011.

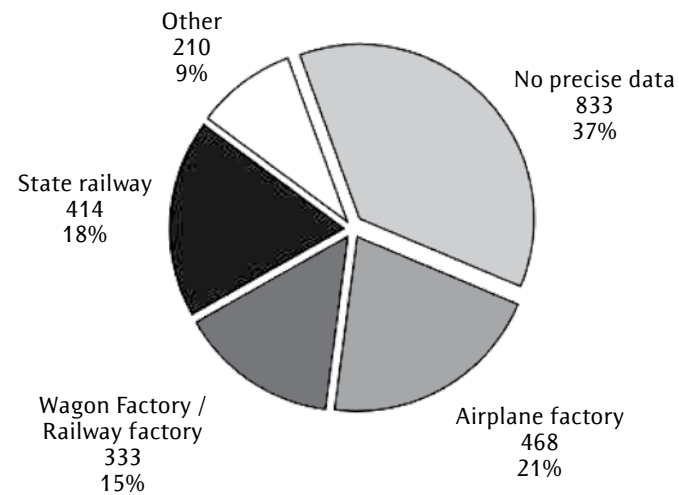
NMKV, Photos. 1-2: Family and civic tradition - alongside the official commemorative practice, at the camp cemetery declared a Memorial Park

APPENDICES

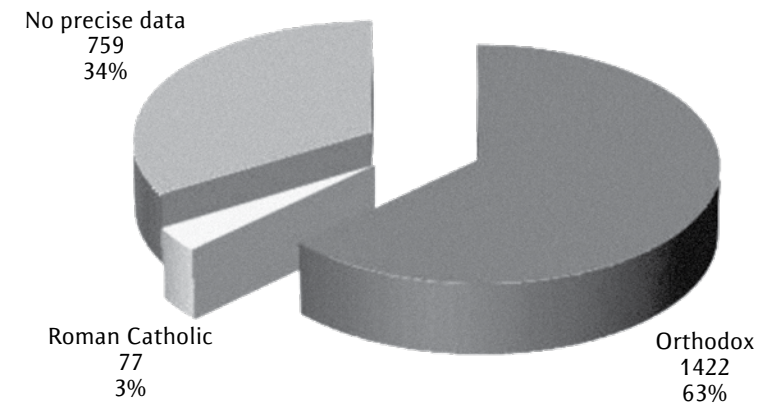
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE AGE STRUCTURE OF THE EXECUTED



2. GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT



3. GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE OF THE EXECUTED



4. EXAMPLE OF A MENTION BOOK PAGE, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF KRALJEVO

Note: Each page has a visual identity of a tombstone dedicated to a person executed in the "lager" site and contains main biographical data (name and surname, year and place of birth, occupation and place of employment).



5. HISTORICAL SOURCES USED

The following table lists all data sources used for the list of persons killed in October 1941 in Kraljevo (in attachment 6, the serial number of each list in which a person is listed by name is given in the "Sources" column).

No.	THE NAME OF THE DATA SOURCE	DATING
1	VII Railway Maintenance Section: List of those executed in 1941.	18 th of April 1942.
2	XIV Railway Maintenance Section: List of those executed in 1941.	18 th of April 1942.
3	Fire brigade: List of members shot in 1941.	14 th of April 1942.
4	Gvozdenović Sava: Documentation on war victims from the area of the villages of Sirča, Vitanovac and Trgovište	
5	Log book of the crimes of the occupiers: The State Commission of Serbia for Investigation of the Crimes of the Occupiers (1941-1945)	1945-1946.
6	Documentation of the National Museum in Kraljevo: Database	
7	State Commission for Investigation of the Crimes of the Occupiers: List of victims of crimes, AJ, F 110, f.no. 9278	1945-1946.
8	State Prosecutor's Office: List of officers shot in 1941	1942
9	Gendarmerie: List of executed members in 1941	11 th of April 1942
10	Railway Repair Workshop: List of executed workers in 1941	12 th of April 1942
11	Railway workshop: Lists of workers shot in 1941	1942
12	Railway station: List of workers shot in 1941	1942
13	Žiča district: List of victims	28 th of May 1942
14	Historical archive of Kraljevo, Precinct Assembly, K 692: List of families of those killed and shot (People's Liberation Committee in Kraljevo)	
15	Jovetić Radivoj: Documentation of the Memorial Park about the 1941 executions	
16	Genocide Victims Museum: Victims of the War 1941-1945, database	
17	Genocide Victims Museum: Results of the Census of War Victims 1941-1945, Federal Statistical Office /FSO/	1966. and rev. 1992
18	National Museum of Kraljevo: Archive of the Kraljevo District Administration, 1941-1944	1941-1945
19	National Museum in Kraljevo: Reports of the Bogutovac municipal administration to the command of the 2nd Žiča Brigade	1941-1945
20	National Museum in Kraljevo: Reports of the Konarevo municipal administration to the command of the 2nd Žiča Brigade	1941-1945

No.	THE NAME OF THE DATA SOURCE	DATING
21	District Court: List of officers shot in 1941	1942
22	General church list: Protocols of the deceased SOC (Serbian Orthodox Church) (1941-1944)	1941-1945
23	Municipality of Ribnica: List of those killed in 1941-1942	1943
24	Agricultural school: List of officers shot in 1941	10 th of April 1942
25	Protocols of the Banovinska Hospital in Kraljevo: List of victims in 1941.	1941-1945
26	Parish lists: SOC death records for the 1st parish (1941-1944)	1941-1945
27	Parish lists: SOC death records for the 2nd parish (1941-1944)	1941-1945
28	Parish lists: SOC death records for the 3rd parish (1941-1944)	1941-1945
29	Parish lists: SOC death records for the 4th parish (1941-1944)	1941-1945
30	Parish lists: SOC death records for the 5th parish (1941-1944)	1941-1945
31	Parish lists: SOC death records for the 6th parish (1941-1944)	1941-1945
32	PTT: List of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Officers Shot in 1941.	13 th of April 1942
33	Riža, forest-industrial enterprise: List of executed workers	1942
34	Roman Catholic parish office in Kraljevo, St. Michael's Church: Mothers of the deceased (1941-1945)	1941-1945
35	List of refugees of the Commissariat for Refugees and Displaced Persons	9 th of September 1942
36	County Principality: List of officers shot in 1941.	1942
37	Technical section of the county administration: List of officers shot in 1941	18 th of April 1942
38	Timotijević Milomir: Dokumentacija o žrtvama rata sa područja sela Vrba I Zaklopača (Documentation on war victims from the area of the villages of Vrba and Zaklopača)	
39	Public schools teachers and school supervisors: List of those executed in 1941.	12 th of April 1942
40	Aircraft Factory: Lists of those executed in 1941.	1942
41	Financial control: List of officers executed in 1941.	10 th of April 1942
42	Ecclesiastical court: List of officers executed in 1941.	13 th of April 1942
43	Steinbücher Rudi (Steinbücher Rudi): List of executed Slovenes in Kraljevo in 1941 in the book "Oj zdaj gremo", p. 100-101	1988
44	Kraljevo Forestry Administration: List of workers shot in 1941	11 th of April 1942

LIST OF THE 1941 OCTOBER KRALJEVO VICTIMS

Notes:

- The column "No. in the database" corresponds to the identification number (key) of the person in the electronic database of the National Museum in Kraljevo.
- For 61 persons, the place of suffering has not been definitively determined; it cannot be stated with certainty whether they perished in the Lager or were killed elsewhere during the same reprisal events in October 1941. For these persons in the "Number" column there is a "*" after the number.
- In the Column "Surname and name", the Surname is given in capital letters, and where it is known, the middle letter is also given, as the first letter of the father's name. The persons are listed and ordered according to this column.
- The term "Railcar Factory" in the "Employment" column corresponds to the then name "Railway Workshop".
- The term "Riža" in the column "Employment" means the full name of "Forestry and industrial enterprise Miljko Petrović - Riže".
- The term "ZOP" in the "Employment" column is an abbreviation for railway maintenance sections.
- The term "VTZ" in the "Employment" column indicates the full name of the "Military Technical Institute" in Kraljevo.
- The "Sources" column is a reference to the list number from the attachment "5. Used historical sources".
- A "?" sign generally indicates some uncertainty or dilemma in the data.

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
492	AVRAMOV E. Vasa	1914	Kovin	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 31, 22
276	AVRAMOVIĆ Dj. Dragutin	1901	Glibovac, Smederevska Palanka	Conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 26, 22
490	ADAMOV J. Radivoje	1906	Melenci, Banat	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
489	ADAMOVIĆ P. Miloš	1910	Mekinjar, Udbine	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1578	AJANAL Denek	1903	Sombor	Barbecue chef		13
84	AJDIĆ J. Vasilije	1899	Pljevlja	Chief Archivist	District Court	7, 13, 21, 35
1740	AKSENTIJEVIĆ M. Aleksandar	1924	Kraljevo	Student	Teachers' school	7, 17, 30
1460	AKSOVIĆ Arsa	1890	Šekular, Andrijevića	Invalid		13, 29, 35
814	ALAR A. Petar	1907	Slavonski Brod	Stoker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 34, 40
1733	ALEKSIĆ N. Arsenije	1903	Studenica			17, 27
2094	ALEKSIĆ N. Božidar	1907	Studenica	Innkeeper		17
275	ALEKSIĆ P. Djordje	1907	Bistrick, Sarajevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
4630	ALEKSIĆ Živko	1897		Train driver	Railroad station	7
278	ALEKSIĆ A. Milan	1894	Dulani, Vranje	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
487	ALEKSIĆ T. Milan	1906	Žitoradja, Prokuplje	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
811	ALEKSIĆ Milivoje	1913	Skopje	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 35, 40
2354	ALEKSIĆ D. Milosav	1908	Drlupa, Kraljevo	Worker		17
1559	ALEKSIĆ B. Miodrag	1919	Kraljevo	Candlemaker		13, 17
53	ALEKSIĆ M. Mitar	1906	Andrijevića	Clerk	Postal service	13, 26, 32, 35
1871	ALEKSIČ Anton	1908	Murska Sobota, Slovenia	Locksmith		6
1358	ANDRIĆ M. Vladimir	1900	Musina Reka, Žički county	Bullocky		7, 13
493	ANDRIĆ Radosav	1921	Djakovica	Welder	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 22
815	ANDRIĆ B. Ranko	1916	Mostar	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
486	ANDRIĆ T. Sava	1906	Beška, Srem	Welder	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
108	ANDRIČENKO N. Petar	1901	Harkov, Russia	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 26, 22, 35
1735	ANDROVIĆ Dragutin	1912	Zagreb	Locksmith assistant		6
1500	ANDJELIĆ T. Miladin	1912	Guča, Dragačevo	Baker		13, 31
2093	ANDJELKOVIĆ A. Dragoslav	1885	Kraljevo	Trader		7, 17
819	ANDJELKOVIĆ Z. Djordje	1908	Kosovska Mitrovica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
2348	ANDJELKOVIĆ Jelica	1918	Bijeljina	Hairdresser	Store „Jelica i Mića“	6
280	ANDJELKOVIĆ T. Radojko	1910	Ušće, Studenica	Warehouse clerk	Railroad station	12, 13, 30, 31
823	ANDJIĆ Ratko	1912	Berane	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
110	ANISIJEVIĆ J. Dragoljub	1887	Velika Plana	Attendant	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1737	ANISIJEVIĆ Todor	1903	Rudnica, Raška			6
816	ANIČIĆ Božidar	1902	Sarajevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 30, 40
822	ANTIĆ Dj. Vlastimir	1925	Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 26, 40
1738	ANTIĆ Djordje	1914	Niš	Student	Railway school in Niš	6
817	ANTIĆ Staniša	1918	Kočino selo, Jagodina	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
1739	ANTONELO Josip	1915	Rab	Locksmith assistant		6
1740	ANTONIJEVIĆ M. Aleksandar	1924	Kraljevo	Student	Teachers' school	7, 17, 30
1741	ANTONIJEVIĆ D. Veljko	1891	Kraljevo	Gardener		5, 7, 17, 27
2337	ANTONIJEVIĆ H. Veselin	1923	Vrba, Žički county	Worker		7, 38
3407	ANTONIJEVIĆ Dragan	1894	Ponikovica, Užice	Pier		15
484	ANTONIJEVIĆ Dragoslav	1897	Lukavica, Sarajevo	Engineer	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22, 35
109	ANTONIJEVIĆ S. Petar	1903	Brezovica, Skopje	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 30, 22
1742	ANTONIJEVIĆ Trifun	1894	Ponikovica, Užice	Pier		6
1633	ANTUŠEVIĆ Miljojko	1881	Samaila	Farmer		13
1743	ARANDJELOVIĆ B. Djordje	1923	Niš	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 31
1732	ARANDJELOVIĆ J. Živojin	1897	Kraljevo	Judge	District Court	13, 21, 27
277	ARANDJELOVIĆ T. Sreten	1900	Bela Palanka	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
821	ARIZANOVIĆ N. Nenko	1923	Bosilegrad	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	5, 7, 13, 29, 40
1465	ARIZANOVIĆ M. Nikola	1901	Bosilegrad	Bricklayer		7, 13, 29
1289	ARNAUTOVIĆ R. Milun	1905	Katrga, Ljubički county	Tailor		7, 13, 26, 30
820	ARNŠEK Jože	1903	Blanča, Bela Krajina	Tailor	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 34, 40
1744	ARSENIJEVIĆ Ljubomir	1913	Gornji Krnjin, Leposavić			15
818	ARSIĆ Aleksa	1911	Peć	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 31, 22, 40
488	ARSIĆ M. Aleksandar	1903	Rabrovac, Mladenovac	Guard	Railcar factory	11, 13
485	ARSIĆ A. Kostantin	1916	Lipe, Smederevo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22, 35
812	ARSIĆ N. Ranko	1907	Višegrad	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
2300	ATANASKOVIĆ S. Aleksandar	1882	Kraljevo			17
813	ATANASKOVIĆ Ž. Siniša	1919	Kragujevac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
111	ATANACKOVIĆ S. Rodoljub	1912	Korman, Aleksinac	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22
1745	AĆIMOVIĆ S. Miroslav		Kraljevo	Student		15
1746	AĆIMOVIĆ S. Mihajlo		Kraljevo	Student		15
1747	AĆIMOVIĆ Sava	1886	Gračac, Vrnjačka Banja	Lawyer		6

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
279	AĆIMOVIĆ M. Stanoje	1913	Grabovac, Trstenik	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
3430	AČIĆ Stevo					15
491	ADŽIĆ Dj. Aleksandar	1918	Novo Selo/ Podgorica (?)	Electrician	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 22
497	BABIĆ Miladin	1911	Kaludra	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1855	BABIĆ D. Nikola	1910	Gokčanica, Kraljevo	Rail worker	Railway	26
2313	BABIĆ D. Stanislav		Kraljevo	Clerk	Railway	15
827	BAŽALAC Vladimir	1908	Konarevo, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
805	BAŽALAC I. Tijosav	1910	Konarevo, Kraljevo	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 16
2361	BAJALICA Milunka		Kraljevo	Housewife		6
506	BAJIĆ D. Vladimir	1915	Smederevo	Turner	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
3436	BAJIĆ M. Milan	1919	Brdjani, Slavenska Požega	Cadet of the aviation-technical institute	Aircraft factory	15
112	BAKIĆ V. Jovan	1901	Kraljevo	Train technician	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 22
34	BAKIĆ L. Mirko	1915	Bistrica, Bosanska Gradiška	Corporal	Gendarmerie	9, 13
1477	BALORDA D. Vasilije	1923	Mostar	High school graduate	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	5, 7, 13, 16
9	BALTIĆ T. Nikola	1900	Brezova, Studenica	Gendarmerie sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 17
1356	BALŠIĆ M. Mileta	1916	Dragosinjci, Žički county	Barbecue chef	Tavern „Serbian king“	7, 13, 17, 31
505	BANKOVIĆ Božidar	1909	Kragujevac	Clerk	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
282	BANKOVIĆ M. Radoje	1914	Ušće, Studenički county	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
1314	BANOVIĆ Dušan	1898	Prijedor, Bosnia	Mill Worker		13, 15
2196	BARLOV Ž. Miroslav		Podunavci			6
1606	BARLOVAC Vasilije	1888	Dražinić	Chief Archivist	County court	13
1287	BARLOVAC F. Sreten	1879	Gradac, Studenica	Rentier		7, 13, 17
1856	BASARIĆ M. Adam	1901	Balosava, Gruža	Painter		26
1167	BASTA S. Miodrag	1923	Kraljevo	Turner	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
1832	BATAGELJ P. Janez	1925	Maribor	Student		34, 43
3526	BATAGELJ Pavel	1890	Kranj/ Sežana (?)	Carpenter	Railcar factory	6, 15
496	BATALIĆ Miodrag	1895	Belgrade	Painter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
1162	BATAKOV Z. Filip	1901	Russia	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
113	BATANOVIĆ S. Dušan	1904	Ribari, Mačva	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 22
1332	BAČKULJA T. Veljko	1898	Dolac, Studenica	Carpenter	Privateer	7, 13, 17
114	BAŠTOVANOV Dj. Dejan	1916	Temišvar	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22
116	BEKČIĆ N. Milan	1902	Kragujevac	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
836	BEKČIĆ M. Radoš	1922	Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
826	BELOBRK V. Vladimir	1916	Gospić	Turner	Aircraft factory	5, 7, 13, 31, 34, 40
73	BELOŠEVIĆ Božidar	1905	Croatia	Veterinary officer	District Headship	13, 29, 36
830	BELJANSKI Milan	1919	Pinućevo, Novi Sad	Metal turner	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
115	BELJIĆ A. Pavle	1910	Golubinci, Stara Pazova	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13
511	BEREŽNOV S. Gavriilo	1899	Semihara-kovsk, Russia	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
3543	BEĆIROVIĆ Ramadan	1923		Worker		15
2224	BEŠEVIĆ I. Jerotije	1888	Adrani, Kraljevo	Tailor	Privateer	29
3544	BEŠKOVIĆ Ćiril	1914	Peć	Worker	Aircraft factory	15
495	BIROVLJEV M. Nemanja	1905	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
462	BIĆANIN J. Nastas	1893	Stopanja, Trstenik	Railroad tenor	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 29, 22, 35
1680	BIŠEVAC S. Josif	1913	Rudnica, Raška	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 13, 23, 29, 22
1161	BIŠEVAC S. Timotije	1908	Rudnica, Paška	Locksmith	Railcar factory	13, 26, 40
499	BJELICA Petar	1914	Vrbica, Montenegro	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
509	BJELICA Rade	1903	Vrbica, Montenegro	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 30, 22
2206	BLAGOJEVIĆ Borisav		Kamenica, Žički county	Locksmith		16, 31
500	BLAGOJEVIĆ Dragomir	1895	Junkovac, Topola	Saddler	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1678	BLAGOJEVIĆ Dragoslav		Trnava, Čačak	Active Sergeant		13, 23, 26
831	BLAŽEVIĆ Kosta	1888	Višegrad	Blacksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
834	BLAŽEVIĆ Ljubomir	1893	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
285	BLAŽIĆ M. Živan	1889	Ljubičevac	Blocker	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29
503	BLAŽIĆ Ž. Milorad	1914	Ljubičevac	Metal turner	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
463	BLAŽIĆ Ž. Mihajlo	1918	Ljubičevac	Draftsman	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 29, 22
117	BLAŽIĆ Ž. Radisav	1920	Ljubičevac	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 22
828	BOBIĆ Zvonimir	1914	Split	Mechanic	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 34, 40
1880	BOGAVAC Vukašin		Berane	Attendant		7, 30
1462	BOGAVAC S. Radomir	1905	Grdica, Žički county	Innkeeper		7, 13, 17, 27
3510	BOGDANOVIĆ Č. Bogdan		Ćuprija	Locksmith		15
118	BOGDANOVIĆ M. Gvozden	1913	Ćuprija	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 22
3513	BOGDANOVIĆ M. Mateja	1908	Ćuprija	Locksmith	Railcar factory	15
2151	BOGDANOVIĆ A. Milenko	1903	Kraljevo	Technical controller		17, 27
1160	BOGDANOVIĆ Miloš	1922	Čačak	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
494	BOGDANOVIĆ Petar	1908	Ćuprija	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
1476	BOGOJEVIĆ Gligorije	1873	Tetovo, Macedonia	Pensioner		13, 29
119	BOGOJEVIĆ R. Mihajlo	1913	Tetovo, Macedonia	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 22
1865	BOGOJEVIĆ S. Todor	1877	Tetovo, Macedonia	Clerk		30
120	BOGUNOVIĆ J. Stanko	1916	Rijeka	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 26, 22
2317	BODIRAŽIĆ Mile					6
283	BODIĆ M. Stanislav	1905	Ćičevac, Ražanjski county	Clerk	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
2315	BOŽAKOVIĆ Radosav	1899	Kraljevo	Clerk		15, 16
2351	BOŽINOVIĆ -TRAJKOVSKI T. Risto	1886	Kladnik, Kičevo	Baker		6
1163	BOŽIĆ Milomir	1921	Ramce	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 16, 40
508	BOŽIĆ Milorad	1920	Kraljevo	Electrician	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 17, 22
1879	BOŽIĆ Petar	1922	Čačak	Barber		6
1468	BOŽIĆ S. Petar	1885	Studenica	Trader		7, 13
1659	BOŽOVIĆ V. Milomir	1921	Berane	Worker		7, 13, 23, 26, 29
1881	BOŽOVIĆ U. Milonja	1901	Šekular, Andrijevica	Clerk		29
507	BOJANOVIĆ Dušan	1900		Welder	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
107	BOJIĆ Dragutin	1899	Lebane, Jablanički county	School superintendent	Public school	7, 13, 27, 35, 39
3047	BONIĆ Vasilije		Batočina	Worker	VII Railway Maintenance Section	1, 15
1376	BORIĆ Jovan	1898	Bosanska Krupa	Train driver		13
1377	BORIĆ Ostoja	1900	Bosanska Krupa	Railway controller		13
504	BOROVINA N. Marko	1887	Blato, Korčula	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22, 34
837	BOROVICANIN I. Jovan	1895	Bela Stena, Raška	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1642	BOROVICANIN Č. Milomir	1923	Konarevo, Kraljevo	Farmer		7, 13, 20
1643	BOROVICANIN Č. Miljojko	1920	Konarevo, Kraljevo	Farmer		7, 13, 20
1164	BORČEVIĆ S. Milan	1925	Kovanluk, Žički county	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
1654	BORČEVIĆ Miodrag	1923	Kovanluk, Žički county	Farmer		13, 23
3572	BOSNIĆ Mile			Refugee		15
1882	BOŠANOVIĆ Gojko		Dečani, Djakovica	Worker		29
1883	BOŠANOVIĆ Jakov		Skadar	Farmer		16, 29
502	BOŠKOV Milan	1896	Melenci, Banat	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
838	BOŠKOV Milivoje	1923	Melenci, Banat	Smelter	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1622	BOŠKOVIĆ Miloš	1910	Vraneši, Kraljevo	Miner		7, 13

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
2163	BRANKOVIĆ Jovan		Toponica	Farmer		29
1545	BREDIHIN Aleksandar	1903	Russia	Trade assistant		7, 13, 17, 30
1165	BREŠKOVSKI Vladimir	1904	Russia	Engineer	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1836	BRKIĆ Petar		Janjevo	Locksmith		34
835	BRKUŠANIN R. Milan	1920	Čibukovac, Kraljevo	Blacksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 20, 40
825	BRKUŠANIN Miodrag	1907	Orlja Glava, Studenica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1645	BRKUŠANIN R. Miodrag	1918	Čibukovac, Kraljevo	Repairman		7, 13, 20
1418	BROJAČEVIĆ D. Lazar	1889	Trnava, Raška	Attendant	Municipality of Kraljevo	7, 13, 30
1166	BRUSINA Petar	1905	Kumane	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
498	BUGARINOVIĆ T. Petar	1908	Bosanski Kobaš	Clerk	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22, 35
1767	BUGARČIĆ P. Anka	1889	Kraljevo	Housewife		15, 30
832	BUDAJ Š. Gabor	1908	Kerestur	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 34, 40
121	BUDIMIROVIĆ S. Jovan	1898	Zrmanja, Gračac, Lika	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 22
122	BUDJANOVAČKI V. Petar	1893	Golubinci, Stara Pazova	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27
286	BUJAK R. Borislav	1901	Slavonska Požega	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22, 35
1421	BUKARA B. Dragutin	1907	Gradac, Studenica	Baker		7, 13
1253	BUKARA B. Negosav	1913	Gradac, Studenica	Baker	Fire brigade	3, 7, 13
3588*	BUKVIĆ N. Milan	1904	Ljubinje	Worker	Railcar factory	6, 15
824	BUKONJA D. Budimir	1908	Vraneši, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1640	BUKUMIRA G. Dušan	1910	Konarevo, Kraljevo	Farmer		7, 13, 20
2314	BULAT Mladen					16
2146	BULATOVIĆ N. Grujica	1903	Kolašin	Worker	Railroad station	7, 27, 22
4591*	BULATOVIĆ Damnjan	1911		Farmer		7
281	BULATOVIĆ S. Jagoš	1912	Trebinje	Traffic Clerk	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 35
833	BUNJAK V. Radoslav	1913	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 23, 29, 40
1782	BURAZER G. Vojna	1913		Housewife		6, 15
510	BURSAKOVIĆ Sima	1894	Gornji Bušević	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 26, 22
457	BURSAĆ Djura	1898	Dugopolje, Dalmacija	Signal block guard	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 16, 31, 22
829	BURSAĆ A. Milorad	1912	Golubinci, Stara Pazova	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
284	BUSIĆ S. Stojan	1899	Slavonska Požega	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
2269	BUŠIĆ Vojin		Kraljevo	Worker		16
3592	VAVIĆ Krsta	1883	Trebinje	Trader		15

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1354	VANJUR Martin	1899	Ruma	Tailor		7, 13, 30
1696	VAREŠIĆ F. Anton	1914	Zenica, Bosnia	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 23, 31, 34, 40
527	VASILJEV M. Kosta	1910	Orlovat	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
1861	VASILJEVIĆ Aleksa		Kraljevo	Pier		16, 27
857	VASILJEVIĆ Božidar	1922	Prizren	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
2276	VASILJEVIĆ M. Borivoje		Kraljevo			16
847	VASILJEVIĆ M. Dušan	1906	Zaklopača, Žički county	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
2342	VASILJEVIĆ M. Miladin	1921	Vrba, Žički county			17
2340	VASILJEVIĆ M. Milan	1913	Vrba, Žički county			17
845	VASILJEVIĆ N. Milivoje	1903	Sirča, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 27, 40
1888*	VASILJEVIĆ Dj. Radoje	1898	Petnica	Farmer		6
2341	VASILJEVIĆ Stanko	1923	Vrba, Žički county			17
1889	VASILJENKO Vladimir	1903	Stavropolj, Russia	Carpenter		6
4628	VASIĆ Dragoljub	1919	Kraljevo	Trade assistant		7
1886	VASIĆ P. Miroslav	1922	Medvedja	Musician		7
1887	VASIĆ P. Mladen	1921	Medvedja	Musician		7, 29
2155	VASIĆ Novica	1922	Priština	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	27
91	VASIĆ K. Svetislav	1897	Veliko Gradište	Businessman	Agricultural High School	13, 24, 30, 22
1873	VASIĆ Stamenko	1919	Leposavić	Trade assistant		6
851	VASKOVIĆ D. Radomir	1911	Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1173	VASOVIĆ LJ. Dragoslav	1922	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
3603*	VASOVIĆ L. Slavko	1907	Radaljevo, Ivanjica	Worker		15
1400	VASOVIĆ A. Hristifor	1883	Otroci, Žički county	Pensioner		7, 13
1168	VEZMAR Lazar	1916	Jasenovo	Electrician	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
526	VELIMIROV Novak	1913	Velika Kikinda	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
295	VELIČKOVIĆ S. Dušan	1904	Sićevo, Niški county	Worker	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
844	VELIČKOVIĆ Milisav	1908	Leskovac	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
2213	VELIČKOVIĆ S. Nikola	1900	Lugavčina	Worker	Railway	7, 22
1859	VELIČKOVIĆ Petar		Ugljari, Kosovo	Worker		26
1433	VELIČKOVIĆ Svetislav	1897	Kapidžije, Rasinski county	Ropemaker		13
846	VELIČKOVIĆ Svetolik	1915	Ogulin	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
289	VELJKOVIĆ D. Aleksandar	1912	Gračac, Vrnjačka Banja	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
471	VELJKOVIĆ Vasilije	1897	Bela Palanka	Railroad tenor	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31, 22
123	VELJKOVIĆ S. Nikola	1900	Lugavčina	Oiler	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27
66	VELJKOVIĆ Svetislav	1921	Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	„Riža“	13, 33
124	VELJKOVIĆ R. Svetislav	1902	Kruševac	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22
297	VELJKOVIĆ V. Svetolik	1912	Velika Plana	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
1872	VERJANKO Simeon	1891	Russia	Tinsmith		6
125	VESELINOVIĆ P. Vukosav	1903	Prijepolje	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 22, 35
1171	VESELINOVIĆ M. Radoslav	1912	Medvedja	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
298	VESELINOVIĆ S. Cvijo		Kraljevo	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 13, 16, 27
1393	VIDAKOVIĆ M. Milutin	1925	Prijepolje	Student		7, 13
517	VIDMAR Eduard	1906	Godović	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 23, 22, 34
1430	VILOTIJEVIĆ Mila	1913	Bagrdan, Lepenica	Housewife		13, 16
524	VILFAN Franc	1896	Ljubljana	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
56	VIRANT Miroslav	1910	Maribor	Clerk	Postal service	13, 32, 34
1876	VIRIJEVIĆ M. Vladislav	1922	Rančiči, Kosovska Mitrovica	Worker		6, 15
1877	VIRIJEVIĆ Tihomir	1920	Raška	Student		29
843	VITASOVIĆ Lazar	1894	Latkovići	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
287	VIŠNJIĆ J. Djuro	1904	Gornja Dubrava	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22, 35
1755	VIŠNJIĆ Emanuel	1902	Ogulin	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 27
1686	VLADISAVLJEVIĆ Dj. Mihailo		Ribnica, Kraljevo	Military Clerk		13, 25
528	VLADULESKO Kuzman	1903	Titel	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
513	VLAJIĆ Miroslav	1903	Veliko Orašje	Official	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1890	VLATKOVIĆ Stojadin		Velika Dubrava	Invalid		6, 15
1386	VOJVODIĆ Danilo	1885	Mazin, Gračac, Lika	Hewer		13, 16, 29
2365	VOJVODIĆ Dj. Lazar	1909	Selo Radomir, Cetinje	Infantry Sergeant		6
126	VOJVODIĆ D. Toma	1919	Mazin, Gračac, Lika	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22, 35
2195	VOJINOVIĆ Vojin		Djurinci, Kosmajski county	Manipulant	Railroad station	12, 31
1169	VOJINOVIĆ Č. Vojislav	1911	Kraljevo	Warehouse clerk	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 27, 40
296	VOJINOVIĆ A. Jovan	1916	Djurinci, Kosmajski county	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
292	VOJINOVIĆ T. Mile	1905	Bosanski Petrovac	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
3651	VOJISAVLJEVIĆ Milan	1922	Dragodol, Osečina	Shoemaker		15
859	VOJNOVIĆ Dj. Ostoja	1912	Banja Luka	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40

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2277	VONTARI Branko	1907	Kraljevo	Electrician		16
1551	VRANIĆ Čedomir	1927	Cvetke, Žički county	Student		13, 22
850	VRAČARIĆ S. Momčilo	1911	Stari Bečej	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
514	VRGA P. Mile	1906	Podgorje	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
127	VRZIĆ V. Georgije	1900	Melnica, Otočački county	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26, 22, 35
1504	VUJANAC V. Blagoje	1898	Gradac, Studenica	Rentier		7, 13
1575	VUJANAC Nikodije	1889	Gradac, Studenica	Shoemaker		7, 13, 26
880	VUJANOVIĆ Vladimir	1920	Negotin	Dyer	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
518	VUJANOVIĆ Lazar	1893	Mostar	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1172	VUJASINOVIĆ Stevan	1905	Glina, Croatia	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
512	VUJATOV O. Mirko	1908	Vranjevo, Stari Bečej	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
856	VUJEVIĆ Radomir	1923	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
523	VUJIN A. Boško	1907	Horgoš	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
3663	VUJIĆ M. Dušan	1907	Gračac, Lika	Worker	Railcar factory	7
525	VUJIČIĆ S. Vladimir	1911	Bosanska Gradiška	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
865	VUJIČIĆ M. Dragiša	1914	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
2270	VUJIČIĆ Sando		Kraljevo	Musician		5
1891	VUJIČIĆ Sreten	1876	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Musician		5, 29
1893	VUJOVANOVIĆ M. Lazar	1893	Mostar	Carpenter		6
1482	VUJOVIĆ J. Krsta	1903	Kačulice, Čačak	Shoemaker		7, 13, 30
860	VUJOVIĆ Milan	1904	Simново, Bileća	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1299	VUJOVIĆ V. Milorad	1901	Mrčajevci, Čačak	Bricklayer		7, 13
852	VUJOVIĆ Radivoje	1920	Vukanović, Bijelo Polje	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
853	VUJOVIĆ Todor	1901	Simново, Bileća	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1373	VUJOŠEVIĆ Milovan	1907	Podgorica	Bricklayer		7, 13, 30, 35
848	VUKADIN Andrija	1906	Dolac, Studenica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
1667	VUKADINOVIĆ Antonije	1881	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Pensioner		7, 13, 23
128	VUKADINOVIĆ M. Božidar	1920	Skopje	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 22
1894	VUKADINOVIĆ M. Velibor	1926	Skopje	Grade III student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	5, 7
2698	VUKADINOVIĆ M. Vladislav	1921	Skopje	Tailoring assistant		5, 7
2889	VUKADINOVIĆ Jaroslav	1921	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	40
1170	VUKADINOVIĆ K. Jovan	1923	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 40

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
522	VUKADINOVIĆ R. Milan	1904	Platičevo, Srem	Machine engineer	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22, 35
1866	VUKADINOVIĆ S. Milenko	1905	Ratina, Kraljevo	Warehouse clerk	Aircraft factory	7, 29
129	VUKADINOVIĆ T. Milorad	1906	Mala Sugubi-na, Trstenik	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 22
864	VUKADINOVIĆ T. Milosav	1924	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 40
520	VUKADINOVIĆ D. Mirko	1908	Kovanluk, Žički county	Guard	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 23, 29, 22
863	VUKADINOVIĆ A. Petar	1922	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
866	VUKADINOVIĆ S. Svetislav	1908	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
858	VUKADINOVIĆ D. Stamenko	1922	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
867	VUKADINOVIĆ G. Stevan	1903	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
862	VUKADINOVIĆ G. Tomislav	1896	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
842	VUKAJLOVIĆ Dobrivoje	1908	Rudnik	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
529	VUKAJLOVIĆ P. Martin	1906		Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1895	VUKAJLOVIĆ Milutin	1900	Ruma	Hairdresser		6
521	VUKAJLOVIĆ P. Radosav	1919	Kraljevo	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 30, 22
515	VUKANOVIĆ Tripko	1913		Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1409	VUKAŠINOVIĆ M. Miodrag	1901	Kraljevo	Trader		13, 16, 31
530	VUKIĆEVIĆ T. Momčilo	1911	Ivanjica	Turner	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
849	VUKIĆEVIĆ Petar	1921	Peć	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
130	VUKMIROVIĆ M. Nikola	1901	Plitvički Leskovac	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22
1764	VUKOBRATOVIĆ Rade		Ribnica, Kraljevo			16, 23
1379	VUKOVIĆ Aleksa	1918	Zenica, Bosnia	Stoker		13, 29
2369	VUKOVIĆ V. Bogić	1905	Ladjevci, Kraljevo	Mining engineer		7
1317	VUKOVIĆ Nikola	1905	Prijepolje	Baker		7, 13, 29
1330	VUKOVIĆ R. Radivoje	1912	Cvetke, Žički county	Trader		5, 7, 13, 30
1593	VUKOVIĆ M. Radojko	1870	Kraljevo	Trader		7, 13, 17
2705	VUKOVIĆ M. Slavko		Cvetke, Žički county	Farmer		5
516	VUKOVIĆ Sreten	1911	Visoko, Bosnia	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 26, 22
1896	VUKOVIĆ V. Hristivoje	1907	Ladjevci, Kraljevo	Trader		7
855	VUKOMANOVIĆ D. Milentije	1923	Adrani, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
1488	VUKOMANOVIĆ M. Milorad	1899	Kraljevo	Shoemaker		7, 13, 17, 31
2162	VUKOMANOVIĆ Petar		Kraljevo	Worker		16, 29
131	VUKOSAV R. Mihajlo	1905	Nevesinje	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
288	VUKOSAVLJEVIĆ T. Petar	1904	Bivolje, Kruševac	Operator	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
1401	VUKOTIĆ R. Petar	1898	Podgorica	Gendarmerie captain		7, 13, 30, 35
1898	VUKSANOVIĆ R. Dragoslav		Bečanj, Čačak	Farmer		6, 15
840	VUKSANOVIĆ I. Miloš	1909	Croatia Kostajnica	Stoker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
82	VULETIĆ Živko	1910	Azanja, Jasenički county	Clerk	District Court	13, 21
1174	VULIĆ N. Božidar	1924	Ratina, Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
3706	VULIĆEVIĆ V. Živko	1907	Andrijeвица	Court intern	District Court	15
1567	VULOVIĆ G. Milivoje	1898	Kraljevo	Juice maker		7, 13, 27
1753	VUČELIĆ Božo	1902	Gornja Dubrava	Train conductor	Railroad station	12, 29, 22, 35
861	VUČINIĆ V. Zdravko	1921	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
132	VUČINIĆ Dj. Ilija	1920	Srpske Moravice	Carpenter	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22
133	VUČINIĆ Dj. Lazar	1920	Srpske Moravice	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 30, 22
291	VUČINIĆ S. Nikola	1912	Srpske Moravice	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
1899	VUČINIĆ Radosav	1890	Velika Drenova	Shoemaker		6
2883	VUČIĆ Dragiša	1914	Vitanovac	Worker	Aircraft factory	40
1684	VUČIĆ Radosav		Ribnica, Kraljevo	Shoemaker		13, 16, 23
48	VUČIĆ Trajko	1907	Priština	State Road worker	Principality of the Žički section	13, 37
841	VUČIĆEVIĆ M. Milisav	1913	Pečenog, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 30, 40
455	VUČKOVIĆ Aleksandar	1899	Zablaće, Čačak	Railway guard	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31, 22
293	VUČKOVIĆ P. Georgije	1909	Srpske Moravice	Clerk – Trainee	Railroad station	12, 13, 16, 27, 22
2236	VUČKOVIĆ Jovan	1884	Raška	Worker		6, 15
294	VUČKOVIĆ S. Ljubomir		Kraljevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 16, 26
134	VUČKOVIĆ P. Marko	1894	Srpske Moravice	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 27, 35
1754	VUČKOVIĆ G. Milenko	1905	Zablaće, Čačak	Warehouse clerk	Railroad station	12, 31, 22
519	VUČKOVIĆ V. Miloš	1901	Belgrade	Clerk	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
290	VUČKOVIĆ P. Mirko	1912	Srpske Moravice	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
534	GABRIJELČIĆ Ignac	1895	Gorica, Slovenia	Bricklayer	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
876	GAVRILOVIĆ Vladeta	1925	Brezna, Žički county	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 16, 27, 40
1900	GAVRILOVIĆ J. Dragomir	1902	Tijanje, Guča	Worker		6
1902	GAVRILOVIĆ Josif	1907	Mršinci / Mrsać (?)	Farmer		6
541	GAVRILOVIĆ Luka	1893	Nikšić	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
299	GAZIBARIĆ LJ. Vladimir	1898	Stalać	Conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 26, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1420	GAZIBARIĆ V. Stojan	1924	Stalać	Student	Trade Academy	7, 13, 30
872	GAZIKALOVIĆ Branko	1906	Prizren	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1839	GAJIĆ Marko	1907	Gradac, Dalmacija	Mechanic		34
2278	GAJIĆ/GOJIĆ (?) Gligorije	1901	Ratina, Kraljevo		Railway	7, 16
4609	GAJIĆ/GOJIĆ (?) G. Slavko	1921	Ratina, Kraljevo			7
1704	GAJOVIĆ Dušan	1909	Žiča	Trader		7, 13, 23
1901	GAJOVIĆ D. Lazar	1922	Ratina, Kraljevo	Trade assistant		7, 17
51	GAKČETOVIĆ Nikola	1904	Priština	Postal controller	Postal service	13, 32
52	GAKČETOVIĆ Rista	1903	Priština	Postal controller	Postal service	13, 26, 32
533	GAPAN Toma	1905	Rijeka	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
135	GAĆINOVIĆ D. Svetislav	1912	Nevesinje	Technical Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 26, 29, 22
93	GAŠIĆ LJ. Aleksandar	1897	Peć	Businessman	Agricultural High School	7, 13, 24, 30, 22
871	GVOZDENIĆ P. Ljubomir	1912	Žabare, Valjevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
303	GVOZDENOVIĆ V. Dragomir	1899	Lapovo, Lepenica	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 30
1706	GVOZDENOVIĆ M. Mihajlo	1909	Ročevići, Kraljevo	Shoemaker		13, 14, 17
302	GVOZDIĆ P. Miodrag	1914	Kosovska Mitrovica	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 22
1176	GEDULJAN Petar	1897	Odesa	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
535	GEČEVIĆ Josip	1911	Janjevo	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
532	GIKALOV Aleksandar	1904	Russia	Engineer	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1903	GILIĆ A. Jordan	1917	Split	Worker		6
1303	GLAVINIĆ Vladimir	1876	Ivanjica	Baker		13
4570	GLAVONJIĆ Branislav	1921	Kraljevo			6
1756	GLIGORIJEVIĆ LJ. Dragomir	1899	Lapovo	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 22
1175	GLIGORIJEVIĆ D. Miodrag	1919	Lapovo, Lepenica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
4586	GLIGORIJEVIĆ Hristifor	1896	Frozin, Greece	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 15
538	GLIŠIĆ Č. Dragoslav	1912	Grošnica, Kragujevac	Tinsmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
540	GLIŠIĆ Radivoje	1902	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
1846	GLOMAZIĆ Arso		Montenegro	Shoemaker		26
539	GLUŠČENKO M. Pantelija	1898	Russia	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 31, 22
875	GNIUŠEK Borut (Edo)	1921	Maribor	Technician	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 34, 35, 40
1241	GOGIĆ N. Miloš	1890	Novi Pazar	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
1441	GODAR Štefan	1897	Morska Sobota	Bricklayer		13, 34

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
536	GODEC Jožef	1913	Poljčane	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
301	GOJIĆ M. Gligorije	1902	Sremska Mitrovica	Train conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
1818	GOJIĆ G. Zdravko	1922	Zemun	Trade assistant		6
1311	GOJKOVIĆ LJ. Dragan	1916	Kraljevo	Construction contractor		7, 13
1309	GOJKOVIĆ A. Ljubomir	1888	Maglaj, Bosnia	Construction contractor		7, 13
1310	GOJKOVIĆ LJ. Radojko	1914	Kraljevo	Chauffeur		7, 13
873	GOJKOVIĆ B. Sreten	1918	Maglič, Mataruška Banja	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1904	GOLUBOVIĆ Ljubomir	1914	Šabac	Butcher		7
300	GOLUBOVIĆ Ž. Radisav	1905	Bela Palanka	Car enumerator	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 22
868	GONČAREV I. Pantelija	1897	Russia	Hewer	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1905	GOSTILJAC LJ. Mihailo	1920	Lipnica	Trade assistant		27
1408	GRABAR Simeun	1895	Kijev, Russia	Typographer		13, 30
877	GRAŠIĆ Dragoljub	1924	Paraćin	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 23, 29, 40
874	GRBIĆ Milan	1909	Čačak	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1277	Grgić Dobrosav	1906	Titel	Painter		7, 13, 29
870	GRDINA Anton	1902	Italy	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	13, 34, 40
878	GREČKO Petar	1907	Russia	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 31, 40
531	GRIVA P. Zorislav	1909		Clerk – Trainee	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
869	GRIGORIJADIS Hristifor	1897	Russia	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1906	GRUBAR Velibor	1919	Žitomislići, Mostar	Worker		6
3763	GRUBAR Drago	1921	Mrkonjić	Worker		15
136	GRUBIĆ P. Milan	1892	Brlog, Otočac	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 22
137	GRUBIŠIĆ T. Velimir	1916	Velika Popina, Gračac, Lika	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22
1863	GRUBOR L. Ilija	1920	Drvar	Farmer		6
138	GRUJIN S. Žarko	1916	Negoslavci, Vukovar	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22, 35
1272	GRUJIĆ Borislav	1915	Skopje	Watchmaker		13, 29
139	GRUJIČIĆ D. Dragić	1908	Radaljevo, Ivanjica	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22
1715	GUNJIĆ S. Milivoje	1914	Vitkovac, Kraljevo	Locksmith		7, 13, 27, 31
879	GUSJEV S. Vasilije	1901	Russia	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
1907	DABIĆ Milan	1915	Komogovina	Worker		6
1361	DAVIDOVIĆ Milan	1902	Sanski Most	Locksmith		13
2208	DAVIDOVIĆ Milanko			Locksmith		31

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
887	DAVIDOVIĆ M. Miodrag	1922	Milakovac, Trstenik	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
305	DAVIDOVIĆ J. Stevan	1914	Milakovac, Trstenik	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
24	DAVIDOVIĆ M. Stevan	1897	Derane, Odžački county	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 26
890	DAMJANOVIĆ Jovan	1911	Prizren	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	13, 30, 40
13	DAMJANOVIĆ S. Ratko	1898	Čevo, Cetinje	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 30
889	DAMJANOVIĆ / DAMJANAC (?) Vaso	1922	Šipačko, Gacko	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
99	DAMJANOVIĆ Velimir	1904	Kragujevac	Teacher	Public school	7, 13, 39
1908	DANGUBIĆ Gojko	1914	Bileća	Worker		7, 30
1909	DANGUBIĆ G. Radovan	1911	Žrvanj, Bileća	Worker		7, 30
2268	DANILOVIĆ P. Živojin	1907	Kraljevo		Aircraft factory	17
1179	DANILOVIĆ Ratomir	1915	Foča	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1542	DARGOVIĆ Miloje	1898	Musina Reka, Žički county	Forwarder		13, 30
3778	DARIĆ N. Gojko	1911	Nikšić	Pharmacist	Pharmacy	15
2266	DARJANČIĆ Sima		Kraljevo			16
888	DASOVIĆ Dj. Jozo	1909	Sarajevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
545	DVORNIĆ Ilija	1906	Popovac	Painter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
1710	DEBELJAK Milisav	1920	Pečenog, Kraljevo	Locksmith		13
893	DEBELJAKOVIĆ Bogoljub	1921	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 16, 31, 40
2271	DEBELJKOVIĆ Ljubodrag	1921	Kraljevo	Innkeeper		7
548	DEVIĆ Pera	1911	Veliki Bečkerek	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 26, 22, 35
1911	DEDRA Ilija	1897	Kraljevo	Innkeeper		16
551	DEJANOVIĆANIN Branko	1905	Novska	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13
1177	DELHUTIN Ivan	1916	Kamnik	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
140	DEMČENKO J. Leontije	1903	Kuban, Russia	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 22
886	DENČIĆ Sreten	1911	Leskovac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
1341	DERIJANKO Simijon	1895	Russia	Pier		13
881	DESKOVIĆ Djiril	1915	Peć	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
1913	DESPOTOVIĆ Rajko	1916	Bajina Bašta	Shoemaker		7
4578	DEFIJALČIĆ S. Sima	1901		Trader		7
306	DILKIĆ Č. Života	1901	Velika Plana	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
1178	DIMITRIJEVIĆ A. Aleksandar	1914	Bačevci	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
884	DIMITRIJEVIĆ T. Blagoje	1908	Priština	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
882	DIMITRIJEVIĆ Bogoljub	1908	Paraćin	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
1616	DIMITRIJEVIĆ D. Borislav	1927	Kraljevo	III grade student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13, 17
1614	DIMITRIJEVIĆ D. Vojislav	1920	Kraljevo	Tinsmith		7, 13, 17
1613	DIMITRIJEVIĆ S. Dragoljub	1887	Kraljevo	Tinsmith		7, 13, 17
71	DIMITRIJEVIĆ Dragomir	1902	Aleksinac	Assistant secretary	District Headship	13, 26, 36
483	DIMITRIJEVIĆ Krsman	1892	Vlaško Polje, Kosmaj	Bridge guard	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 23, 29, 22
1279	DIMITRIJEVIĆ J. Ljubomir	1891	Kraljevo	Trader		7, 13, 17
1280	DIMITRIJEVIĆ D. Milorad	1924	Kraljevo	Student		13
1283	DIMITRIJEVIĆ L. Milutin	1900	Kraljevo	Shoemaker		7, 13, 17, 31
2344	DIMITRIJEVIĆ D. Miodrag	1924	Kraljevo	Student		7, 17
1254	DIMITRIJEVIĆ LJ. Miodrag	1922	Kraljevo	Trade assistant	Fire brigade	3, 7, 13, 17
1281	DIMITRIJEVIĆ LJ. Radoslav	1924	Kraljevo	Trade assistant		13, 17
2338	DIMITRIJEVIĆ Dj. Svetislav	1904	Vrba, Žički county	Trader		26
885	DIMITRIJEVIĆ Toma	1910	Peć	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
547	DIMITRIJEVIĆ Čedomir	1912	Aleksinac	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 23, 29, 22
1914	DIMIĆ Velibor	1916	Priština	Barber		6
1528	DIR M. Milan	1899	Zlatar, Croatia	Air Force captain		7, 13
304	DICKOV P. Vladislav	1912	Ada, Senta	Telegraphist	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
448	DIŠKOVIĆ Aleksandar	1906	Trnava, Kragujevac	Clerk	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 27, 22, 35
307	DMITROVIĆ M. Dragomir	1904	Ljutovnica	Train conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 30, 22
141	DOBRAŠ Djura	1908	Kapinac, Daruvar	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26, 22, 35
544	DOBRIČKI Vitomir	1906	Martonoš	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
549	DOBROSAVLJEV Gruja	1911	Melenci, Banat	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
542	DOKIĆ Aleksandar	1915	Preševo	Electrician	Railcar factory	11, 13, 26, 22
892	DOLŽENKO T. Vladimir	1898	Russia	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
543	DRAGANIĆ Drago	1922	Sarajevo	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 26, 22
143	DRAGIĆ P. Jovan	1911	Dragotinje, Prijedor	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 30, 22
1532	DRAGIĆ Mladen	1920	Peć	Trade assistant		13
1915	DRAGIĆEVIĆ M. Miodrag	1917	Drenova	Tailor		6
891	DRAGIĆEVIĆ D. Paun	1926	Guča	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 30, 40
1478	DRAGIŠIĆ Ilija	1872	Bosanski Petrovac	Pensioner		5, 7, 13, 30
469	DRAGOVIĆ M. Ljubomir	1892	Vrba, Žički county	Attendant	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 31, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1916	DRAGOVIĆ M. Miloje	1893	Musina Reka, Žički county	Trader		6
142	DRAGOJEVIĆ P. Vojin	1913	Gostinje	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22
2181	DRAGOJEVIĆ Miodrag	1897	Belgrade	Locksmith		7, 29
1402	DRAGOJLOVIĆ Kosta	1889	Baljevac, Studenica	Innkeeper	Tavern „Novi Sad“, Kraljevo	13, 26
1403	DRAGOJLOVIĆ Mihajlo	1910	Baljevac, Studenica	Innkeeper		13
883	DRAGOJLOVIĆ Stojan	1906	Šunjevci	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 30, 40
550	DRAGOJLOVIĆ B. Tiosav	1914	Bzovik, Studenica	Guard	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1917	DRAČA Mustafa	1900	Zenica	Worker		6, 15
1762	DRAŠKOVIĆ Miloje		Ribnica, Kraljevo			16, 23
1763	DRAŠKOVIĆ Radovan		Ribnica, Kraljevo			16, 23
546	DUBAJIĆ J. Mihajlo	1904	Novska	Guard	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
96	DUBOVIK Z. Vasilije	1897	Pavlovgrad, Russia	Teacher	Public school	13, 17, 39
3800*	DUGALIĆ Drago	1922	Preševo	Scribe		15
894	DUGALIĆ K. Dušan	1913	Kraljevo	Scribe	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 40
1288	DUGALIĆ B. Milomir	1914	Studenica	Farmer		7, 13, 17, 30
1918	DUDIĆ Domaljen		Vrpolje, Našice	Shoemaker		31
1520	DUKIĆ Dušan	1897	Kolonić, Bosanski Petrovac	Forester		7, 13, 23
75	DUKIĆ Radosav	1894	Godačica, Žički county	Attendant	District Headship	7, 13, 28, 36
144	DUMITROV Dušan	1905	Velika Kikinda	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 22
4602	DJEKIĆ Milan	1908		Butcher		7
3815	DJILAS V. Jovo	1899	Begluci, Derventa	Refugee		15
1395	DJOKIĆ Aleksa	1900	Leskovac	Potter		7, 13, 29
1453	DJOKOVIĆ S. Dimitrije	1896	Arilje	Shoemaker		7, 13
1921	DJOKOVIĆ R. Dragoslav	1924	Čukojevac, Žički county	Waiter		7, 14, 17
145	DJOMPARIN D. Branko	1907	Velika Kikinda	Electrician	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 22
898	DJORDJEVIĆ Vojislav	1923	Aleksinac	Smelter	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
308	DJORDJEVIĆ K. Gvozden	1900	Ždraljica, Kragujevac	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 22
314	DJORDJEVIĆ V. Gojko	1913	Jovanovac, Pirot	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
1922	DJORDJEVIĆ S. Dragić	1918	Guberevac	Painter		6, 15
3828*	DJORDJEVIĆ Dragoslav	1914	Kotraža, Kragujevac	Farmer		15
2250	DJORDJEVIĆ V. Dragutin	1901	Kraljevo	Musician		7, 17
1923	DJORDJEVIĆ Dušan	1900	Prizren	Worker		6

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
895	DJORDJEVIĆ Djordje	1914	Skopje	Electrician	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 29, 35, 40
2249	DJORDJEVIĆ D. Jovan	1902	Kraljevo	Musician		17
555	DJORDJEVIĆ D. Jovan	1916	Negotin	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 26, 22
1290	DJORDJEVIĆ D. Lazar	1901	Kraljevo	Musician		13, 16, 29
900	DJORDJEVIĆ D. Ljubomir	1904	Veliko Gradište	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 15, 40
146	DJORDJEVIĆ P. Ljubomir	1897	Topola, Oplenac	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13
468	DJORDJEVIĆ Ž. Milosav	1922	Niš	Worker	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31, 22
2336	DJORDJEVIĆ R. Milinko	1912	Vitanovac, Kraljevo			17
1682	DJORDJEVIĆ L. Milorad	1922	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Musician		13, 17, 29, 31
2304	DJORDJEVIĆ M. Milutin	1910	Kraljevo			17
3838*	DJORDJEVIĆ Miodrag	1909	Jagodina	Locksmith		7, 15
4585	DJORDJEVIĆ Nikola	1919		Musician		7
556	DJORDJEVIĆ Dj. Radovan	1905	Vranje	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22, 35
557	DJORDJEVIĆ Ž. Radosav	1911	Sikirica, Paraćin	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
552	DJORDJEVIĆ K. Raja	1902	Niš	Engineer	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
309	DJORDJEVIĆ M. Relja	1903	Vrnjačka Banja	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27
3843*	DJORDJEVIĆ Spasoje	1915	Skopje	Worker		15
64	DJORDJEVIĆ G. Trifun	1923	Veles	Student – apprentice	„Riža“	7, 13, 33
147	DJORDJEVIĆ M. Čedomir	1908	Vina, Knjaževac	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 30, 35
558	DJUKANOVIĆ Marko	1893	Dajbabe	Wheeler	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22, 35
1924	DJUKIĆ Vukojica		Adrani, Kraljevo	Farmer		16, 29
896	DJUMIĆ Ilija	1916	Banja Luka	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
4583*	DJURDJEVIĆ Boško	1915		Farmer		7
148	DJURDJEVIĆ D. Dragoljub	1907	Grabovac, Trstenik	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27
2154	DJURDJEVIĆ Dragoslav	1916	Kotraža	Farmer		5, 7, 27
897	DJURDJEVIĆ Živojin	1922	Aleksinac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1925	DJURDJEVIĆ Pavle		Draževac	Shoemaker		30
2257	DJURDJEVIĆ Radovan		Godačica, Žički county			16
1926	DJURIĆ Živojin	1913	Planinica	Carpenter		6
1181	DJURIĆ Ilija	1903	Čačak	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 30, 40
4590	DJURIĆ Josip	1913		Butcher		7
1180	DJURIĆ M. Milorad	1908	Manojlovci, Topola	Scribe	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1927	DJURICA Petar		Stolac	Worker		29
553	DJURIČIĆ P. Ljubomir	1903	Lozovik	Dyer	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1252	DJURIŠIĆ Milovan	1909	Cetinje	Traveling salesman	Fire brigade	3, 13
899	DJUROVIĆ M. Dragiša	1922	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 40
554	DJUROVIĆ Dušan	1905	Nikšić	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1439	DJUROVIĆ Ilija	1898	Ilijno, Bitolj	Baker		7, 13, 27
3859*	DJUROVIĆ M. Radiša	1924	Ladjevci, Kraljevo	Student		15
1183	ERAKOVIĆ Sava	1890	Bugojno	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 30, 35, 40
1612	ERDELJAN Aleksandar		Senta	Official	County court	13, 30
2172	ERDOGLIJA Stojadin		Vukušica	Retired gendarme		29
1529	ERKALOVIĆ Vasa	1896	Militaryć, Croatia	Bricklayer		13
901	EROVIĆ Vladan	1923	Čibukovac, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
2254	EROVIĆ A. Dragomir	1890	Čibukovac, Kraljevo	Farmer		17
1845	EROVIĆ D. Miladin	1922	Čibukovac, Kraljevo	Locksmith		20, 26
559	EFREMOV Nićifor	1892	Russia	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 30, 22
1702	ŽARKOVIĆ R. Milorad	1922	Kruševica, Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	Railway	7, 13, 26
1184	ŽVAB Vinko	1915	Vrhovlje	Turner	Aircraft factory	13, 34, 40
2346	ŽERADJANIN R. Vladan	1921	Gračac, Vrnjačka Banja	Folk costume tailor		7
10	ŽIVADINOVIĆ R. Petar	1891	Drenovac, Timočki county	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 26
904	ŽIVANOVIĆ Z. Dragoljub	1911	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
2324	ŽIVANOVIĆ Živadin	1922	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Tinsmith		16
2265	ŽIVANOVIĆ Milovan	1914	Kovanluk, Žički county			17
1185	ŽIVANOVIĆ Stevan	1910	Varvarin	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
313	ŽIVIĆ D. Vitomir	1912	Bela Palanka	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 22
311	ŽIVIĆ M. Gruja	1901	Pirot	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22
2294	ŽIVKOVIĆ Borislav		Kraljevo			16
1423	ŽIVKOVIĆ S. Boško	1905	Milići, Studenica	Farmer		13, 16
1576	ŽIVKOVIĆ Branko	1926	Kraljevo	Musician		7, 13, 23, 27
1553	ŽIVKOVIĆ Djuro	1900	Peć	Farmer		13, 31
563	ŽIVKOVIĆ K. Ljubomir	1900	Negotin	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
2353	ŽIVKOVIĆ P. Ljubomir	1902	Kraljevo	Musician		17
2305	ŽIVKOVIĆ S. Milan	1903	Kraljevo	Musician		7

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
902	ŽIVKOVIĆ S. Milivoje	1905	Pirot	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 30, 40
1249	ŽIVKOVIĆ M. Milosav	1914	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
1346	ŽIVKOVIĆ M. Miloš	1911	Kraljevo	Barber		7, 13, 17
1312	ŽIVKOVIĆ S. Miroslav	1922	Bitolj	Student		7, 13, 35
106	ŽIVKOVIĆ M. Mitar	1905	Šekular, Andrijevića	Teacher	Public school	13, 39
1929	ŽIVKOVIĆ Radomir		Ćičevac, Ražanjski county	Carpenter		6
1930	ŽIVKOVIĆ Radosav	1908	Bresnica	Coachman		6
1931	ŽIVKOVIĆ LJ. Sava		Vranje			6
1435	ŽIVKOVIĆ M. Svetozar	1908	Kragujevac	Innkeeper		7, 13, 31
1313	ŽIVKOVIĆ S. Stanislav	1924	Bitolj	Student		7, 13, 35
564	ŽIVKOVIĆ Dj. Stevan	1913	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 17, 23, 29, 22
312	ŽIVOTIĆ B. Radoje	1912	Ropočevo	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
560	ŽIVČIĆ Milan	1905	Zemun	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
562	ŽIŽIĆ D. Anta	1915	Solin, Split	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
561	ŽUVIĆ Josip	1908	Draževica	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
903	ŽUŽA Danilo	1911	Ljubinje	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
315	ŽUJOVIĆ V. Radomir	1901	Rajkovac	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
476	ŽURAVJEV Prokop	1892	Russia	Worker	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 23, 29, 22
149	ŽUTIĆ M. Ilija	1909	Štikada, Gračac, Lika	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 35
310	ŽUTIĆ M. Marko	1916	Štikada, Gračac, Lika	Warehouse clerk	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
1556	ZAGORAC G. Jovan	1921	Otišić, Sinj	Trade assistant		13, 27
568	ZAGORAC G. Nikola	1909	Otišić, Sinj	Clerk	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22, 35
1555	ZAGORAC G. Petar	1906	Otišić, Sinj	Innkeeper	Tavern, Beranovac	13, 27
565	ZARIĆ LJ. Milosav	1910	Višegrad	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
2285	ZARIĆ Nikola		Kraljevo	Worker		16
566	ZARIĆ Radivoje	1912	Rijeka	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1187	ZARIĆ Stevan	1881	Djakovica	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
151	ZATEŽIĆ D. Radoš	1928	Ljubić, Ljubićski county	Student – apprentice	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29
150	ZATEŽIĆ M. Stevan	1911	Ljubić, Ljubićski county	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 35
152	ZATEZALO S. Dušan	1910	Donja Dubrava, Ogulin	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 35
316	ZATEZALO S. Miladin	1905	Donja Dubrava, Ogulin	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
317	ZATEZALO T. Mileta	1908	Donja Dubrava, Ogulin	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
318	ZATEZALO S. Nikola	1913	Donja Dubrava, Ogulin	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 26, 22
153	ZDRAVKOVIĆ S. Andjelko	1913	Ozorište, Donji Polog	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 35
1932	ZDRAVKOVIĆ Vidosav	1890	Adrani, Kraljevo	Farmer		16, 29
1186	ZDRAVKOVIĆ R. Miodrag	1909	Oplanići, Žički county	Tailor	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
154	ZDRAVKOVIĆ S. Niče	1900	Skopje	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 35
447	ZELJEUK J. Aleksej	1894	Russia	Clerk	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 29, 31, 22
1933	ZEREMSKI Dima	1906	Stari Bečej	Locksmith		6
155	ZEC O. Mihajlo	1913	Banja Luka	Blacksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29
2281	ZEČEVIĆ Kuzman		Kraljevo			16
907	ZEČEVIĆ Ljubiša	1914	Banjica, Čačak	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
905	ZEČEVIĆ Miladin	1917	Lijeva Reka, Montenegro	Blacksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 35, 40
1581	ZLATIC P. Konstantin	1911	Kraljevo	Painter		7, 13
1284	ZLATIC Milija	1879	Čačak	Pensioner		13, 30
156	ZLATIC LJ. Milun	1906	Kriva Reka, Užički county	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31
1374	ZLATKOVIĆ Stojadin	1884	Ravna Dubrava, Niš	Invalid		13, 31
157	ZLATKOVIĆ R. Stojan	1913	Rafuni, Lebane	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13
2169	ZORIC Dušan		Bosanska Krupa	Worker		29
567	ZORIC D. Milan	1912	Donje Vrgače	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
33	ZORIC J. Milan	1911	Donja Komora, Dvor na Uni	Corporal	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13, 27, 35
1934	ZORIC Stevan		Djakovica	Pensioner		29
569	ZORKO Alojzij (Slavko)	1920	Slovenska Gorica	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
158	ZUPANČIĆ J. Feliks (Srećko)	1908	Vinovrh, Novo Mesto	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 34
27	IVANOVIĆ Dj. Aleksa	1894	Izvor, Gnjilane	Corporal	Gendarmerie	9, 13
1505	IVANOVIĆ Božo	1897	Nikšić	Pensioner		13
320	IVANOVIĆ V. Vitomir	1901	Badnjevac	Train technician	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 22
3908*	IVANOVIĆ Dj. Dragić	1912	Cetingrad, Kordun	Military Sergeant of the army of Yugoslavia		15
906	IVANOVIĆ Drago	1913	Maini, Montenegro	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 29, 35, 40
1605	IVANOVIĆ Djordje	1907	Belgrade	Judge	County court	13, 30
910	IVANOVIĆ V. Jovan	1921	Badnjevac, Kragujevac	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1536	IVANOVIĆ M. Jovan	1906	Blaznava, Orašački county	Farmer		7, 13, 23, 29
915	IVANOVIĆ N. Milorad	1922	Podgorica	Air Force Sergeant	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
19	IVANOVIĆ O. Milorad	1891	Trepča, Andrijevisa	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 31

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
916	IVANOVIĆ L. Mirko	1924	Vučitrn	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 31, 40
1595	IVANOVIĆ I. Nikola	1924	Tandil, Argentina	Worker		13, 26
914	IVANOVIĆ Z. Sava	1923	Vučitrn	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
908	IVANOVIĆ SIMIĆ Miladin	1909	Pasjak	Metal turner	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1485	IVANČEVIĆ Ć. Dragić	1911	Maljevac, Slunjski county	Artillery Sergeant		13, 23, 25
1847	IVKOVIĆ Vladislav		Gornja Mutnica	Locksmith		26
571	IVKOVIĆ Mladen	1917	Niš	Painter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
321	IVKOVIĆ V. Tihomir	1912	Oriovac	Maneuverer	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 22
2366	IGNJATOVIĆ LJ. Bogdan	1902	Prijedor, Čačak	Musician		6
573	IGNJATOVIĆ P. Miroslav	1907	Aleksinac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31
61	IGNJATOVIĆ T. Miroslav	1914	Prijedor, Čačak	Clerk	Postal service	13, 22, 32
1689	IGNJATOVIĆ Tomislav	1910	Paraćin	Artillery Sergeant		7, 13, 23, 27
1546	IGRUTINOVIĆ M. Ljubomir	1877	Oplanići, Žički county	Trader		7, 13, 17, 30
574	IZOTOV Ivan	1887	Russia	Engraver	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
572	IJAČIĆ Danilo	1920	Sarajevo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
50	IKONOMONOVIĆ Kosta	1902	Kriva Palanka	Postal controller	Postal service	7, 13, 32
911	ILIJASOVIĆ K. Kondrat	1900	Russia	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 35, 40
1188	ILIJASOVIĆ Marko	1920	Ljutovnica	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1434	ILIĆ Budislav	1916	Cvetojevac, Kragujevac	Invalid		7, 13, 16, 31
2879	ILIĆ V. Velimir	1894	Bogutovac	Scribe	Municipality of Bogutovac	7, 19, 31
1935	ILIĆ O. Vladimir	1882	Lazac, Kraljevo	Trader		17
570*	ILIĆ B. Vojislav	1909	Grabovica, G. Milanovac	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
3922	ILIĆ M. Vojislav	1922	Priština	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	15
322	ILIĆ M. Dragoljub	1906	Adrani, Kraljevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22, 35
319	ILIĆ S. Života	1899	Gložane	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
1472	ILIĆ Dj. Jovan	1903	Bresnik, Studenica	Shoemaker		7, 13, 17
912	ILIĆ V. Milan	1914	Čukojevac, Žički county	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 26, 40
159	ILIĆ L. Milivoje	1900	Čukojevac, Žički county	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 17, 29
1335	ILIĆ T. Milorad	1922	Bitolj	High school graduate	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13
1594	ILIĆ Milosava	1912	Čukojevac, Žički county	Housewife		13
913	ILIĆ Mihajlo	1925	Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
1189	ILIĆ M. Petar	1897	Gornje Polje, Nikšić	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40

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4640	ILKIĆ, Djoko	1916	Maglaj	Worker	Aviation-technical institute	16
909	ILJINOV G. Damjan	1903	Russia	Fitter	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 31, 40
1193	ISAKOV D. Milivoje	1903	Srpska Crnja	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
63	IŠČENKO Konrad	1897	Russia	Locksmith	„Riža“	7, 13, 33
1190	JAK Srećko	1926	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 34, 40
1436	JAKOVLJEVIĆ M. Dragoslav	1917	Šumarice, Žički county			13, 17, 31
95	JAKOVLJEVIĆ Djordje	1915	Vrba, Žički county	Diarist	Agricultural High School	7, 13, 24, 22
1938	JAKOVLJEVIĆ Ž. Ivan	1896	Ratina, Kraljevo	Farmer		7, 17
3937*	JAKOVLJEVIĆ F. Konstantin	1897	Pavlica, Studenica	Clerk		15
1437	JAKOVLJEVIĆ M. Ljubiša	1920	Šumarice, Kraljevo	Farmer		13, 17
932	JAKOVLJEVIĆ Milovan	1923	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 31, 40
1452	JAKOVLJEVIĆ M. Mihajlo	1912	Kraljevo	Artillery Sergeant		7, 13, 17, 31
1438	JAKOVLJEVIĆ M. Radisav	1923	Šumarice, Žički county	Farmer		13, 17, 31
927	JAKŠIĆ A. Milan	1924	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 31, 40
160	JAKŠIĆ G. Simeun	1914	Srpske Moravice	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 16, 27
575	JAKŠIĆ M. Stevan	1920	Glogovo, Gračac, Lika	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1380	JALIĆ/DJALIĆ (?) Dragoljub	1888	Trebinje	Pensioner		7, 13, 27
584	JAMBREKOVIĆ J. Mirko	1906	Zagreb	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
1944	JANIĆ D. Konstantin	1923	Vlasotince	Student		6
1943	JANIĆ D. Siniša	1920	Vlasotince	Worker		26
1300	JANIĆ Tijosav	1907	Konarevo, Kraljevo	Baker		7, 13, 16, 22
935	JANIĆIJEVIĆ P. Vladislav	1903	Veliki Šenj, Kragujevac	Toolmaker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 35, 40
1512	JANIĆIJEVIĆ J. Djordje	1924	Graško, Veleški county	VI grade student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13, 35
331	JANIĆIJEVIĆ Dj. Janićije	1904	Prizren	Warehouse clerk	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
329	JANIĆIJEVIĆ R. Miroslav	1897	Dublje, Valjevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
1513	JANIĆIJEVIĆ J. Slobodan	1926	Skopje	High school student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13, 35
579	JANKELIĆ Bogdan	1911	Kraljevo	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 16, 22
924	JANKOVIĆ Dj. Dobrica	1906	Kotraža	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
327	JANKOVIĆ Č. Živojin	1912	Vlaška, Mladenovac	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 22
1265	JANKOVIĆ Lazar	1891	Pirot	Pensioner		7, 13, 35
1939	JANKOVIĆ Ljubiša		Kraljevo	Farmer		16, 31
1940	JANKOVIĆ I. Milivoje	1902	Cvetke, Žički county	Rudar	Tavnik mine	5

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1941	JANKOVIĆ Milutin	1911	Trnjani, Požarevac	Farmer		6
2445	JANKOVIĆ Radenko		Cvetke, Žički county	Farmer		5, 13
2263	JANKOVIĆ Stanoje	1903	Jarčujak, Kraljevo			16
925	JANOŠ J. Benjamin	1911	Slavonska Požega	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 34, 40
1493	JANOŠEVIĆ M. Dobrivoje	1913	Kovanluk, Žički county	Tailor		7, 13, 29
1446	JANOŠEVIĆ S. Momčilo	1923	Kovanluk, Žički county	Farmer		7, 13
1445	JANOŠEVIĆ U. Slavko	1894	Kovanluk, Žički county	Farmer		7, 13, 23
467	JANČIĆ J. Sima	1909	Vranje	Carpenter	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 29, 22
1942	JANJEVIĆ F. Andrija	1898		Pensioner		7
2286	JANJIC Nenad		Mokra Gora	Worker		15, 16
1945	JARADIĆ M. Boško	1913	Župa, Nikšić	Worker	Railway	29
809	JACIMOVIĆ Sreten	1907	Puhovo, Guča	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31
926	JEVREMOVIĆ B. Miloš	1922	Trstenik	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
1196	JEVREMOVIĆ I. Slavoljub	1913	Čibukovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 20, 40
4621	JEVTIĆ Milan	1907	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Furrier		7
1676	JEVTIĆ J. Nikola	1914	Globoder, Kruševac	Privateer, furrier		13, 23, 31
921	JEVTIĆ Sava	1916	Peć	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
323	JEVTOVIĆ V. Petar	1910	Užice	Brakeman	Railroad station	5, 7, 12, 13, 22
930	JELISAVČIĆ Vojislav	1925	Zaovine	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
933	JELISAVČIĆ Todosije	1904	Užička Požega	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
1949	JELIĆ Borisav	1917	Pirot	Locksmith		6
1950	JELIĆ Živojin		Mirkovci	Bakerski Worker		6
934	JELIĆ R. Radomir	1909	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Warehouse clerk	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 16, 40
936	JEMOVIĆ Milutin	1898	Badnjevac	Scribe	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1852	JEMOVIĆ Ratomir		Novi Pazar	Worker		26
922	JENIĆ / JANIĆ (?) Svetozar	1915	Trst	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1665	JEREMIĆ Dragoljub	1891	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Blacksmith		7, 13, 23, 31
4019*	JEREMIĆ Ignjat	1891	Ladjevci, Kraljevo	Farmer		15
4021*	JEREMIĆ N. Milisav	1906	Trnava, Čačak	Locksmith		15
325	JEREMIĆ M. Milorad	1917	Milićevci, Ljubićki county	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 22
918	JERMOLJ Alojz	1892	Idrija	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 34, 40
923	JEROSIMIĆ J. Čedomir	1916	Knić	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40

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1951	JEFTIĆ Zdravko	1920	Zenica	Worker		6
1952	JEFTIĆ Sava	1916	Peć	Chauffeur		6
582	JEŠIĆ Veličko	1909	Godovik	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
101	JOVANDARIĆ M. Milorad	1910	Ladjevci, Kraljevo	Teacher	School in Ladjevci	7, 13, 29, 39
1569	JOVANOVIĆ Blagoje	1913	Ušće, Studenica	Tailor		13
161	JOVANOVIĆ A. Blagoje	1913	Sukovo, Pirot	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29
585	JOVANOVIĆ Branislav	1915	Knjaževac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
332	JOVANOVIĆ M. Vladimir	1906	Kraljevo	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
581	JOVANOVIĆ D. Dobrivoje	1914	Blacksmithevcı	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1956	JOVANOVIĆ D. Dragiša	1924	Vučitrn	Worker		6
580	JOVANOVIĆ Dragoljub	1910	Priština	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
162	JOVANOVIĆ J. Dragoljub	1908	Mladenovac	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26
576	JOVANOVIĆ Dragoslav	1915	Knjaževac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
1404	JOVANOVIĆ Dragutin	1899	Grdica, Žički county	Farmer		7, 13, 29
919	JOVANOVIĆ Dragutin	1906	Mali Mokri Lug	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1327	JOVANOVIĆ Živadin	1914	Pasjak, Kruševac	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31
1405	JOVANOVIĆ Jevto	1896	Belgrade	Shoemaker		13
1958	JOVANOVIĆ Jovan	1884	Kraljevo	Clerk	Municipality of Kraljevo	13, 16, 26
1396	JOVANOVIĆ Jovan	1924	Ćuprija	Student – apprentice		7, 13
1722	JOVANOVIĆ N. Jovan	1865	Sirča, Kraljevo	Scale operator		7, 17
1552	JOVANOVIĆ M. Jovica	1894	Kraljevo	Innkeeper		7, 13, 17, 30
578	JOVANOVIĆ Kosta	1901	Svilajnac	Dyer	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
929	JOVANOVIĆ D. Ljubiša	1924	Vučitrn	Worker		13, 31, 40
1397	JOVANOVIĆ Ljubodrag	1920	Kuršumlja	Worker		13, 29
2350	JOVANOVIĆ S. Miladin	1910	Pasjak	Worker		6, 7
2245	JOVANOVIĆ T. Milenko	1912	Milavčići, Žički county			17
1959*	JOVANOVIĆ Milica		Kraljevo	Housewife		15
1322	JOVANOVIĆ M. Milovan	1906	Lazarica, Kruševac	Baker		7, 13
1364	JOVANOVIĆ Miloje	1921	Valjevo	Trade assistant		13
1191	JOVANOVIĆ I. Milimir	1911	Sirča, Kraljevo	Scribe	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
328	JOVANOVIĆ M. Milorad	1900	Ostaća, Deževski county	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
2175	JOVANOVIĆ M. Milorad	1913	Ratina, Kraljevo	Farmer		8, 29

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1960	JOVANOVIĆ D. Milutin		Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker		16, 29
1954	JOVANOVIĆ LJ. Miodrag	1906	Samaila	Farmer		6
1371	JOVANOVIĆ P. Miodrag	1907	Svilajnac	Expert Teacher	Technical school	7, 13, 29, 35
2246	JOVANOVIĆ T. Mihajlo	1889	Milavčići, Žički county			17
2287	JOVANOVIĆ Nada		Kraljevo	Teacher		16
587	JOVANOVIĆ Nikola	1917	Rumunija	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1443	JOVANOVIĆ M. Nikola	1886	Kraljevo	Pressman		13, 17, 29
1544	JOVANOVIĆ R. Nikola	1910	Katrga, Ljubički county	Shoemaker		13, 29, 30
2244	JOVANOVIĆ S. Olga	1910	Vrdila, Žički county	Housewife		17
1691	JOVANOVIĆ S. Petar	1917	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Weaver		7, 13, 23
330	JOVANOVIĆ M. Radivoje	1897	Dublje, Valjevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22
163	JOVANOVIĆ J. Radovan	1897	Senta	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27
588	JOVANOVIĆ M. Ratomir	1911	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 17, 31, 22
2633	JOVANOVIĆ B. Tihomir	1904	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Trader		7, 13
920	JOVANOVIĆ Trifun	1921	Kosovska Mitrovica	Electrician	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 31, 40
1250	JOVANOVIĆ Čedomir	1920	Donja Vrčina, Niš	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
589	JOVANOVIĆ – ANTIĆ D. Živan	1906	Svilajnac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13
931	JOVANOVIĆ – ANTIĆ Živojin	1905	Paraćin	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
1962	JOVIĆ S. Branko	1924	Skopje	VIII grade student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7
1964	JOVIĆ Vasilije	1880	Kač	Farmer		27
1620	JOVIĆ S. Dobrivoje	1919	Pčinj, Vranjski county	Student	Faculty of Medicine	7, 13
583	JOVIĆ D. Dragan	1908	Divostin, Kragujevac	Engineer	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
1194	JOVIĆ V. Djordje	1913	Kač	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
1195	JOVIĆ Petar	1906	Krčedin	Electrician	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
577	JOVIĆ Svetislav	1903	Popadić	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
164	JOVIĆ N. Stojan	1895	Pčinj, Vranjski county	Brazier	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 27
166	JOVIČIĆ M. Božidar	1924	Jajce, Bosnia	Student – apprentice	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31
586	JOVIČIĆ Dobrosav	1909	Lapoš	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
917	JOVIČIĆ M. Djordje	1924	Bosanski Šamac	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1965	JOVIČIĆ I. Milosav	1905	Milakovac, Trstenik	Music professor	Music school and Gymnasium	7, 18
324	JOVIČIĆ K. Radomir	1895	Vrelo	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
165	JOVIČIĆ M. Trajko	1900	Vranjevo, Stari Bečej	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
928	JOKANOVIĆ N. Djordje	1922	Bileća	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
2164	JOKANOVIĆ M. Lazar	1901	Bileća	Farmer		7, 13, 29
2207	JOKANOVIĆ M. Radovan	1913	Bileća	Smelter	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31
1246	JOKANOVIĆ P. Todor	1904	Bileća	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
14	JOKIĆ J. Vasilije	1901	Stolac	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13
326	JOKSIMOVIĆ R. Božidar	1917	Ripanj	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22
1635	JOKSIMOVIĆ I. Vukojica	1888	Adrani, Kraljevo	Innkeeper		7, 13, 29
32	JOLDIĆ R. Radojko	1905	Vinča, Oplenački county	Corporal	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13, 27
1769	JONČIĆ S. Jovanka	1920	Bitolj	Clerk		6
1768	JONČIĆ S. Ružica	1912	Kraljevo	Clerk	Radio Belgrade	16
1966	JORDANOVIĆ Djordje	1922	Surdulica	Bricklayer		6
1967	JORDANOVIĆ Sima	1905	Surdulica	Bricklayer		6
1759	KABLAR Gliša	1897	Golubić, Knin	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 26
167	KABLAR G. Ilija	1904	Golubić, Knin	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26
940	KAJKUT Sima	1912	Banja Luka	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
943	KALIĆ Mladen	1914	Vučitrn	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
346	KAMATOVIĆ N. Profil	1910	Beluće	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 22
1541	KAMENAROVIĆ U. Nikola	1901	Russia	Municipal interpreter	Municipality of Kraljevo	7, 13, 27
590	KAMENSKI F. Melkior	1914	Pavlovec, Pregrad, Zagorje	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
1724	KARAJOVIĆ D. Mileva	1903	Kragujevac	Doctor		29
1197	KARAMANOVIĆ Predrag	1923	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 16, 31, 40
600	KARAMBENČOV M. Petar	1921	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1794	KARANOVIĆ M. Djoko	1907	Krupa, Bosnia	Worker; Refugee		6
1969	KARAPANDŽIĆ R. Dušan	1918	Jarčujak, Kraljevo	Farmer		17, 30
1391	KARAPANDŽIĆ S. Stojan	1893	Jarčujak, Kraljevo	Pensioner		7, 13
168*	KARDAŠ D. Mihail	1895	Russia	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29
951	KARLIČIĆ P. Milorad	1900	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 23, 29, 40
955	KAROVIĆ D. Dušan	1913	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Dyer	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 31, 40
1970	KAROVIĆ Jovica	1923	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker		16
950	KARTNIK J. Ferdinand	1916	Jasenice	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
337	KASABAŠIĆ M. Ostoja	1904	Banja Luka	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22, 35
1725	KASTRATOVIĆ M. Blagoje	1904	Trešnjevo, Andrijevisa	Professor of literature	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 27

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1524	KATIĆ Božidar	1917	Vlasotince	Tailor		7, 13, 16, 22
1523	KATIĆ Jovan	1915	Vlasotince	Tailor		7, 13, 30, 22
1525	KATIĆ M. Stojan	1925	Ćuprija	High school graduate	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13, 30, 22
1519	KATIĆ Franjo	1900	Kolonić, B. Petrovac	Technical Clerk	Aviation-technical institute	7, 13, 16, 34
1320	KEKIĆ Kosta	1881	Kraljevo	Grobar		7, 13, 17
2292	KEKIĆ Milan	1905	Kraljevo	Butcher		16
1826	KEKIĆ K. Miloš	1919	Kraljevo			17
957	KEKUŠ M. Branko	1921	Petrinja	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
938	KEKUŠ I. Vasa	1913	Petrinja	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
1729	KECOJEVIĆ M. Milovan	1924	Biločje, Šavnik	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	26, 31
1824	KIRN F. Albert	1898	Donji Vakuf	Manager, builder		7, 17, 34
335	KISIĆ / KESIĆ (?) D. Sima	1914	Gračac, Vrnjačka Banja	Switchman	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
1324	KLARIĆ Dragan	1905	Jajce, Bosnia	Private Clerk		7, 13, 30
592	KLAŠNJA Nikola	1914	Velika Kikinda	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22, 35
169	KLJAJIĆ S. Ignjatije	1908	Srpske Moravice	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29
4071	KLJAJIĆ Milić			Worker, Refugee		15
939	KNEŽEVIĆ J. Viktor	1907	Bioska, Užice	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1410	KNEŽEVIĆ V. Despot	1900	Sirča, Kraljevo	Clerk	Insurance company	7, 13, 31
959	KNEŽEVIĆ Dragutin	1908	Vranica	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
956	KNEŽEVIĆ S. Dušan	1925	Zagreb	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
1382	KNEŽEVIĆ M. Živorad	1910	Kraljevo	Clerk	Municipality of Kraljevo	13, 17, 29
1526	KNEŽEVIĆ Svetozar	1895	Sirča, Kraljevo	Trader		13, 16
4079*	KOBAS Svetozar			Infantry captain of the army of Yugoslavia		15
1334	KOVAČEVIĆ A. Veljko	1890	Vrč, Studenica	Baker		7, 13, 30
1362	KOVAČEVIĆ V. Vitomir	1903	Ravna Gora, Užički county	Baker		7, 13, 30, 35
2886	KOVAČEVIĆ Vojin	1912	Plužine, Montenegro	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 40
603	KOVAČEVIĆ N. Vojin	1905	Dolovi, Montenegro	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
2296	KOVAČEVIĆ Vukašin		Kraljevo			16
4093*	KOVAČEVIĆ Dj. Dragan	1901	Kordun	Conductor	Railroad station	15
341	KOVAČEVIĆ R. Dragić	1901	Močila	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 26, 22
1972	KOVAČEVIĆ M. Djordje	1905	Ročevići, Kraljevo			6
23	KOVAČEVIĆ K. Jovan	1901	Tulje, Trebinje	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 30

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1973	KOVAČEVIĆ Rajko	1912	Mataruška Banja	Worker		6
937	KOVAČEVIĆ N. Sava	1915	Plužine, Montenegro	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
1331	KOVAČEVIĆ T. Srećko	1919	Viča, Dragačevo	Painter		13, 26
953	KOVAČEVIĆ N. Stevan	1924	Plužine, Montenegro	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
604	KOVAČEVIĆ K. Drago	1910	Trst	Clerk – Trainee	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
1705	KOVINIĆ LJ. Draža	1926	Vrdila, Žički county	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	13, 14, 17, 30
958	KOJIĆ V. Milorad	1925	Sirča, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 27, 40
597	KOJOVIĆ Stevan	1915	Rupni Do	Clerk – Trainee	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22, 35
1974	KOKOVIĆ Velinko			Wheeler		6
1975	KOKTIĆ Milan		Bosanska Dubica	Worker		6
4102	KOLEV Spaso	1915	Preševo			15
345	KOMLENIĆ M. Mile	1908		Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 22
1604	KONSTANTINOVIĆ Konstantin	1897	Šabac	Judge	County court	13
945	KORAĆ M. Vladislav	1906	Resna, Požega	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
1349	KORIČANAC Novica	1899	Progorelica, Kraljevo	Bricklayer		13, 16
608	KOROTENKO Aleksandar	1891	Kijev, Russia	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
460	KOSANOVIĆ T. Djura	1901	Lička Jesenica, Plaški	Railroad tenor	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 26, 29, 22, 35
2290	KOSIĆ Vasa		Kraljevo			16
602	KOSIĆ L. Djordje	1912	Bisbee, Arizona, USA	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 15, 30, 22
342	KOSIĆ M. Miloš	1899	Slunj, Croatia	Train conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 16, 22, 35
2283	KOSKOVIĆ Ratko		Kraljevo			16
2282	KOSTADINOVIĆ Kosta	1896		Judge	Sud u Novom Pazaru	5, 7
170	KOSTADINOVIĆ P. Sreten	1920	Stubline, Moravski county	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29
942	KOSTIĆ Bogoljub	1911	Bosanska Dubica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
946	KOSTIĆ Branko	1914	Bosanska Dubica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
339	KOSTIĆ T. Vasa	1899	Skopje	Crossing guard	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22
1977	KOSTIĆ M. Veselin	1921	Niš	Carpenter		26
1978	KOSTIĆ D. Vukadin	1914	Bela Palanka	Potter		7, 26
1979	KOSTIĆ Djordje	1912	Bitolj	Locksmith		6
1307	KOSTIĆ D. Živadin	1925	Mršinci, Trnavski county	Student	Railway school	7, 13, 29
4110*	KOSTIĆ Živojin	1917	Vinarci	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	15
3045	KOSTIĆ Jordan	1912		Maneuverer	Railroad station	12

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1609	KOŠTIĆ N. Kosta	1914	Lipljan	Judge	County court	13
596	KOŠTIĆ M. Milan	1899	Prokuplje	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
3046	KOŠTIĆ M. Miloš	1899	Priminjat	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12
1867	KOŠIĆ S. Dušan	1932	Smederevo	Student	Primary school	6, 25
944	KOŠIĆ Živojin	1917	Vinarce	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
595	KOČKA Feliks	1908	Bosanski Kobaš	Bricklayer	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
1456	KOČEVIĆ Andrija	1905	Goševo, Sjenički county	Bullocky		7, 13, 29
1455	KOČEVIĆ N. Antonije	1901	Goševo, Sjenički county	Coachman		7, 13, 30
1454	KOČEVIĆ V. Arsenije	1906	Goševo, Sjenički county	Bullocky		7, 13, 29
1450	KOČEVIĆ S. Milenko	1892	Grdica, Žički county	Coachman		7, 13, 17
1980	KOČELIĆ Dimitrije	1895	Kraljevo	Tailor		16
1657	KOČOVIĆ Ljubomir	1915	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Worker		7, 13, 23, 26, 29
607	KRAVLJAČA T. Cvetko	1908	Sarajevo	Painter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1868	KRAINA J. Stipe	1911	Zenica	Shoemaker		6
1869	KRAINČANIĆ J. Živojin	1908	Ražanj	Pharmacist		7, 27
949	KRAMARIĆ Ivan	1914	Ponikvar	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 30, 34, 40
593	KRAMBERGER Miroslav	1910	Maribor	Clerk	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
1797	KRASNIK Mihael		Russia			6
1369	KRASOJEVIĆ Dj. Miodrag	1906	Vrnjačka Banja	Baker		13, 17, 31
4126*	KRIVOKAPIĆ Djordje	1917	Trešnjevo, Andrijevića	Worker		15
340	KRIVOKUĆA M. Mile	1916	Utinja, Karlovac	Telegraphist	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
4086	KRIMŠAMHALOV Haljvat		Russia	Locksmith		15
1981	KRLEJ Franc	1915	Maribor	Locksmith		6
21	KRNIĆ D. Djuro	1902	Zbjeg, Slunj	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 26
338	KRPIĆ S. Milivoje	1903	Donji Doorman	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 22, 35
1199	KRSMANOVIĆ S. Milorad	1923	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 31, 40
1853	KRSMANOVIĆ J. Stanoje	1881	Sirča, Kraljevo	Worker		16, 26, 31
1198	KRSTIĆ S. Blagoje	1908	Leskovac	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
1982	KRSTIĆ Djordje	1924	Prizren	Photographer		7
1983	KRSTIĆ Momir	1909	Kraljevo	Baker		16
609	KRSTIĆ Panta	1909	Curak, Ozren	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 26, 22, 35
443	KRUNIĆ Mladen		Cerje, Žički county	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22

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941	KRCUNOVIĆ K. Dimitrije	1898	Podgorica	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
171	KRŠLJANIN D. Miodrag	1925	Mala Krsna	Student – apprentice	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29
598	KUBUROVIĆ Tihomir	1903	Brusnik, Gornji Milanovac	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
1344	KUVEKALOVIĆ S. Blagoje	1910	Viljuša, Trnavski county	Locksmith		7, 13
1345	KUVEKALOVIĆ S. Radoje	1916	Viljuša, Trnavski county	Worker		7, 13
605	KUZMANOV G. Simeun	1909	Senta	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 26, 31, 22
2168	KUZMANOVIĆ Dj. Branislav	1926	Ćičevac, Ražanjski county	Tinsmith		29
333	KUZMANOVIĆ S. Vojislav	1892	Raška	Doorman	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22
1985	KUZMANOVIĆ M. Dobrivoje	1911	Lazarevac	Waiter	Tavern „Bulevar“	6
172	KUZMANOVIĆ V. Žarko	1904	Dumanovići, Stolac	Train technician	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 35
1426	KUZMANOVIĆ Milan	1912	Žiča, Kraljevo	Blacksmith		13
334	KUZMANOVIĆ M. Milijan	1909	Požega	Clerk	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29
1498	KUZMANOVIĆ Momir	1910	Ladjevci, Kraljevo	Bakery worker		13, 30
336	KUZMANOVIĆ M. Stevan	1911	Čapljina	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13
344	KUZMANOVIĆ Dj. Todor	1907	Lipljan	Telegraphist	Railroad station	12, 13, 30
948	KUZMANOVIĆ Trajko	1914	Djakovica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
606	KUZNJECOV Arkadije	1908	Moskva, Russia	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
1986	KUJUNDŽIĆ Svetislav		Kosovska Mitrovica	Worker		31
347	KUKIĆ D. Luka	1905	Slunj, Croatia	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22, 35
594	KULENOVIĆ Husejin	1916	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
591	KULUNDŽIĆ Jovan	1915		Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
173	KULUNDŽIĆ I. Lazar	1900	Donji Lapac	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 35
601	KUMBAJAC Arsen	1889	Elemir	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
599	KUNTI V. Franc	1916	Sežana	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
952	KURILIĆ Milan	1912	Dragačevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
4139*	KURMAZOVIĆ M. Milijan	1908	Rasna, Požega	Traffic Clerk	Railroad station	15
2367	KURSULIĆ V. Mihailo	1906	Cvetke, Žički county	Trader		7
343	KURUČEV Ž. Dragoljub	1897	Melenci, Banat	Train conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 22, 35
947	KUČUREV Slavko	1920	Krisnica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 16, 31, 40
1849	LAZAREVIĆ Božidar		Niš	Turner		26
1987	LAZAREVIĆ Budimir	1897	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker		16
1655	LAZAREVIĆ M. Dragoslav	1923	Kovanluk, Žički county	Blacksmith		7, 13

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
350	LAZAREVIĆ R. Živko	1893	Užice	Switchman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
1988	LAZAREVIĆ Jovan	1908	Pljevlja	Tinsmith		6
1508	LAZAREVIĆ Ljubomir	1902	Kraljevo	Barber		7, 13
2273	LAZAREVIĆ Milivoje		Kraljevo	Student		22
1989	LAZAREVIĆ Milovan	1907	Bajčetina	Waiter		31
1355	LAZAREVIĆ LJ. Miodrag	1907	Kraljevo	Trader		13, 17, 31
618	LAZAROJ D. Aleksa	1894	Kikinda	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
2225	LAZAROJ A. Slavko	1920	Kruščica, Banat	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7
614	LAZIĆ S. Djordje	1896	Svračkovac	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31
961	LAZIĆ R. LJubiša	1905	Kragujevac	Metal turner	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
620	LAZIĆ Dj. Miloje	1921	Svračkovac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22, 35
613	LAZIĆ Milorad	1906	Ribaševina	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
969	LAZIĆ Stevan	1912	Belgrade	Engineer	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
617	LAZIĆ U. Stevan	1895	Sombor	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1469	LAZOVIĆ N. Aleksandar	1882	Lazac, Kraljevo	Farmer		7, 13, 30
174	LAZOVIĆ R. Božidar	1901	Kraljevo	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 17, 30
2275	LAZOVIĆ Dragoslav		Kraljevo	Worker		16
2866	LAZOVIĆ Lazar		Konarevo, Kraljevo	Farmer		20
964	LAZOVIĆ F. Lazar	1906	Risan, Boka Kotorska	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1502	LAZOVIĆ V. Milić	1896	Oplanići, Žički county	Worker		7, 13, 23, 27
1365	LAZOVIĆ LJ. Mihajlo	1921	Gornji Milanovac	Trade assistant		7, 13
2174	LAZOVIĆ A. Novica	1870	Oplanići, Žički county	Farmer		7, 17, 29
1470	LAZOVIĆ A. Stanojlo	1913	Lazac, Kraljevo	Painter	Paint Shop	13, 30
175	LAKIĆ N. Nikola	1899	Korenica, Lika	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26, 35
615	LATINOVIĆ Milorad	1916	Vrtače	Turner	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
970	LAH J. Vasilij	1920	Maribor	Engineer	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1840	LACI Horvat	1899	Velika Kanjiža	Carpenter		34
968	LEBEDEV Djordje	1901	Russia	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
612	LEVIN Ivan	1893	Kijev, Russia	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
1991	LEVIČANIN Dušan	1913	Velika Drenova	Worker		6
965	LEKIĆ M. Blažo	1911	Nikšić	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 35, 40
966	LEKIĆ Danilo	1921	Bileća	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 16, 40

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
616	LEKIĆ Dejan	1918	Novi Bečej	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
2272	LEKIĆ Djordje		Kraljevo	Worker		16
81	LEKIĆ R. Novica	1908	Andrijevića	Judge	District Court	13, 21
963	LEKIĆ A. Petar	1922	Bitolj	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
962	LEKIĆ P. Rista	1920	Kraljevo	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 31, 40
86	LEKIĆ Stojan		Mrčajevci, Čačak	Attendant	District Court	13, 21, 29
960	LEKOVIĆ Petar	1904	Crnica	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 35, 40
1992	LEPETIĆ N. Petar		Morinj, Boka Kotorska	Worker		6
1628*	LEŠEVIĆ M. Vojislav	1904	Samaila	Farmer		13, 15
1627	LEŠEVIĆ S. Milić	1908	Samaila	Farmer		13, 17
1629*	LEŠEVIĆ N. Mladomir	1908	Samaila	Farmer		13, 15
1333	LEŠKINOVIĆ S. Živko	1903	Čibukovac, Kraljevo	Butcher		13, 17
1274	LEŠNJAK Radovan	1901	Crvsko, Sjenica	Baker		7, 13, 31
1339	LIKAČOV Dimitrije	1901	Russia	Pier		13, 26
1757	LILIĆ B. Djordje	1911	Moklište, Bela Palanka	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 27, 22
611	LITOVKA Mihajlo	1900	Vladimirsk, Russia	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
4170	LIHOČOV Dimitrije	1900	Kastrovsk, Russia	Pier		7, 15
1200	LIČINA M. Marko	1900	Kraljevo	Painter	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1268	LIŠANIN B. Radomir	1889	Lazac, Kraljevo	Municipal foreman	Municipality of Kraljevo	7, 13, 17, 30, 35
1864	LIŠANIN M. Radomir	1895	Obrva, Kraljevo	Farmer		5, 7
176	LOVRENČIĆ A. Alojz	1896	Ilirska Bistrica	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 34
1201	LOZANIĆ M. Aleksandar	1924	Valjevo	Turner	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
177	LOJANICA R. Dušan	1909	Čačak	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13
22	LOJANICA M. Jovan	1908	Branešica, Zlatibor	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 30, 35
1857	LOJANICA J. Radovan	1912	Kraljevo	Worker		17, 26
4175*	LOLETIN M. Radoslav	1912	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Machines locksmith		15
619	LORBEC A. Alojz	1898	Lenart	Engraver	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
178	LUJIĆ R. Živojin	1896	Dučina, Kosmaj	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31
348	LUKAČ Dj. Dušan	1915	Bosanska Gradiška	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
70	LUKAČ P. Ljubomir	1905	Bosanska Krupa	Attendant	Žički Church Court	13, 42
349	LUKIĆ Č. Aleksandar	1904	Stalać	Conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 23, 31
1499	LUKIĆ Janko	1904	Parcane, Kosmaj	Innkeeper		13

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
65	LUKIĆ Miodrag	1922	Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	„Riža“	13, 16, 33
610	LUKIĆ V. Pavle	1898	Parcane	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
967	LUKIĆ Radiša	1918	Liplje, Ljig	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
1995	LUKOVIĆ P. Milovan	1883	Ratina, Kraljevo	Farmer		7, 17
1463	LUKOVIĆ Miodrag	1910	Vrdila, Žički county	Carpenter		13, 16
179	LUTOVAC A. Milonja	1898	Berane	Attendant	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 35
1669	LUČIĆ R. Bogoljub		Ribnica, Kraljevo	Innkeeper		13, 17, 23, 29
1668	LUČIĆ R. Dragoljub	1899	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Pier		7, 13, 23, 26
1996	LUČIĆ S. Radiša	1918	Ljig	Worker	Aircraft factory	7
1202	LJUBENOVIĆ T. Stojan	1924	Gračiste, Veles	Trainee	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
351	LJUBISAVLJEVIĆ D. Vojislav	1891	Brzan, Lepenički county	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
1997	LJUBIČIĆ A. Jezdimir	1884	Obrva, Kraljevo	Farmer		5, 7
971	LJUBIČIĆ Kuzman	1913	Mrčajevci, Čačak	Warehouse clerk	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
180	LJUBOJEVIĆ M. Branko	1909	Drežnik, Užički county	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 35
621	LJUBOJEVIĆ Mihajlo	1913	Lukavac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
451	MARAVIĆ P. Mile	1903	Gomirje, Ogulin	Railroad supervisor	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 29, 22, 35
4189*	MAVRIĆ Emro	1891	Novi Pazar	Trader		15
181	MAJINSKI S. Makarije	1898	Bačko Petrovo Selo	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 27
1793	MAJSTOROVIĆ Jovan		Bosanski Petrovac			6
1798	MAJSTOROVIĆ J. Pero					6
1843	MAJSTOROVIĆ V. Svetozar	1901	Ratina, Kraljevo	Blacksmith		17, 26
2256	MAJSTOROVIĆ G. Svetomir	1896	Dedevci, Kraljevo	Pensioner		15, 16
1999	MAKSIMOVIĆ M. Branislav	1915	RuDjinci, Vrnjačka Banja	Farmer		17
98	MAKSIMOVIĆ Djordje	1904	Amerić, Kosmajski county	Teacher	Public school	13, 29, 39
371	MAKSIMOVIĆ Živojin		Kraljevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 16, 31, 22
1302	MAKSIMOVIĆ N. Maksim	1924	Kraljevo	Sixth grade student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13, 17
1329	MAKSIMOVIĆ Mihajlo	1895	Gornji Milanovac	Stone cutter		13, 30
1301	MAKSIMOVIĆ Nedeljko	1871	Deževa, Novi Pazar	Baker		7, 13, 29
2166	MAKSIMOVIĆ V. Svetozar	1900	Ratina, Kraljevo	Blacksmith		17, 29
2000	MAKSIMOVIĆ Stojan	1894	Kraljevo	Typographer		7, 17, 27
2144	MALIĆ Ž. Milentije	1892	Šumarice, Žički county	Farmer		17
631	MALJEVIĆ N. Marko	1912	Gračanica	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
641	MAMUZIĆ Adam	1902	Mala Vranovina	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
182	MAMULA M. Todor	1909	Gomirje, Ogulin	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26, 35
191	MANDIĆ J. Dušan	1921	Martinci, Vukovar	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29
1304	MANDIĆ V. Ljubomir	1914	Radoljevo, Ivanjica	Farmer		7, 13
1566	MANDIĆ m. Milutin	1895	Kraljevo	Accounter	Municipality of Kraljevo	13, 31
1728	MANDJERALO J. Anton	1888	Sinj	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	6
2002	MANČIĆ Vladimir	1914	Pirot	Trader		27
632	MANČIĆ M. Krsta	1916	Pirot	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1480	MARGETIĆ Djuro	1883	Vel. Sredica	Farmer		7, 13, 16, 29, 22
1001	MARGETIĆ Jovan	1900	Donji Miholjac	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
183	MARGON I. Anton	1898	Trnja, Italy	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 34
2003	MARILOVIĆ N. Aleksandar	1925	Sarajevo	Student		7
634	MARILOVIĆ M. Nikola	1903	Sarajevo	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
2004	MARINKOVIĆ J. Adam		Miločaj, Žički county	Farmer		16
2005	MARINKOVIĆ L. Gojko	1923	Drvar	Trade assistant		6
988	MARINKOVIĆ Djordje	1913	Podunavci	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 31, 40
2006	MARINKOVIĆ M. Živko	1901	Pekčanica, Kraljevo	Folk costume tailor		7, 30
654	MARINKOVIĆ Matija	1903	Kolari	Dyer	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
987	MARINKOVIĆ V. Radomir	1918	Korman, Aleksinac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
479	MARINOVIĆ S. Milenko	1894	Žaočani, Čačak	Railroad tenor	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31, 22
18	MARIĆ Dj. Božo	1897	Gomilje, Trebinje	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13, 26
184	MARIĆ L. Veselin	1914	Slipčić, Mostar	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	8, 10, 13, 30
2362	MARIĆ S. Dragoslav	1903	Sirča, Kraljevo	Folk costume tailor		4, 7
2007	MARIĆ S. Milan	1911	Prizren	Professor	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7
4214*	MARIĆ J. Milijan	1905	Mrčajevci, Čačak	Fitter		15
651	MARIĆ Miodrag	1910	Zaovine	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22, 35
2204	MARIĆ Mujo	1908	Ljubinje	Locksmith		31
4217*	MARIĆ M. Nikola	1905	Gornje Dubrave	Brakeman	Railway Repair Workshop	15
1531	MARIČIĆ A. Vladislav	1888	Komadine, Ivanjica	Pensioner		7, 13
1388	MARIČIĆ Dušan	1917		Worker		13
1838	MARIČIĆ Ivan – Josip	1912	Novi Vinodol	Bricklayer		34
1415	MARIČIĆ Mijailo	1885	Bratljevo, Moravički county	Pensioner		13, 16

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
185	MARJANOVIĆ S. Djukan	1918	Vranovača, Korenica	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29
636	MARJANOVIĆ M. Milosav	1898	Prćilovci, Aleksinac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1835	MARJANČIĆ Stjepan	1913	Kuzminac	Engraver		34
369	MARKELIĆ A. Dušan	1900	Gornji Milanovac	Official	Railroad station	12, 13, 26
1004	MARKOV Aleksandar	1899	Russia	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
999	MARKOVIĆ Aleksandar	1923	Sarajevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
186	MARKOVIĆ D. Božidar	1894	Dragosinjci, Žički county	Oiler	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 17, 29
991	MARKOVIĆ Veselin	1920	Pasi Poljana, Niš	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
1010	MARKOVIĆ M. Vojislav	1913	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 40
187	MARKOVIĆ Z. Dobrivoje	1909	Božanovac, Mlavski county	Carpenter	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 17
2008	MARKOVIĆ Dragiša	1914	Guberevac	Painter		6, 15
481	MARKOVIĆ F. Dragomir	1898	Vrmbaja, Požeški county	Clerk	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 17, 22
375	MARKOVIĆ S. Dragutin	1899	Kotraža	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
1467	MARKOVIĆ Dušan	1894	Budoželja, Užički county	Waiter		13, 29
4615	MARKOVIĆ B. Dušan	1922	Varvarin	Trainee, Clerk	County court	7, 13
366	MARKOVIĆ D. Dušan	1914	Mala Ivanča	Maneuverer	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 26, 22
4230	MARKOVIĆ N. Žarko	1910	Pružatovac, Mladenovac	Forestry engineer	Forestry Administration in Raška	15
189	MARKOVIĆ R. Zdravko	1916	Cvetke, Žički county	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29
69	MARKOVIĆ Jezdimir	1890	Guča, Dragačevo	Arhivar	Žički Church Court	7, 13, 30, 42
190	MARKOVIĆ A. Jovan	1912	Bujanovac	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29
1011	MARKOVIĆ M. Ljubiša	1924	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
54	MARKOVIĆ P. Ljubomir	1902	Sjenica	Clerk	Postal service	7, 13, 31, 32, 35
1271	MARKOVIĆ S. Ljubomir	1908	Kraljevo	Carpenter	Carpentry cooperative	7, 13
981	MARKOVIĆ V. Miladin	1909	Malo Rudare	Electrician	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
368	MARKOVIĆ D. Milan	1900	Ljutovnica	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22, 35
4233*	MARKOVIĆ I. Milan	1866	Budjevo, Sjenica	Refugee		7, 15
380	MARKOVIĆ M. Milorad	1896	Lapovo, Lepenica	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 35
2191	MARKOVIĆ M. Milorad	1923	Kraljevo	High school graduate	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	17
2009	MARKOVIĆ M. Miodrag	1895	Osipaonica	Pharmacist	Pharmacy „Sveti Djordje“	7, 29
645	MARKOVIĆ R. Miodrag	1917	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 16, 22
1656	MARKOVIĆ V. Mihailo	1901	Kovanluk, Žički county	Farmer		13, 17, 23
1822	MARKOVIĆ M. Predrag	1921	Kraljevo	High school graduate	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
997	MARKOVIĆ M. Radoslav	1923	Kraljevo	Tailor	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
4238*	MARKOVIĆ Svetozar	1884	Ćičevac, Ražanjski county	Railroad officer		15
1548	MARKOVIĆ R. Svetozar	1906	Bjeljina	Military Clerk	Aviation-technical institute	13, 30
639	MARKOVIĆ I. Slavomir	1905	Semedraž	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
2011	MARKOVIĆ B. Stanoje	1912	Ratina, Kraljevo	Trader		7, 17, 30
2311	MARKOVIĆ Timotije					16
986	MARKOVIĆ Ž. Čedomir	1915	Badnjevac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
663	MARTINOV Milutin	1911	Srpska Crnja	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 30, 22
2012	MARTINOVIĆ S. Vladimir	1895	Jablanica	Pensioner		6
1264	MARTINOVIĆ M. Dragoslav	1904	Sirča, Kraljevo	Innkeeper		13, 17, 27
2013	MARTINOVIĆ Djordje	1915	Požarevac	Tinsmith		6
188	MARTINOVIĆ S. Mitar	1900	Cetinje	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31
1205	MARTONOŠKI Dragoljub	1911	Šabac	Hewer	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
1207	MASLAR K. Ilija	1914	Andrijeвица	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
998	MASORA Božidar	1921	Stolac	Technician	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 31, 40
2167	MASORA Ilija	1884	Stolac	Innkeeper		7, 29
1501	MATIJEVIĆ R. Dušan	1910	Kraljevo	Worker		7, 13, 31
644	MATIJEVIĆ Č. Milovan	1910	Miokovci, Čačak	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
667	MATIJEVIĆ Č. Mihajlo	1917	Miokovci, Čačak	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
192	MATIĆ L. Georgije	1920	Srpske Moravice	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27
2312	MATIĆ S. Djuro					17
655	MATIĆ V. Sava	1914	Miljkovac	Model maker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
649	MATOVIĆ M. Borivoje	1901	Stupnovići	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 16, 29, 22
648	MATOVIĆ J. Draško	1920	Bogutovac	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 17, 19, 30, 22
1015	MATOVIĆ J. Jeremija	1902	Crvsko, Sjenica	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 30, 40
996	MATOVIĆ P. Jovan	1915	Zasad, Studenica	Tailor	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
976	MATOVIĆ J. Milosav	1909	Crvsko, Sjenica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 30, 40
1297	MATOVIĆ J. Pavle	1905	Crvsko, Sjenica	Waiter		7, 13, 17, 30
2015	MATOVIĆ Petar	1899	Brezovica	Farmer		6
1296	MATOVIĆ J. Svetolik	1908	Crvsko, Sjenica	Baker		7, 13, 30
193	MATOVIĆ M. Stevan	1911	Dobroselica, Zlatibor	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26
103	MACAN G. Jaroslav	1897	Litina, Galicija, Russia	Teacher	Public school	7, 13, 17, 27, 35, 39

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
367	MAČKOVIĆ M. Timotije	1895	Sremska Mitrovica	Maneuverer	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22, 35
629	MEDAKOVIĆ J. Djura	1903	Gračac, Lika	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
1533	MEDENICA N. Mihailo	1925	Kolašin	Sixth grade student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13
105	MEDENICA Mihajlo	1905	Kolašin	Teacher	Public school	13, 27, 39
2323	MIGANOVIĆ Miodrag		Popovići, Žički county	Worker		16
1012	MIJAILOVIĆ V. Gvozden	1895	Oplanići, Žički county	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
4270*	MIJAILOVIĆ Živojin	1891	Milutovac, Trstenik	Farmer		15
1006	MIJAILOVIĆ G. Zdravko	1923	Oplanići, Žički county	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
1017	MIJAJLOVIĆ Bogoljub	1895	Mijajlovac, Trstenik	Warehouse clerk	Aircraft factory	13, 40
2145	MIJAJLOVIĆ M. Dušan	1900	Kraljevo	Clerk	Municipality of Kraljevo	16, 27
4281*	MIJANOVIĆ Jošo	1922	Civar, Trebinje	Worker; Refugee		15
664	MIJATOV Vasa	1900	Melenci, Banat	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
622	MIJATOV V. Ilija	1913	Subotica	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 22
1496	MIJATOVIĆ J. Milić	1880	Milakovac, Trstenik	Pensioner		7, 13, 17, 26
194	MIJOVIĆ M. Jovan	1903	Gračanica	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 35
666	MIJOVIĆ Milivoje	1911	Velika Kikinda	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13
378	MIJUŠKOVIĆ I. Vojislav	1904	Nikšić	Warehouse clerk	Railroad station	12, 13, 27
2186	MIJUŠKOVIĆ P. Grujica		Ostra	Farmer		30
2189	MIKAVICA Miodrag	1922	Priština	Worker		30
365	MIKAŠINOVIĆ S. Mihailo		Kraljevo	Train technician	Railroad station	12, 13, 26, 22
362	MIKIĆ Ž. Svetislav	1903	Boljevac	Train conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 22
623	MIKIĆ Stojan	1911	Sarajevo	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
2321	MILADINOVIĆ D. Života	1903	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	VII Railway Maintenance Section	1, 17
79	MILANOVIĆ M. Ariton	1899	Preševo	Judge	District Court	13, 21, 29
2020	MILANOVIĆ R. Božidar	1923	Rača	Student	Railway school in Niš	7, 29
658	MILANOVIĆ A. Vladimir	1913	Jelašnica, Niš	Turner	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
659	MILANOVIĆ Dobrivoje	1905	Radjevo	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
4293*	MILANOVIĆ M. Ilija		Bagrdan, Lepenica	Clerk		15
89	MILANOVIĆ M. Marko	1896	Andrijevića	Vice President of Finance	Financial Control Service	13, 41
1000	MILANOVIĆ A. Miodrag	1925	Popovići, Žički county	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 31, 40
640	MILANOVIĆ D. Mihajlo	1917	Kraljevo	Painter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
212	MILANOVIĆ R. Radisav	1902	Rača	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 31, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
646	MILANOVIĆ Ž. Radosav		Zaklopača, Žički county	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29
977	MILANOVIĆ Ž. Slavko	1903	Zaklopača, Žički county	Blacksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
2021	MILANOVIĆ Stojan		Mrčajevci, Čačak	Locksmith		31
2022	MILAŠINOVIĆ V. Bogoljub	1913	Brezna, Žički county	Trader		7, 16, 27
4295*	MILAŠINOVIĆ M. Dušan	1927	Kraljevo	Student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	15
203	MILAŠINOVIĆ R. Milorad	1908	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13
4296*	MILAŠINOVIĆ Milutin	1908	Kamensko	Worker		15
1008	MILENIĆ Dragomir	1924	Mrsać, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
2023*	MILENIĆ Ranko	1921	Veliki Orahovac	Worker	Aircraft factory	6, 15
638	MILENKOVIĆ Blagoje	1897	Gornje Džunice	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 26, 22
199	MILENKOVIĆ Č. Bogić	1911	Mrčajevci, Čačak	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29
2291	MILENKOVIĆ S. Boško	1920	Kraljevo			17
983	MILENKOVIĆ Vojislav	1901	Leskovac	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 23, 29, 40
1413	MILENKOVIĆ Vojislav	1926	Ćuprija	VI grade student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13, 30
994	MILENKOVIĆ Živojin	1911	Paraćin	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
202	MILENKOVIĆ N. Jovan	1900	Sanski Most	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31
2293	MILENKOVIĆ S. Milka	1903				7
1337	MILENKOVIĆ Milorad	1922	Skopje	Locksmith		7, 13, 31
92	MILENKOVIĆ C. Milorad	1914	Negotin	Agronomy engineer	Agricultural High School	13, 24, 30, 22
1381	MILENKOVIĆ Milutin	1924	Ivanjica	Newspaper vendor		7, 13, 30
198	MILENKOVIĆ R. Milutin	1903	Mrčajevci, Čačak	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 35
1014	MILENKOVIĆ S. Miodrag	1922	Peć	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
39	MILENKOVIĆ Dj. Mihajlo		Prizren	Corporal	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13, 31, 35
1565	MILENKOVIĆ Stojan	1890	Velika Drenova	Guard / Innkeeper (?)		13
975	MILENKOVIĆ / MILINKOVIĆ (?) Vidoje	1904	Okanište	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	13, 16, 31, 40
650	MILENTIJEVIĆ Milomir	1915	Dobrotin	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 22
459	MILETIĆ LJ. Živojin	1893	Makrešani, Kruševac	Railroad tenor	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 29, 22
2295	MILETIĆ R. Janko	1926	Kraljevo			17
626	MILETIĆ M. Jaroslav	1914	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 17, 31, 22
1720	MILETIĆ I. Marjan	1891	Kamenica, Žički county	Farmer		7, 13, 17
200	MILETIĆ M. Milivoje	1905	Lozović, Oraški county	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 27
201	MILETIĆ N. Miroslav	1915	Lapovo, Lepenica	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
4310*	MILETIĆ Nedeljko	1893	Bagrdan, Lepenica	Brakeman	Railway Repair Workshop	15
2024	MILETIĆ P. Radomir	1886	Tolišnica, Kraljevo	Saddler		17, 29
972	MILETIĆ Raša	1915	Vogošća	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
656	MILETIĆ Svetozar	1912	Bosanska Krupa	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
364	MILETIĆ R. Sreten	1895	Lukovo, Gospić	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 22
46	MILIVOJEVIĆ Dragoljub	1904	Vitanovac, Bela Palanka	State Road worker	Principality of the Žički section	7, 13, 37
990	MILIVOJEVIĆ Miodrag	1920	Banja Orašac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
195	MILIDRAG M. Ilija	1898	Leskov Dub, Mostar	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13
1007	MILIDRAGOVIĆ Jefto	1910	Vranje	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
465	MILIJEVIĆ Vojin	1898	Bačinci, Sremska Mitrovica	Warehouse keeper	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31
4323*	MILINKOVIĆ N. Spasoje		Mačva	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	15
196	MILINČIĆ R. Dragoljub	1909	Mrmoš, Kruševac	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 30
633	MILIĆ Budimir	1915	Požega	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
2302	MILIĆ Vojislav	1904	Kraljevo	Shoemaker		16
1209	MILIĆ Milan	1923	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
383	MILIĆ M. Milivoje	1893	Desimirovac	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
978	MILIĆ Nikola	1909	Ivanjica / Ivanec, Varaždin (?)	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 34, 40
1427	MILIĆEVIĆ Stanisav	1874	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Gardener		7, 13, 23, 29
1858	MILIĆEVIĆ Stevan		Kaona	Innkeeper		26
58	MILIĆEVIĆ Hranislav	1891	Subotica, Montenegro	Clerk	Postal service	13, 32
373	MILIČIĆ S. Milenko	1905	Lapovo, Lepenica	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
205	MILOVANOV L. Stojan	1908	Ćičevac, Ražanjski county	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29
1406	MILOVANOVIĆ R. Branislav	1920	Kraljevo	Student	Faculty of Medicine	7, 13
72	MILOVANOVIĆ Živojin	1894	Kragujevac	Clerk	District Headship	13, 27, 22, 36
635	MILOVANOVIĆ Jovica	1914	Kopljani	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
2301	MILOVANOVIĆ Milorad	1921	Kraljevo			16
2334	MILOVANOVIĆ M. Milutin	1881	Šumarice, Žički county	Farmer		17
979	MILOVANOVIĆ M. Stojan	1911	Mirkovci	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
661	MILOVANOVIĆ Čedomir	1907	Smederevska Palanka	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
62	MILOVIĆ M. Blagoje	1903	Grahovo	Clerk	Postal service	7, 13, 32, 35
1002	MILOVIĆ Vidak	1901	Grahovo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 23, 40
2217	MILOJEVIĆ Stanimir	1908	Dragosinjci, Žički county	Guard		7, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1851	MILOJČEVIĆ R. Mihailo	1919	Gokčanica, Kraljevo	Trader		26
628	MILORADOVIĆ Miodrag	1905	Bakinje	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
197	MILOSAVLJEVIĆ Budislav	1904	Gospić	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31
1016	MILOSAVLJEVIĆ Živojin	1914	Ćičevac, Ražanjski county	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
4355*	MILOSAVLJEVIĆ B. Milan	1920	Lozno, Kraljevo	Farmer		15
360	MILOSAVLJEVIĆ R. Milan	1895	Batočina	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
2235	MILOSAVLJEVIĆ Nikola	1902	Čibukovac, Kraljevo			6, 15
1588	MILOSAVLJEVIĆ K. Svetislav	1893	Milići, Studenica	Attendant	Municipality of Kraljevo	7, 13
2299	MILOČIĆ Krsta	1916	Kraljevo	Locksmith		16
1336	MILOŠEVIĆ Aleksa	1901	Sjenica	Pier		13, 27
1204	MILOŠEVIĆ Ž. Branislav	1920	Zablaće, Čačak	Machines locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
982	MILOŠEVIĆ M. Vukašin	1905	Kragujevac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
662	MILOŠEVIĆ S. Dobrivoje	1906	Ćuprija	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 30, 22
207	MILOŠEVIĆ Dragoljub	1903	Požarevac	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29
379	MILOŠEVIĆ V. Dragoljub	1900	Veliko Krčmare, Kragujevac	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
2032	MILOŠEVIĆ M. Dušan	1925	Gradac, Studenica	Farmer		6
87	MILOŠEVIĆ V. Živko	1906	Banja, Priboj	Attendant	District Court	13, 16, 21, 30
4363*	MILOŠEVIĆ Ljubomir	1888	St. Adžibegović	Pastry chef		15
473	MILOŠEVIĆ Milan	1899	Svrljig	Attendant	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31, 22
204	MILOŠEVIĆ O. Milan	1914	Banja Luka	Brazier	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29
759	MILOŠEVIĆ S. Milan	1904	Sikole	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13
1013	MILOŠEVIĆ M. Miloš	1924	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
2352	MILOŠEVIĆ V. Milutin	1894	Gradac, Studenica	Farmer		6
643	MILOŠEVIĆ Petar		Senj	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 22, 35
625	MILOŠEVIĆ S. Petar	1910	Sarajevo	Saddler	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22, 35
352	MILOŠEVIĆ V. Svetolik	1902	Valjevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22
2033	MILUNOVIĆ M. Dragoslav	1912	Kraljevo	Saddler		7, 16, 27
2160	MILUTINOVIĆ M. Dragomir	1912	Dubravica	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 29, 22
206	MILUTINOVIĆ M. Ilija	1896	Bagrdan, Lepenički county	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 35
4371	MILUTINOVIĆ Mateja	1904	Užice	Railroad officer		15
1491	MILUTINOVIĆ R. Miodrag	1898	Kraljevo	Forwarder		7, 13, 17
2035	MILUTINOVIĆ Ruža		Gornja Bukovica	Worker		6

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
377	MILUTINOVIĆ Dj. Stanimir	1906	Loznica	Conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
973	MILUTINOVIĆ T. Tiosav	1910	Vapa, Čačak	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
208	MILJANOVIĆ Sima	1908	Bileća	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13
1005	MILJEVIĆ Ljubomir	1923	Zagreb	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
2289	MILJKOVIĆ S. Vojislav	1910	Kraljevo			17
359	MILJKOVIĆ V. Dušan	1900	Stalać	Warehouse clerk	Railroad station	12, 13, 31
974	MILJKOVIĆ Milivoje	1907	Resnik	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1717	MILJKOVIĆ Ž. Milivoje	1912	Vitkovac, Kraljevo	Blacksmith		7, 13
67	MILJKOVIĆ Prvoslav	1918	Madjarska	Turner	„Riža“	13, 33
989	MILJKOVIĆ S. Prvoslav	1919	Kragujevac	Metal turner	Aircraft factory	13, 40
209	MIRIĆ S. Aleksandar	1921	Srpske Moravice	Turner	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29
2152	MIRIĆ M. Vojislav	1922	Priština	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	27
363	MIRIĆ S. Milan	1914	Gornja Dubrava	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13
355	MIRIĆ M. Nikola	1905	Gornja Dubrava	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
993	MIRKOVIĆ V. Božidar	1917	Bečevica, Kragujevac	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
652	MIRKOVIĆ K. Dimitrije	1902	Drvar	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
358	MIRKOVIĆ M. Dobrivoje	1899	Kragujevac	Conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22, 35
992	MIRKOVIĆ N. Dragomir	1894	Viča, Dragačevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
210	MIRKOVIĆ R. Ljubomir	1909	Kuršumlija	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 35
1630	MIRKOVIĆ R. Mihajlo	1899	Samaila	Farmer		13
1458	MIRKOVIĆ Svetomir	1911	Bukovica, Kraljevo	Innkeeper		7, 13, 16
984	MIROVIĆ Petar	1907	Ivanjica	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
376	MIRČIĆ V. Vojislav	1900	Jagodina	Railway Clerk	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
2036	MISIĆ S. Borivoje		Tolišnica, Kraljevo	Farmer		28
2037	MISIĆ R. Srećko	1896	Tolišnica, Kraljevo	Farmer		28
647	MITIĆ Vladimir	1892	Požarevac	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
2303	MITIĆ D. Živojin	1906	Vitanovac, Bela Palanka	Innkeeper		7
94	MITIĆ B. Lazar	1906	Selo Knez, Niš	Businessman	Agricultural High School	7, 13, 24, 30, 22
372	MITIĆ J. Todor	1898	Plašinci	Train technician	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
357	MITIĆ – TOMIĆ S. Mihailo	1907	Leskovac	Warehouse clerk	Railroad station	7, 12, 13
1842	MITOVIĆ Anastas		Bitolj	Musician		26
2038	MITOVIĆ Djordje		Bitolj	Worker		6

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
985	MITRANIĆ N. Branko	1911	Prnjavor	Chimney sweeper	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
381	MITROVIĆ T. Dobrivoje	1917	Drenovac, Timočki county	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
211	MITROVIĆ B. Djordje	1902	Vlasenica	Technical Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 30, 22, 35
1731	MITROVIĆ D. Ljubiša	1922	Kraljevo	Student	Faculty of Technology in Belgrade	5, 17
660	MITROVIĆ A. Ljubomir	1912	Pečenjevci	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1570	MITROVIĆ Č. Miloje	1910	Cvetke, Žički county	Innkeeper		5, 7, 13, 31
47	MITROVIĆ Radisav	1906	Markovica, Dragačevo	State road worker	Principality of the Žički section	13, 37
1009	MITROVIĆ Ranko	1921	Veliki Orahovac	Chimney sweeper	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
1203	MITROVIĆ D. Svetomir	1924	Niš	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
28	MIČIĆ A. Dragoje	1889	Vitkovac, Kruševac	Corporal	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13, 26
2039	MIČIĆ Djordje	1909	Maglaj	Baker		6
20	MIČOVIĆ S. Pavle	1901	Nikšić	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 30
2358	MIHAILOVIĆ M. Bogoljub	1897	Mijajlovac, Trstenik	Trader		7
2220	MIHAILOVIĆ P. Živojin	1886	Ratina, Kraljevo	Farmer		7, 17
1497	MIHAILOVIĆ Jevrem	1896	Izbice, Novi Pazar	Gardener		13, 31
213	MIHAILOVIĆ A. Stanko	1912	Vranje	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22
80	MIHAILOVIĆ P. Todor	1900	Kraljevo	Judge	District Court	13, 21, 35
353	MIHAJLOVIĆ O. Vladimir	1896	Stalać	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
214	MIHAJLOVIĆ A. Gojko	1900	Stolac	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 22, 35
2284	MIHAJLOVIĆ M. Dušan	1902	Kraljevo	Trader	Hardware store	7, 17
630	MIHAJLOVIĆ Djura	1908	Grabovac, Trstenik	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
4582	MIHAJLOVIĆ T. Jovan			Farmer		7
1412	MIHAJLOVIĆ V. Ljubomir	1887	Ratina, Kraljevo	Municipal scale operator	Municipality of Kraljevo	7, 13, 17
1206	MIHAJLOVIĆ G. Ranko	1925	Mostar	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 16, 27, 40
2158	MIHAJLOVIĆ N. Ratko	1914	Ražanj	Brakeman	Railroad station	29, 31, 22
653	MIHAČINOVIĆ Stevan	1903	Ruma	Clerk	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 35
1370	MICIĆ K. Uroš	1880	Kraljevo	Trader		7, 13
2306	MIŠIĆ Radomir					16
382	MIŠIĆ J. Stojadin	1916	Sv. Petka, Ostrovica	Switchman	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22
665	MIŠKOV Arkadije	1916	Velika Kikinda	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
637	MIŠKOVIĆ N. Mihajlo	1901	Štitari, Mačva	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
217	MIŠKOVIĆ J. Rajko	1901	G. Gorevnica, Ljubić	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
218	MIŠKOVIĆ N. Spasoje	1896	Štitari, Mačva	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 22
456	MIŠLJENović Vukoman	1900	Senjski Rudnik	Signal block superintendent	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 26, 22
2280	MIŠOVIĆ D. Dušan	1905	Kraljevo			17
2279	MIŠOVIĆ D. Milan	1910	Kraljevo			17
980	MLADENOVIĆ Budimir	1920	Ravna Bara, Niš	Electrician	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
215	MLADENOVIĆ J. Dobrica	1900	Prokuplje	Train technician	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26, 22
354	MLADENOVIĆ B. Živojin	1914	Bela Palanka	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22
104	MLADENOVIĆ Milica	1921	Kragujevac	Teacher	School in Ladjevci	13, 39
370	MLADENOVIĆ D. Mihajlo	1901	Badnjevac	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22, 35
361	MLADJENOVIĆ S. Svetozar	1913	Kraljevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
624	MOŽINA Valentin	1908	Savinja, Slovenia	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
2205	MOJSIĆ Mihajlo		Prizren	Locksmith		31
657	MOMIROV Nikola	1915	Botoš	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
627	MOMČILOVIĆ Momčilo	1903	Topčider	Engineer	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1208	MORAVČIĆ S. Dušan	1924	Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 30, 40
995	MORIĆ Mujo	1908	Ljubinje	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 23, 40
807	MOŠARINSKI Velimir	1910	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31
356	MRAŠIĆ M. Ljubomir	1904	Krnjevo	Calculator	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31
2328	MRVIĆ N. Miroslav	1923	Sirča, Kraljevo	Farmer		4, 7
216	MRDAKOVIĆ LJ. Rajko	1915	Sjenica	Technical Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 30, 22, 35
1003	MRDJEN Jovan	1895	Knin	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
374	MUNJAŠ M. Mane	1905	Ogulin	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22, 35
642	MURIĆ Petar	1901	Senj	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
1028	NADAŽDIN M. Božidar	1915	Prebilovci, Čapljina	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 30, 40
388	NARANČIĆ I. Milan	1902	Ogulin	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22, 35
1021	NASTIĆ Aleksandar	1919	Skopje	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 35, 40
1027	NASTIĆ M. Slobodan	1920	Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 23, 35, 40
49	NATAROŠ Branislav	1917	Lika	State Road worker	Principality of the Žički section	13, 37
4407	NAUMOVIĆ R. Adam/ Naum (?)	1884	Malovište, Bitolj	Trader		7, 13
2040	NAUMOVIĆ N. Sreten	1894	Kraljevo	Butcher		17, 29
1211	NEVENIĆ Žika	1902	Jerekovac	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
2041	NEGOJEVIĆ Mijat	1909	Novo Selo	Shoemaker		6

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
470	NEDELJKOVIĆ D. Borivoje	1905	Niš	Bridge Supervisor	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 31, 22
1819	NEDELJKOVIĆ R. Živojin	1901	Kraljevo	Sugar mill worker		7, 17
2042	NEDELJKOVIĆ D. Radomir		Virovo, Dragačevo	Farmer		6
679	NEDIN Milivoje	1896	Srpska Crnja	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
219	NEDIĆ LJ. Djordje	1899	Topola, Oplenac	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 22
4415*	NEMEFU Mirko	1897				15
2147	NENADIĆ Sima	1904	Arilje	Innkeeper		7, 27
676	NENADOV Č. Milan	1915	Srpska Crnja	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
4420*	NENIN M. Dragomir	1915	Gradac, Studenica	Locksmith		15
1340	NESTARENKO J. Petar	1895	Girivinsk, Russia	Pier		7, 13, 17, 30
1707	NEŠKOVIĆ M. Gojko	1908	Vrdila, Žički county	Shoemaker		5, 13, 14
1022	NEŠKOVIĆ Mirko	1888	Natalinci	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 35, 40
2247	NEŠKOVIĆ Ćira	1909	Ohrid	Tailor		6
1029	NEŠOVIĆ R. Aleksandar	1922	Suvi Dol, Tutin	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
2043	NEŠOVIĆ Milisav	1918	Gračani	Tailor		6
2044	NEŠOVIĆ Stanimir	1914	Boljevac	Farmer		6
222	NIKETIĆ Lazar	1899	Sremska Kamenica	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 26, 22
1771	NIKETIĆ Stana	1904	Negotin	Housewife		7, 27
2248	NIKIĆ J. Stojan		Sarajevo	Carpenter		6
1481	NIKODIJEVIĆ Vlastimir	1898	Azanja, Jasenički county	Doctor		13, 27
2230	NIKOLIĆ P. Božidar	1902	Kraljevo	Musician		6, 17
1749	NIKOLIĆ P. Boško	1908	Grdica, Žički county	Musician		7, 17, 29
4443	NIKOLIĆ S. Branko		Kraljevo	Worker	Railcar factory	13, 15
1025	NIKOLIĆ Vojislav	1882	Raška	Scribe	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 30, 31, 40
4442*	NIKOLIĆ Vojislav	1911	Gradiška	Locksmith		15
2046	NIKOLIĆ D. Gojko	1924	Bosanska Krupa	Student		6
4444*	NIKOLIĆ Desimir	1909	Bjeluša	Worker		15
670	NIKOLIĆ Dj. Dimitrije	1912	Sukovo, Pirot	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
677	NIKOLIĆ Dobrivoje	1906	Medjulužje	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
4606*	NIKOLIĆ Dragi	1918		Butcher		7
1018	NIKOLIĆ Dragić	1911	Kraljevo	Electrician	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
1024	NIKOLIĆ Dragoljub	1917	Gornji Dubac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
675	NIKOLIĆ LJ. Dragoljub	1903	Kusnjak	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 26, 22
668	NIKOLIĆ S. Dragoljub	1912	Selo Vrela	Brazier	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29
1210	NIKOLIĆ J. Dragoslav – Rajko	1924	Natalinci	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
671	NIKOLIĆ V. Dušan	1910	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
1442	NIKOLIĆ M. Dušan	1886	Tolišnica	Farmer		7, 13, 30
385	NIKOLIĆ M. Ibrahim	1907	Grabovče, Svrlijig	Clerk	Railroad station	12, 13, 27
4604	NIKOLIĆ Jovan	1897		Innkeeper		7
1608	NIKOLIĆ LJ. Ljubodrag	1907	Belgrade	Clerk	County court	7, 13
1761	NIKOLIĆ Milenko		Ribnica, Kraljevo			23
2215	NIKOLIĆ Milivoj	1911	Kraljevo	Carpenter		22
1350	NIKOLIĆ P. Milovan	1912	Sirča, Kraljevo	Musician		7, 13, 29
4446	NIKOLIĆ V. Mirko	1908	Lopušnik, Kosovo	Trader		7
1212	NIKOLIĆ B. Miroslav	1922	Kraljevo	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 27, 40
1325	NIKOLIĆ P. Mihajlo	1898	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Musician		7, 13, 17, 29
387	NIKOLIĆ A. Mladen	1898	Leskovac	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22, 35
11	NIKOLIĆ A. Nikola	1901	Dojkanci, Nišavski county	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13, 31
384	NIKOLIĆ P. Nikola	1902	Adaševci, Šid	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
2047	NIKOLIĆ Pavle	1916	Belotinci	Worker		7
2048	NIKOLIĆ V. Petar	1900	Belgrade	Professor	Gymnasium	31
220	NIKOLIĆ R. Petar	1912	Šavnik, Ljubički county	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22
669	NIKOLIĆ S. Provir	1902	Pirot	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1030	NIKOLIĆ Rade	1915	Visoko, Bosnia	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 35, 40
1347	NIKOLIĆ Radomir	1909	Čestin, Gruža	Shoemaker		13, 31
221	NIKOLIĆ P. Radosav / Rodoljub (?)	1910	Ratare, Jasenički county	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22
4436	NIKOLIĆ Stevo	1921	Lopušnik, Kosovo	Refugee		7, 15
2193	NIKOLIĆ V. Tihomir	1903	Mačkovac, Kruševac	Worker	VII Railway Maintenance Section	1, 31, 22
1023	NIKOLIĆ Uroš	1914	Prizren	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
678	NIKOLIĆ Čedomir	1914	Visoko, Bosnia	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13
1589	NIŠAVIĆ D. Dušan	1905	Kraljevo	Candlemaker		7, 13
1590	NIŠAVIĆ D. Milan	1910	Kraljevo	Locksmith		7, 13, 31
1020	NOVAK Alojz	1904	Ptuj, Slovenia	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	13, 34, 40
674	NOVAK F. Josip	1903	Ljubljana	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22, 34

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
4451*	NOVAKOVIĆ Bogdan	1931	Nova Gradiška	Student		15
1269	NOVAKOVIĆ F. Božidar	1914	Sjenica	Worker		13, 17, 31
1019	NOVAKOVIĆ F. Branislav	1914	Gonje, Sjenica	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
673	NOVAKOVIĆ Branko	1894	Melenci, Banat	Clerk, Manager	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22, 35
223	NOVAKOVIĆ V. Ljubomir	1905	Loznica	Train technician	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22
1641	NOVAKOVIĆ B. Miloš	1924	Melenci, Banat	VII grade student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13
1248	NOVAKOVIĆ I. Miloš	1915	Popina	Machines locksmith	Aircraft factory	6, 13, 40
1026	NOVAKOVIĆ M. Miodrag	1922	Bresnica, Čačak	Blacksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
4454*	NOVAKOVIĆ Nikola		Nova Gradiška	Farmer		15
4455*	NOVAKOVIĆ Rade	1926	Bogutovac	Student		15
224	NOVAKOVIĆ M. Radosav	1900	Danilovgrad	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 22
1384	NOVAKOVIĆ Radoslav	1926	Kraljevo	Tailor		13
1383	NOVAKOVIĆ Stamenko	1924	Žiča, Kraljevo	Baker		13
2274	NOVOVIĆ P. Svetislav	1899	Kraljevo	Baker		7
672	NOKOVIĆ F. Veliša	1910	Podgorica	Wheeler	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22, 35
386	NONKOVIĆ Dj. Stevan	1896	Knin	Doorman	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 22
1259	OBRADOVIĆ M. Vasilije	1898	Milavčići, Žički county	Farmer		7, 13, 17, 31
225	OBRADOVIĆ A. Velimir	1905	Rekovac, Levački county	Attendant	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22
4484*	OBRADOVIĆ Dragoslav			Worker	Railcar factory	15
1032	OBRADOVIĆ M. Krstivoje	1924	Sirča, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
682	OBRADOVIĆ LJuba	1920	Zvornik	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 22, 35
1034	OBRADOVIĆ V. LJubiša	1924	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
1033	OBRADOVIĆ V. Svetislav	1922	Milavčići, Žički county	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
2050	OBRENOVIĆ I. Radojko	1909	Gokčanica, Kraljevo	Farmer		6
97	OGNJANOVIĆ N. Dimitrije	1890	Čeloševo, Veleški county	Teacher	Public school	13, 30, 39
390	OGRIZOVIĆ R. Djuro	1902	Ogulin	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 22
681	ONOŠKO Jaroslav	1892	Vrbica, Russia	Clerk	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
1031	OPALIĆ Radoslav	1900	Kolići	Painter	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
1823	OPAČIĆ M. Ilija	1898	Bastasi, Drvar	Worker	Trepča mine	6
1387	OSMOKROVIĆ P. Nikola	1914	Zrmanja, Gračac, Lika	Sergeant		7, 13, 35
389	OSMOKROVIĆ L. Petar	1894	Zrmanja, Gračac, Lika	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22, 35
680	ODŽIN Marko	1892	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
4510*	ODŽIĆ Vojin		Bačinci, Sremska Mitrovica			15
703	PAVIĆ N. Luka	1913	Vedro Polje	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 22
808	PAVIĆEVIĆ Pavle	1909	Donji Rsojević, Danilovgrad	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29
4511*	PAVIĆEVIĆ Petar	1900	Danilovgrad	Teacher		15
229	PAVIČIĆ N. Josip	1900	Lukovo, Gospić	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 22
1035	PAVLAKOVIĆ Pavle	1909	Skopje	Dyer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 35, 40
4512	PAVLIN Vjekoslav			Technical Clerk	Aviation-technical institute	15
226	PAVLOV P. Slavko	1916	Izbište, Bela Crkva	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	8, 10, 13, 31, 22
1561	PAVLOVIĆ Aleksandar	1896	Rašilovo, Kruševački county	Stone cutter		13
1220	PAVLOVIĆ M. Vidosav	1917	Ladjevci, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
2210	PAVLOVIĆ Vojin		Pečenog, Kraljevo	Farmer		31
1343	PAVLOVIĆ Vojislav	1878	Oplanići, Žički county	Lawyer's scribe		13, 30
227	PAVLOVIĆ J. Dragoljub	1902	Belgrade	Turner	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26, 22
1306	PAVLOVIĆ T. Živko	1912	Kraljevo	Baker		7, 13, 17, 30
689	PAVLOVIĆ Živojin	1909	Vitkovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29
85	PAVLOVIĆ N. Života	1920	Kragujevac	Arhivar	District Court	7, 13, 21
1056	PAVLOVIĆ D. Jaroslav	1922	Vrba, Žički county	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
1048	PAVLOVIĆ S. Miodrag	1909	Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 30, 40
2258	PAVLOVIĆ M. Obrad	1900	Jarčujak, Kraljevo			17
2187	PAVLOVIĆ Rade		Debar, Macedonia	Pensioner		30
228	PAVLOVIĆ T. Radmilo	1915	Kruševac	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 30, 22
1052	PAVLOVIĆ D. Hranislav	1912	Vrba, Žički county	Stoker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
1049	PAVLOVIĆ V. Cvetko	1918	Leskovac	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
1267	PAJEVIĆ M. Živko	1915	Tavnik, Kraljevo	Shoemaker		13, 29
1319	PAJEVIĆ Jelesije	1897	Višnjeva, Sjenički county	Municipal Coachman		5, 7, 13, 30
83	PAJIĆ LJ. Ilija	1906	Milićevci, Ljubički county	Judge – Trainee	District Court	7, 13, 21, 30
2088	PAJIĆ G. Pavle		Vrdila, Žički county	Tailor		6
2495*	PAJIĆ Čedomir	1900	Konarevo, Kraljevo	Farmer		13, 15, 20
706	PAJKIĆ Ž. Milan	1907	Lapovo, Lepenički county	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
699	PAJKIĆ A. Stevan	1904	Belgrade	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13
1673	PAJOVIĆ Andrija		Ribnica, Kraljevo	Barbecue chef		13, 29
1372	PAJOVIĆ S. Novica	1902	Ribnička Vrela, Podgorica	Farmer		13, 30

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
2356	PAJOVIĆ S. Radovan	1906	Podgorica	Clerk	Tulari	6, 15
1417	PAJOVIĆ S. Spasoje	1872	Podgorica	Farmer		13, 29
1063	PAJOVIĆ S. Tanasije	1925	Slatina, Čačak	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
710	PAJTIN Mihajlo	1893	Velika Kikinda	Dyer	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
2051	PANIĆ Aleksandar		Trstenik	Worker		6
12	PANIĆ V. Živojin	1887	Kukljin, Kruševac	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13
398	PANIĆ V. Živomir	1916	Ražanj	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
4540*	PANIĆ Radoš	1908	Godačica, Žički county	Farmer		15
685	PANOVIĆ S. Radojko	1918	Ratina, Kraljevo	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 17, 30, 22
1043	PANTELIĆ B. Konstantin	1909	Dučalovići, Dragačevo	Electrician	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1037	PANTELIĆ B. Rajko	1917	Dučalovići, Dragačevo	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
399	PANTIĆ J. Vladislav	1911	Ćičevac, Ražanjski county	Maneuverer	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
1444	PANTOVIĆ N. Branislav	1890	Gradac, Studenica	Farmer		13, 30
1353	PANTOVIĆ P. Milan	1892	Kruševica, Kraljevo	Baker		13, 17
2053	PANTOVIĆ G. Nikola	1881	Gradac, Studenica	Farmer		7, 17
4548*	PANTOVIĆ M. Radul	1914	Prilike	Worker		15
705	PANTOVIĆ P. Ranko	1903	Mrčajevci, Čačak	Guard	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
4551	PANTOVIĆ N. Hranislav	1890	Gračac, Vrnjačka Banja	Farmer		15
1042	PANJEVIĆ Nikola	1905	Kočino Selo, Jagodina	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
701	PARKALIĆ D. Milivoje	1893	Jaša Tomić	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
686	PARMENOV Roman	1894	Russia	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
450	PARUNOVIĆ S. Dragoljub	1910	Niš	Signal block superintendent	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 31, 22
2153	PASKAŠ Marko		Lika	Baker		27
2054	PASKIĆ Radomir		Konjusi	Blacksmith		6
2949	PASTORKOVIĆ P. Radomir	1917	Kruševica, Kraljevo	Farmer		14
1062	PAUNOVIĆ B. Vladimir	1916	Piperi, Nikšić	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 35, 40
4560	PAUNOVIĆ Dobrivoje	1920	Kraljevo	Pier		7
1703	PAUNOVIĆ R. Jevrem	1902	Brezna, Žički county	Worker	VII Railway Maintenance Section	1, 7, 13, 29, 31, 22
1416	PAUNOVIĆ V. Marko	1899	Kamenica, Žički county	Farmer		7, 13, 30
1040	PAUNOVIĆ Radojko	1914	Ratina, Kraljevo	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1055	PAUNOVIĆ I. Svetislav	1908	Kruševica, Kraljevo	Tailor	Aircraft factory	13, 40
2156	PEVČEVIĆ J. Radiša	1915		Candlemaker		17, 27

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
2056	PEDOVIĆ K. Andjelko	1893	Novi Pazar	Concierge	Railroad station	7, 30
1534	PEDOVIĆ Nikola	1892	Osoje, Novi Pazar	Shoemaker		13
1050	PEJINOVIĆ Nikola	1918	Kočenica, Slavonski Brod	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
45	PEJIĆ T. Jovan	1913	Klisura, Bosilegrad	Superintendent of state roads	Principality of the Žički section	13, 37
1036	PEJNOVIĆ Ilija	1897	Kočenica, Slav. Brod	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
68	PEJČINOVIĆ Božidar	1916	Skopje	Mechanic	„Riža“	7, 13, 31, 33
395	PEKIĆ M. Svetislav	1898	Ćičevac, Ražanjski county	Train conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 26, 22
1039	PENEŠ Alojz	1906	Celje	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 34, 40
397	PERDUV J. Vujadin	1913	Banja Luka	Train conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 26, 22
2057	PERIĆ Aleksandar	1921	Kosovska Mitrovica	Blacksmith		6
1058	PERIĆ Branko	1922	Gornji Jelovac	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
4629	PERIĆ Vitomir	1906		Baker		7
711	PERIĆ Sava	1916	Doska, Madjarska	Painter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 26, 22
1054	PERIĆ Slavko	1921	Kosovska Mitrovica	Blacksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 35, 40
1457	PERIĆ M. Tihomir	1910	Jarčujak, Kraljevo	Baker		13, 17
1041	PERIČ Slavko	1910	Opatje, Gorica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 34, 40, 43
1215	PERIŠIĆ Desimir	1918	Visibaba	Scribe	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
1817	PERIŠIĆ R. Milorad	1918	Cvetke, Žički county	Scribe	Tavnik mine	5, 7
4589*	PERIŠIĆ Nedeljko	1904	Grdica, Žički county	Farmer		7
1216	PERIŠIĆ Tihomir	1921	Piroman	Turner	Aircraft factory	3, 7, 13, 40
1276	PERPER V. Vinko	1913	Krško	Military Sergeant		7, 13, 34
1506	PERUTKIĆ J. Petar	1896	Kragujevac	Locksmith	Aviation-technical institute	7, 13, 29
712	PERHAVEC B. Florijan	1909	Vipava	Painter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22, 34
1489	PETRAŠINOVIĆ P. Svetislav	1905	Kraljevo	Tailor		7, 13
1061	PETRAŠINOVIĆ Slobodan	1919	Gračac, Vrnjačka Banja	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
2343	PETRIĆ M. Božidar	1917	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker		17
694	PETRIĆ Branko	1909	Martonoš	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 26, 29, 22
1623	PETRIČKOVIĆ Stanoje	1893	Vraneši, Kraljevo	Farmer		13
687	PETROV Svetozar	1905	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Smelter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 22, 35
1540	PETROVIĆ M. Angelina	1889	Kraljevo	Housewife		7, 13, 17
1059	PETROVIĆ Božidar	1917	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 26, 40
393	PETROVIĆ A. Božidar	1899	Prijedor, Čačak	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1053	PETROVIĆ D. Božidar	1899	Trstenik	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
391	PETROVIĆ R. Božidar	1905	Srpske Moravice	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13
700	PETROVIĆ J. Budimir	1916	Nova Varoš	Mechanic	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
696	PETROVIĆ Ž. Vasa	1904	Mladenovac	Mechanic	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31
1557	PETROVIĆ S. Vasilije	1900	Raška	Municipal foreman	Municipality of Kraljevo	7, 13
1603	PETROVIĆ S. Velibor	1924	Kraljevo	Student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13, 29
2058	PETROVIĆ Velimir	1903	Gruža	Trader		6
1440	PETROVIĆ M. Veselin	1900	Lopatnica, Žički county	Carpenter		7, 13, 17
1068	PETROVIĆ Dj. Vitomir	1913	Skopje	Clerk	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 35, 40
2060	PETROVIĆ Dimitrije		Bačka Palanka	Carpenter		31
1618	PETROVIĆ D. Dobrivoje	1918	Trstenik	Art student		7, 13
1599	PETROVIĆ D. Dragoljub	1904	Trstenik	Traveling salesman		7, 13, 27
1538	PETROVIĆ D. Dušan	1918	Kraljevo	Student	Umetnička akademija, Belgrade	13, 17
230	PETROVIĆ J. Dušan	1896	Knjaževac	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 22
400	PETROVIĆ S. Djordje	1907	Veliki Izvor, Zaječar	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 26, 22
707	PETROVIĆ Jovan	1902	Belgrade	Mechanical Engineer	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
392	PETROVIĆ N. Jovan	1899	Srpske Moravice	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
1509	PETROVIĆ P. Jordan	1886	Prilep	Biology professor	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13, 30
233	PETROVIĆ Č. Ljubisav	1912	Lisopolje, Tamnava	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 22
690	PETROVIĆ Ljubiša	1921		Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
1510	PETROVIĆ J. Ljubomir	1919	Skopje	Law student		7, 13, 30
2061	PETROVIĆ P. Miloje	1923	Donji Milanovac	Student	Gymnasium	7
1051	PETROVIĆ Milojko	1913	Užička Požega	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
708	PETROVIĆ Milorad	1905	Niš	Brazier	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1066	PETROVIĆ Milorad	1923	Kruševica, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
1375	PETROVIĆ M. Milorad	1925	Žiča, Kraljevo	Student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13, 31
1065	PETROVIĆ M. Milosav	1926	Kruševica, Kraljevo	Worker – Trainee	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1067	PETROVIĆ M. Milutin	1893	Borovo, Gokčanica	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1511	PETROVIĆ J. Miodrag	1926	Kraljevo	High school graduate	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13, 17, 30
1601	PETROVIĆ S. Mićun	1920	Kraljevo	Student	Faculty of Law	7, 13, 29
231	PETROVIĆ S. Novak	1908	Donji Stepoš, Rasinski county	Train technician	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26, 22
1539	PETROVIĆ D. Olga	1920	Kraljevo	Pupil	Vocational school	7, 13, 17

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1045	PETROVIĆ Petar	1915	Negotin	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
704	PETROVIĆ N. Petar	1909	Srpske Moravice	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
684	PETROVIĆ Rade	1912	Kumane	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 22
232	PETROVIĆ A. Radomir	1914	Gornje Nerodimlje, Kosovo	Attendant	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 22
1602	PETROVIĆ S. Radomir	1922	Belgrade	Seminary graduate		7, 13, 29
1352	PETROVIĆ Svetozar	1888	Vrh, Studenica	Baker		7, 13
1213	PETROVIĆ M. Teodor	1910	Vraneši, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
683	PETROVIĆ Todor	1913	Srpske Moravice	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 31, 22
396	PETROVIĆ F. Trajko	1896	Priština	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27
2062	PETROVIĆ Franjo	1920	Dravograd	Trade assistant		34
394	PETRONIJEVIĆ V. Bogić	1894	Kruševac	Warehouse clerk	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31
713	PECARSKI Ljubomir	1906	Senta	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
74	PECOVIĆ P. Blagoje	1904	Negotin na Vardaru	Agricultural businessman	District Headship	7, 13, 31, 36
1466	PEŠIĆ LJ. Aleksandar	1916	Trstenik	Trader		7, 13, 29, 31
2063	PEŠIĆ G. Dragomir		Vranići	Guard		29
4599*	PEŠIĆ B. Djordje	1914		Innkeeper		7
1610	PEŠIĆ D. Ljubomir	1916	Niš	Judge	County court	7, 13, 29
1621	PEŠIĆ D. Radoš	1908	Godačica, Žički county	Farmer		7, 13
2064	PEŠIĆ P. Sima	1885	Gonje, Sjenica			6
2171	PEŠOVIĆ Jovan	1901	Skadar	Farmer		7, 29, 30
2065	PEŠOVIĆ P. Stanimir	1914	Baljevac, Studenica	Rudar	Baljevac mines	6
1554	PILOVIĆ Života	1900	Kraljevo	Barbecue chef		7, 13, 27
234	PIRIVATRIĆ N. Mihajlo	1913	Selovac, Smederevo	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 22, 35
810	PIRIĆ Dragomir	1915	Čibukovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 20
35	PLAVŠIĆ P. Vojislav	1907	Banja Luka	Corporal	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13, 29
2066	PLAZINIĆ Milorad			Shoemaker		6
1348	PLANINČIĆ M. Djordje	1912	Mršinci, Trnavski county	Bricklayer		7, 13, 29
2067	PLANINČIĆ M. Radenko		Mršinci, Trnavski county	Auto Mechanic		29
29	PODGORAC G. Marko	1903	Prnjavor	Corporal	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 29
2068	PODGORAC Metodije		Tavnik, Kraljevo	Farmer		6
90	PODEREGIN P. Ignjatije	1897	Kremenčug, Russia	Professor	Agricultural High School	7, 13, 24, 22
2069	POZNANOVIĆ S. Milić	1897		Officer of the Yugoslav army, captain		7, 31

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
698	POLJAK Nikola	1906	Sarajevo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1305	POPADIĆ A. Jevto	1891	Budjevo, Sjenica	Bricklayer		7, 13
2070	POPADIĆ Ljubomir	1926	Kraljevo	Student – apprentice		31
236	POPADIĆ J. Nikola	1914	Slavonska Požega	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 22, 35
692	POPOV Vladimir / Vlastimir (?)	1911	Margitica	Turner	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
693	POPOV Ivan	1913	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
695	POPOV Stevan	1900	Tomaševac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
2071	POPOVIĆ J. Borisav	1898	Rudnica, Paška	Shoemaker		7, 27
702	POPOVIĆ Dragoljub	1897	Mladenovac	Clerk	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
1046	POPOVIĆ S. Djordje	1895	Dušanovac	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1060	POPOVIĆ K. Živorad	1924	Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 27, 40
1549	POPOVIĆ M. Jovan	1927	Mostar	Student		13
1723	POPOVIĆ J. Kosta	1897	Rudnica, Raška	Shoemaker		7, 27
1217	POPOVIĆ R. Ljubomir	1926	Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
235	POPOVIĆ D. Milan	1897	Kragujevac	Locomotive supervisor	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31
1044	POPOVIĆ S. Milan	1910	Podunavci	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 14, 23, 31, 22, 40
1634	POPOVIĆ Milinko	1887	Samaila	Farmer		13
1214	POPOVIĆ V. Milosav	1911	Ladjevci, Kraljevo	Clerk	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 35, 40
2072	POPOVIĆ Miloš	1898	Berane	Teacher		7, 27
691	POPOVIĆ Radivoje	1905	Katrga	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 30, 22
1038	POPOVIĆ K. Radivoje	1904	Kraljevo	Blacksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
60	POPOVIĆ Radojko	1900	Radaljevo, Ivanjica	Clerk	Postal service	13, 30, 32
2073	POSKAŠ Marko	1907	Široko, Lika	Baker		6
688	POSKIĆ Radomir	1911	Konjusi	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
1047	POSKURICA Gavrilo	1903	Sadnik, Križevac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1758	PRAŽIĆ Danilo	1908	Lika	Clerk – Trainee	Principality of the Žički section	37
237	PRVULOVIĆ B. Živadin	1914	Bagrdan, Lepenica	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 27, 29
709	PRIBAK Milun	1914	Gornja Draguša	Brazier	Railcar factory	11, 13, 30, 22
1219	PRIBIŠEVIĆ L. Andjelko	1919	Dragačevo	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1064	PRIMOŽIĆ Josip	1913	Trst	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 34, 40
697	PRICA Ilija	1913	Chicago, USA	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31
2157	PRNIĆ Mihajlo		Leskovac	Clerk		29

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1514	PRODANOVIĆ Dj. Nikola	1905	Gunje	Hairdresser		7, 13, 26
1069	PROTIĆ Ž. Bogdan	1911	Belgrade	Engineer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
1235	PRTENJAK Milan	1922	Slavonija	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 23, 26, 40
2075	PUALIĆ N. Ilija	1919	Brotnja, Lika	Student		6
1057	PUDJA Petar	1900	Travnik	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
2076	PUPAVIĆ Panta		Skopje	Carpenter		6
1218	PUTNIK S. Jovan	1924	Arandjelovac	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
40	RAVILIĆ Milan	1897	Odžaci	Forest guard	Forestry Administration	7, 13, 31, 35, 44
4575	RAGAČOV Nikola	1894	Nikolajevo, Russia			6
720	RADAKOVIĆ N. Gavra	1909	Bosansko Grahovo	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
238	RADALIĆ M. Stanko	1912	Brešće, Osijek	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22, 35
719	RADANOV Ljubomir	1905	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
716	RADANOVIĆ Dj. Bogdan	1910	Osijek	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
1419	RADANOVIĆ M. Vlajko	1900	Izbica, Deževski county	Worker		13, 17
1085	RADANOVIĆ M. Radivoje	1894	Izbica, Trnava	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
2077	RADANOVIĆ Svetomir	1903	Kraljevo	Trader		6
1473	RADAŠINOVIĆ M. Borisav	1901	Kraljevo	Shoemaker		5, 7, 13, 17
38	RADENKOVIĆ M. Budimir	1907	Meljanica, Žički county	Corporal	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 17, 29
412	RADENKOVIĆ J. Danilo	1897	Držina, Pirot	Car enumerator	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
1073	RADENKOVIĆ Dimitrije	1908	Glavica, Paraćin	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
1084	RADETIĆ Pavle	1909	Vrdjice, Petrinja	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
1270	RADIVOJEVIĆ R. Milovan	1899	Potpeće, Užički county	Shoemaker		7, 13, 31
1389	RADIVOJEVIĆ Predislav	1905	Mrčajevci, Čačak	Carpenter		7, 13
458	RADIVOJEVIĆ N. Stanimir	1895	Podgorac, Ražanj	Railroad tenor	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 22
731	RADIN Ilija	1905	Melenci, Banat	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1802	RADINOVIĆ Ž. Milorad	1906	Surčin	Shoemaker	At Mr. Dragojlović's	6
239	RADIĆ I. Vladimir	1915	Minneapolis, USA	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 22
1801	RADIĆ Ć. Jovan	1882	Dalmacija	Bricklayer		29
735	RADIĆ R. Mihajlo	1895	Glamoč	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1558	RADIĆ A. Mladen	1917	Mostar	Air Force Sergeant		13, 30
2078	RADIĆ Pavle		Dalmacija	Bricklayer		29
723	RADOVANOVIĆ Mihajlo	1897	Jarkovac, Banat	Dyer	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1385	RADOVANOVIĆ Vasilije	1907	Lozanica, Trnavski county	Shoemaker		13
1471	RADOVANOVIĆ N. Vladimir	1905	Maglič, Žički county	Painter		7, 13, 17, 30
4580	RADOVANOVIĆ Danilo			Worker		7
1089	RADOVANOVIĆ V. Dušan	1909	Selo Alabana	Warehouse clerk	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
1585	RADOVANOVIĆ Ilija	1902	Gornja Toplica	Innkeeper		7, 13, 31
1076	RADOVANOVIĆ Lj. Isidor	1919	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
402	RADOVANOVIĆ M. Janko	1913	Mačkat, Užice	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
2080	RADOVANOVIĆ Matija	1895	Raška	Pier		27
1088	RADOVANOVIĆ V. Milan	1908	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Clerk	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 23, 31, 40
1664	RADOVANOVIĆ K. Milan	1906	Kruševica, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13
2238	RADOVANOVIĆ Radovan		Croatia			17
2239	RADOVANOVIĆ Sava		Croatia			17
1323	RADOVANOVIĆ Ž. Slavko	1904	Kraljevo	Brazier		7, 13, 29
1326	RADOVANOVIĆ A. Stevan	1891	Kraljevo	Trader		13, 28
1078	RADOVIĆ R. Milovan	1893	Budoželja, Užički county	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 31, 40
1687	RADOVIĆ M. Momir	1910	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Tailor		13
59	RADOVIĆ G. Radomir	1903	Kraljevo	Clerk	Postal service	7, 13, 26, 32
1547	RADOIČIĆ / RADOJIČIĆ (?) Milan	1896	Rataje, Pčinjski county	Shoemaker		13
411	RADOJEVIĆ Lj. Živojin	1902	Mladenovac	Warehouse clerk	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
1090	RADOJEVIĆ D. Svetislav	1913	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Doorman	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
418	RADOJIČIĆ S. Dušan	1893	Leskovac	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 26, 22
2081	RADOJIČIĆ M. Miloš	1925	Obrenovac	Student – apprentice		7
1367	RADOJIČIĆ T. Radič	1898	Lazac, Kraljevo	Trader		7, 13, 17, 30
726	RADOJIČIĆ / RADOJČIĆ (?) J. Nikola	1910	Gacko	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
420	RADOJKOVIĆ V. Dobrosav	1905	Korman, Aleksinac	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 26, 22
1244	RADOJKOVIĆ P. Miodrag	1921	Raška	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1295	RADOJKOVIĆ Sava	1887	Raška	Tailor		7, 13, 29
1070	RADOJČIĆ Milenko	1904	Alibunar	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 31, 40
1803	RADOMIROVIĆ M. Branislav/ Branko(?)	1918	Kraljevo	Agricultural Technician		17
2173	RADOMIROVIĆ J. Dimitrije	1904	Bresnik, Studenica	Farmer		7, 13, 29
419	RADOMIROVIĆ R. Živko	1911	Vrčin, Takovski county	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 13, 26, 30, 22
1804	RADOMIROVIĆ M. Miroslav	1923	Kraljevo	Student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	17

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
404	RADONJIĆ M. Blagota	1911	Korman, Kragujevac	Maneuverer	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 22, 35
1357	RADONJIĆ Vojislav	1908	Ušće, Studenica	Mechanic	Aircraft factory	7, 13
1080	RADONJIĆ Dušan	1917	Ušće, Studenica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
734	RADONJIĆ Miodrag	1898	Karanovčić	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1308	RADONJIĆ Miroslav	1920	Kraljevo	Student	Faculty of Law	13
410	RADONJIĆ I. Radomir		Bečevica, Kragujevac	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
725	RADOSAVLJEVIĆ Dragan/Dragomir (?)	1910	Trešnjevica, Arandjelovac	Glazier	Railcar factory	11, 13
722	RADOSAVLJEVIĆ M. Dragomir	1914	Kraljevo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 17, 31, 22
729	RADOSAVLJEVIĆ M. Petar	1914	Niš	Welder	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 23, 29, 30, 22
4588	RADOSAVLJEVIĆ Svetozar	1910		Glass cutter		7
4634	RADOSAVLJEVIĆ M. Stanoje	1880	Grejač, Aleksinac	Worker	Tobacco Industry Niš	15
1262	RADOSAVLJEVIĆ M. Slobodan	1916	Kraljevo	Hairdresser	Shop owner	7, 13, 17, 31
1584	RADOSAVLJEVIĆ S. Sreten	1892	Kraljevo	Butcher		7, 13, 30
240	RADOSAVLJEVIĆ Milorad (BERGER Lorenc)	1892	Šabac	Machinist supervisor	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 30, 22
1805	RADOSTAVEC Pavel	1894	Porečje, Russia			6
37	RADOŠEVIĆ M. Djordje	1905	Vrtoče, Bihać	Corporal	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 27
408	RADOŠEVIĆ K. Mileta	1897	Miloševo	Clerk	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22
2083	RADULOVIĆ Djordje	1914	Krstac, Dragačevo	Locksmith		27, 31
736	RADULOVIĆ M. Jovan	1891	Drežnica	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
2188	RADUNKOVIĆ Č. Momčilo	1915	Vrdila, Žički county	Tailor		7, 17, 30
1783	RADUNOVIĆ A. Mikosav	1917	Gračanica, Andrijevisa	Worker	Railway	1, 7, 30, 22, 35
1681	RAIČIĆ Radomir		Ribnica, Kraljevo	Worker		13, 26
409	RAJAČIĆ R. Mihajlo	1920		Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22, 35
2148	RAJEVIĆ Dušan	1920	Zaječar	Turner		27
1091	RAJEVIĆ Risantije	1893	Sjenica	Clerk	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
403	RAJINOVIĆ Dj. Stojan	1897	Srpske Moravice	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 26, 22, 35
1644	RAJIČIĆ S. Milutin	1902	Čibukovac, Kraljevo	Farmer		13, 17
1079	RAJKOVIĆ Aleksandar	1923	Gornji Milanovac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
1225	RAJKOVIĆ J. Vladimir	1921	Priština	Scribe	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 40
241	RAJNOVIĆ S. Georgije	1908	Srpske Moravice	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22, 35
2185	RAJOVIĆ Milorad		Čibukovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Railway	1, 13, 30, 22
2368	RAJČIĆ Dj. Vladimir	1911	Peć	Worker		6

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
737	RAJŠIĆ/ RAJIŠIĆ (?) Bogdan	1915		Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
1118	RAKIĆ SIMIĆ A. Milosav	1896	Ljubava, Rasinski county	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1597	RAKOVIĆ M. Branislav	1921	Kraljevo	Trader		13
1464	RAKOVIĆ S. Dragoljub	1903	Miločaj, Žički county	Baker		7, 13, 29
1086	RAKOVIĆ Živan	1921	Ugrinovci	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
1596	RAKOVIĆ M. Živan	1917	Kraljevo	Trader		13
2084	RAKOVIĆ Uroš		Drvar	Turner		6
2243	RAKOČEVIĆ M. Srećko	1906	Kraljevo			17
2085	RAKUŠ R. Milovan	1921	Plav	Student		6
1834	RAMŠAK Simon	1909	Poljčane	Pilot	Airport, Kraljevo	34
1071	RANITOV Zoran	1914	Lučani, Dragačevo	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	13, 30, 40
1587	RANITOVIĆ A. Vojislav	1896	Goračić, Sjenica	Baker		7, 13, 30
1082	RANITOVIĆ S. Dragoslav	1925	Kraljevo	Student	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 26, 40
242	RANKOVIĆ D. Branislav	1915	Kraljevo	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 17, 31
1586	RANKOVIĆ Dobrivoje	1907	Popović, Kosmajski county	Worker		13, 29
1675	RANKOVIĆ Dragoljub	1905	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Worker	Railway	5, 7, 13
732	RANKOVIĆ Živan	1919	Bosanski Petrovac	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
417	RANČIĆ J. Radisav	1910	Bela Palanka	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 22, 35
1222	RANČIĆ Radomir	1913	Pokrevenik	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 23, 29, 40
714	RANDŽIĆ M. Božidar	1895	Kozelj	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
2086	RANDŽIĆ Mladimir	1914	Zeoke	Mechanic		6
2242	RATAR Matevis	1900	Mašanj	Worker		6
2240	RATKOVIĆ M. Živan	1923	Popinci	Mechanic	Aircraft factory	7
2241	RATKOVIĆ S. Živorad	1911	Dubac, Studenica	Butcher		16
1649	RAČIĆ D. Mladen	1906	Kovanluk, Žički county	Scribe		7, 13, 23, 29
1081	RAČIČKI R. Josif	1905	Indjija	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 34, 40
401	RAŠETIĆ M. Jovan	1914	Nandovac	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
2087	RAŠITOVIĆ Šulajin	1921		Pastry chef		6
1366	RAŠKOVIĆ J. Branislav	1901	Milutovac, Trstenik	Baker		7, 13, 30
243	RAŠUO N. Ilija	1904	Donji Lapac, Lika	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 31, 22
1806	RAŠUO I. Miloš	1924	Donji Lapac, Lika	High school graduate	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	6
1807	RAŠUO I. Savo	1926	Donji Lapac, Lika	Student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	6

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
415	REBIĆ M. Božo		Donja Dubrava, Ogulin	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
407	REBIĆ S. Dušan			Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 22
1072	RENDULIĆ M. Milomir	1921	Glavica, Paraćin	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1077	RIKALOVIĆ Vidoje	1905	Radanović, Ljubinje	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	13, 30, 40
1075	RIKALOVIĆ Gojko	1912	Radanović, Ljubinje	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1074	RIKALOVIĆ Grujo	1898	Radanović, Ljubinje	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 30, 40
1223	RISTIVOJEVIĆ Milivoje	1919	Požega	Scribe	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
717	RISTIĆ Velimir	1907	Niš	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
4626*	RISTIĆ Vladislav	1920	Kraljevo	Electrician		7
416	RISTIĆ J. Vojislav	1901	Vranjski county	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 26, 22
733	RISTIĆ Živorad	1912	Kraljevo	Electrician	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
1390	RISTIĆ M. Živorad	1908	Oplanići, Žički county	Innkeeper	Tavern „Balkan“	5, 7, 13, 26
405	RISTIĆ A. Ilija	1903	Skopje	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
1774	RISTIĆ M. Ljubica	1915	Kraljevo	Housewife		7
1083	RISTIĆ T. LJubiša	1926	Kraljevo	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
1808	RISTIĆ M. LJubomir	1921	Priština	Barber assistant		6
413	RISTIĆ J. Marko	1906	Kučkovo, Skopje	Train conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 22
41	RISTIĆ B. Milan	1912	Požarevac	Engineer	Principality of the Žički section	13, 26, 37
1773	RISTIĆ Milica	1884	Kraljevo	Housewife		7
421	RISTIĆ M. Miloje	1898	Mala Ivanča	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
1224	RISTIĆ M. Miloš	1912	Čačak	Scribe	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1087	RISTIĆ T. Milun	1909	Kraljevo	Clerk	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
1221	RISTIĆ T. Mihajlo	1919	Kraljevo	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
738	RISTIĆ Nikola	1904	Niš	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
2089	RISTIĆ M. Svetomir	1923	Vučitrn	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	31
727	RISTIĆ Slavomir	1910	Kraljevo	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
715	RISTIĆ V. Stevan	1908	Veliko Selo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 26, 22
718	RISTIĆ R. Stevan	1906	Jelašnica, Niš	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
414	RISTIĆ J. Todor	1901	Kučkovo, Skopje	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 27, 22
244	RISTIĆ R. Todor	1889	Nebregovo, Prilep	Bricklayer	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 22
721	RISTOVIĆ Djordje	1903	Godovik	Tinsmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1318	RISTOVIĆ N. Života	1898	Tavnik, Kraljevo	Butcher		7, 13, 17

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
4608	RITUPER Srećko	1925		Student – apprentice	Railcar factory	43
55	ROBINAC P. Slobodan	1905	Ćuprija	Clerk, Telegraphist	Postal service	13, 32
1809	RODIĆ V. Dragutin	1900	Bošnjaci, Sanski Most	Worker	Aircraft factory	6
1791	RODIĆ Ivan	1910	Janjevo	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22, 34
1792	RODIĆ L. Jovo	1902	Glogovac, Kosovo			29
1789	RODIĆ S. Milan	1929	Glogovac, Kosovo	Student		6
2091	RODIĆ Mihajlo		Glamoč	Locksmith		6
1788	RODIĆ N. Nenad	1918	Drvar			6
1790	RODIĆ S. Nikola		Glogovac, Kosovo			6
1800	RODIĆ J. Pavle	1910	Brdjani	Worker		29
1796	RODIĆ L. Stevan	1900	Glogovac, Kosovo			6
728	ROKVIĆ I. Uroš	1917	Drvar	Turner	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1786	ROSANDIĆ Dj. Spasoje	1893	Milovići, Nikšić	Farmer		6
1360	ROSIĆ D. Bogoljub	1896	Ljubić, Gruža	Tailor		7, 13, 31
1368	ROSIĆ Dragoljub	1912	Ljubić, Gruža	Tailor		7, 13
1448	RUDNJANIN M. Radivoje	1898	Blacksmithi, Žički county	Shoemaker		7, 13, 17, 30
1828	RUDOMAH A. Isail	1898	Russia	Worker		13, 17, 31
2092	RUNIĆ Živadin	1922	Bapsko Polje, Kraljevo	Farmer		6
406	RUNTIĆ S. Ivan	1914	Martinci, Vukovar	Maneuverer	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
36	RUSEVIĆ M. Vasilije	1897	Pričinović, Šabac	Gendarmerie Corporal	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13
730	RUSTJA Josip	1902	Ustje, Ajdovščina	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
1282	SAVIĆ M. Boško	1904	Nikšić	Bricklayer		7, 13
1097	SAVIĆ M. Vojislav	1904	Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 17, 30, 40
1230	SAVIĆ M. Dragoljub	1907	Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40
1273	SAVIĆ Dragutin	1888	Bajina Bašta	Innkeeper		7, 13, 31
428	SAVIĆ A. Živojin	1911	Prokuplje	Traffic Clerk	Railroad station	12, 13, 31
1394	SAVIĆ Mladen	1919	Kraljevo	Musician		7, 13, 29
1103	SAVIĆ Novak	1907	Rujnica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1359	SAVIĆ Dj. Petar	1887	Sanski Most	Invalid		7, 13
1098	SAVIĆ M. Stanoje	1896	Blace	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1550	SAVKOVIĆ Jaroslav	1921	Jagodina	Trade assistant		13
2516	SAVKOVIĆ S. Miroslav	1921	Kraljevo	Student	Trade Academy	7

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
472	SAVKOVIĆ P. Slobodan	1920	Kragujevac	Trainee	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 27, 22
429	SAVKOVIĆ J. Stevan	1895	Belanovica	Warehouse clerk	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31
764	SAVOVIĆ V. Danilo	1907	Požega	Brazier	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 30, 22
2095	SAJAT Ivan	1905	Senj	Bricklayer		6
245	SALATIĆ S. Rista	1899	Slivlje, Nevesinje	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22
2349	SALEVIĆ S. Dragoslav	1917	Ivanjica	Trade accountant		6
1399	SAMARDŽIĆ Zdravko	1922	Indjija	Trade assistant		7, 13, 31
1451	SARIĆ V. Jovan	1891	Štitari, Mačva	Pier		7, 13
1492	SARIĆ Krsta	1897	Novi Pazar	Shoemaker		7, 13, 26, 30
2096	SEKULIĆ Aleksandar	1922	Podgorica	Waiter		6
742	SEKULIĆ Jovan	1910	Zagradje	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
1105	SEKULIĆ Nebojša	1921	Sarajevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1113	SELEČANIN T. Dragoljub	1923	Sirča, Kraljevo	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1094	SENIĆ M. Ilija	1910	Rogača, Guča	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1475	SENIČIĆ Č. Vukoman	1922	Pečenog, Kraljevo	Tailor		13, 17, 31
1474	SENIČIĆ P. Čedomir	1897	Pečenog, Kraljevo	Tailor		13, 31
246	SERDAR L. Marko	1910	Bosanska Krupa	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22
247	SIBINOVIĆ M. Vladimir	1906	Ćuprija	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 22
1625	SIKIMIĆ Dj. Gašo	1903	Bileća	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1626	SIKIMIĆ Dj. Rista	1913	Bileća	Customs officer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
769	SIMEUNOVIĆ S. Ivan	1895	Solotuša, Bajina Bašta	Upholsterer	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22, 35
753	SIMEUNOVIĆ Ljubomir		Sarajevo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 26, 22
482	SIMIJONOVIĆ Trajko	1884	Lipljan	Railway guard	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 29, 22
1811	SIMIĆ A. Milosav	1895	Ljubava, Rasinski county	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 31, 40
2097	SIMIĆ Miodrag	1925	Kraljevo	Student	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	6
1812	SIMIĆ M. Momčilo	1896	Užice	Lawyer		27
464	SIMIĆ Ž. Radisav	1919	Batočina	Worker	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31, 22
1117	SIMIĆ J. Sima	1914	Dečani, Djakovica	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 31, 40
761	SIMOVIĆ I. Vladeta	1908	Popovići, Žički county	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
1490	SIMOVIĆ M. Živojin	1897	Kovanluk, Žički county	Gardener		7, 13, 23
1099	SIMOVIĆ Milovan	1916	Drenovac, Timočki county	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 31, 40
1121	SIMOVIĆ A. Radomir	1917	Sirča, Kraljevo	Scribe	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 31, 40

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1107	SIMOVIĆ Simeon	1922	Kragujevac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
426	SIMONOVIĆ V. Stevan	1901	Donji Ljubeš, Aleksinac	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
102	SKENDŽIĆ M. Branko	1902	Glina, Croatia	Teacher	Public school	7, 13, 29, 35, 39
1294	SKENDŽIĆ B. Milan	1926	Donja Dubrava, Ogulin	Student		7, 13, 29
1293	SKENDŽIĆ P. Momir	1923	Zagreb	High school graduate		13, 29
2226	SLAVKOVIĆ M. Dragutin	1910	Nova Varoš	Baker		6
1721	SLAVKOVIĆ Milorad	1927	Kamenica, Žički county	Farmer		13
763	SLANKAMENAC M. Rade	1908	Srpski Aradac	Smelter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 23, 29, 22, 35
1093	SLEPČEVIĆ Vladimir	1907	Samobor	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
15	SLEPČEVIĆ M. Jeremija	1894	Štavalj, Sjenica	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13
1245	SLOVIĆ S. Živojin	1913	Čačak	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
762	SLOMOVIĆ G. Danilo	1898	Rogatica	Tinsmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
248	SMILJANIĆ M. Vidoje	1910	Užice	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 30, 31, 22
1095	SMILJANIĆ L. Dobrosav	1905	Trstenik	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1516	SMILJANIĆ Dušan	1920	Prijedor, Ljubički county	Worker		13
44	SMILJANIĆ Milan	1895	Kraljevo	Superintendent of state roads	Principality of the Žički section	7, 13, 37
2170	SMILJANIĆ Petar	1906	USA	Bricklayer	Aircraft factory	29
757	SMILJANIĆ Radisav	1912	Boljevci	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
249	SMILJANIĆ S. Radovan	1914	Blatičevo, Srem	Train technician	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 22
2098	SMILJKOVIĆ Pavle	1900	Paraćin	Baker		7, 29
2099	SMOLIĆ T. Pero	1916	Gornji Miholjac	Worker		6
77	SOJOVIĆ Stanimir		Priština	Attendant	State Prosecutor's Office	8, 13, 35
1342	SOKOLIĆ Anton	1887	Novi Vinodol	Bricklayer		5, 7, 13, 34
1114	SOKOLIĆ A. Venceslav	1922	Sisevac, Čuprija	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	5, 7, 13, 34, 40
765	SOKOLOVIĆ LJ. Vojislav	1914	Bosanski Petrovac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
1813	SOFRONIESKI J. Ignjat	1902	Gostivar	Pastry chef		6
1814	SOFRONIESKI J. Kosta	1894	Gostivar	Trader		6
755	SOŠIĆ Jovan	1910	Rakita, Bijelo Polje	Diarist	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
2161	SPASIĆ Momčilo		Erčeg	Barber		29
1447	SPASIĆ D. Stojan	1896	Pirot	Brazier	Kazandžijska Store	7, 13, 30
1411	SPASOVIĆ Momir	1904	Ivanjica	Barber		7, 13
1092	SPASOJEVIĆ O. Borivoje	1907	Šašinovac, Kruševac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
427	SPASOJEVIĆ V. Dušan	1903	Djunis	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
750	SPASOJEVIĆ Ivan	1913	Buar, Užice	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22
1108	SPASOJEVIĆ A. Petar	1899	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
16	SPASOJEVIĆ V. Toma	1893	Bela Reka, Zlatibor	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 30
768	SPAHIĆ M. Svetozar	1897	Tasovčići	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22, 35
474	SPICIN L. Ivan	1893	Russia	Worker	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31, 22
2228	SPOMNENOVIĆ Ananije			Bricklayer		6
31	SRETENOVIĆ D. Radisav	1908	Vrnčani, Takovski county	Corporal	Gendarmerie	9, 13
1298	SREĆKOVIĆ P. Vladan	1910	Popovići, Žički county	Baker		13, 30
425	SREĆKOVIĆ M. Milivoje	1913	Valjevo	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
253	STAJIĆ V. Milutin	1914	Rataje, Pčinjski county	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 26, 22
760	STALEKAR Karel	1920	Brno, Češka	Turner	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
1850	STAMBOLIĆ Milomir		Vučitrn	Worker	Railroad station	26, 22
1110	STAMENKOVIĆ Blagoje	1921	Pirot	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
748	STAMENKOVIĆ LJ. Djordje	1925	Niš	Student – apprentice	Railcar factory	11, 13, 30, 22
250	STAMENKOVIĆ Dj. Ljubomir	1901	Niš	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 30, 22
766	STAMORAN Voja	1905	Čoka	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 26, 22
1829	STANIMIROVIĆ M. Uroš	1890	Studenica	Blacksmith		7, 17
758	STANISAVLJEVIĆ Radomir		Aleksandrovac	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31
2455	STANIĆ Dušan	1894	Jarčujak, Kraljevo	Farmer		7, 13
1592	STANIĆ M. Petar	1900	Kraljevo	Clerk		7, 13, 17
747	STANKOV P. Slavko	1906	Farkaždin, Novi Sad	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
752	STANKOVIĆ O. Blagoje	1898	Niš	Manager	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1263	STANKOVIĆ S. Branislav	1915	Niš	Shoemaker		7, 13, 31
466	STANKOVIĆ D. Vojislav	1906	Stopanja, Trstenik	Tinsmith	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 29, 22
1229	STANKOVIĆ D. Djordje	1913	Trnava, Čačak	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
1106	STANKOVIĆ Jovan	1916	Niš	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
743	STANKOVIĆ K. Milovan	1912	Čiflik	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29, 22
1100	STANKOVIĆ Nikola	1909	Požarevac	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
2100	STANKOVIĆ Petar	1906	Bela Palanka	Concierge		6
751	STANKOVIĆ A. Radomir	1912		Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
478	STANKOVIĆ Sima	1912	Danilovgrad	Geometar	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31, 22

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452	STANKOVIĆ Stanislav	1901	Niš	Railroad tenor	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 31, 22
2259	STANKOVIĆ Stanoje	1903	Jarčujak, Kraljevo			16
1104	STANOJEVIĆ S. Dragoslav	1908	Niš	Clerk	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
2194	STANOJEVIĆ Stanimir		Slatina	Trader		31
422	STANOJKOVIĆ J. Sazda	1905	Preševo	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 26, 22, 35
1122	STANOJČIĆ Milan	1921	Mršinci, Trnavski county	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
449	STANOJČIĆ Stanimir	1894	Mršinci, Trnavski county	Official	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 22
4620	STANČIĆ Milutin	1899		Baker		7
1101	STARČEVIĆ Radovan	1916	Orašac, Orašački county	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 40
745	STEVANOV M. Radoslav	1906	Senta	Blacksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
2640	STEVANOVIĆ Vlastimir	1900	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Rail Worker	Railway	7, 13
1527	STEVANOVIĆ M. Dragoljub	1900	Palež, Studenica	Lawyer		13, 17
424	STEVANOVIĆ M. Dragomir	1904	Ratari, Smederevska Palanka	Conductor	Railroad station	12, 13, 29, 22, 35
1228	STEVANOVIĆ B. Ljubiša	1923	Zaklopača, Žički county	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1119	STEVANOVIĆ V. Ljubomir	1900	Ratina, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
454	STEVANOVIĆ S. Milutin	1906	Selo Dulan, Vranje	Railway guard	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 29, 22
1363	STEVANOVIĆ S. Momir	1914	Babušnica	Bricklayer		7, 13, 29
4579	STEVIĆ M. Dragoljub		Kraljevo	Reserve Lieutenant		7
423	STEVIĆ B. Dušan	1901	Stalać	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
43	STEVIĆ Ž. Mladen	1904	Priština	Superintendent of state roads	Principality of the Žički section	7, 13, 26, 35, 37
76	STEVIĆ M. Trajko	1906	Gnjilane	Clerk	State Prosecutor's Office	8, 13, 26
4255	STEPANOVIĆ Nikolaj	1895	Russia	Lieutenant of the Russian army; Candlemaker	Wax and soda shop	6
1112	STERIJEVIĆ Dj. Dimitrije	1911	Bitolj	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 31, 40
1775	STEFANOV Barbara	1892	Ludbreg	Housewife		34
1776	STEFANOVIĆ Božana	1885	Medvedja	Housewife		6
740	STEFANOVIĆ M. Vladimir	1912	Vitanovac / Sirča (?)	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 17, 29, 22
746	STEFANOVIĆ M. Vlastimir	1909	Čačak	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22, 35
1598	STEFANOVIĆ Dušan	1880	Kragujevac	Pensioner		13, 29
251	STEFANOVIĆ F. Živojin	1903	Parić, Senjski Rudnik	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 22, 35
2149	STEFANOVIĆ Zaharije	1910	Dubrava, Leskovac	Worker		27
4256	STEFANOVIĆ Ljubiša	1914	Užice	Candlemaker; Refugee	Wax and soda shop	6
739	STEFANOVIĆ Ljubiša	1914	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 29

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
453	STEFANOVIĆ Miladin	1897	Vitkovac, Kraljevo	Railroad tenor	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 29, 22
1560	STIBIL Franjo	1906	Gorica, Italy	Carpenter		7, 13
2102	STIPETIĆ Ruža		Ogulin	Worker		6
1247	STOJADINOVIĆ M. Dragomir	1914	Ratina, Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
756	STOJADINOVIĆ Miodrag	1903	Bučje	Engineer	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22, 43
1495	STOJAKOVIĆ Dušan	1903	Slavonska Požega	Blacksmith		13, 30
1487	STOJANOVIĆ Bogdan	1923	Gornji Ljubeš, Aleksinac	Student		13
480	STOJANOVIĆ V. Borivoje	1921	Vučji Do, Skopje	Worker	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31, 22
1816	STOJANOVIĆ Velimir		Kruščica, Niš	Pozivar		29
1120	STOJANOVIĆ Dimitrije	1922	Niš	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1115	STOJANOVIĆ Ž. Djordje	1917	Priština	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 35, 40
1619	STOJANOVIĆ S. Živko	1887	Priština	Pensioner		13, 27, 35
1256	STOJANOVIĆ Zaharije	1907	Ravna Dubrava	Bricklayer		7, 13
4613	STOJANOVIĆ Milan	1920	Mršinci, Trnavski county	Locksmith	Railway	7
1231	STOJANOVIĆ Milivoje	1925	Negotin	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
4253	STOJANOVIĆ M. Miodrag	1894	Kraljevo	Soda worker	Wax and soda shop	6
252	STOJANOVIĆ T. Nikodije	1893	Pečenjevci	Train technician	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 22
1102	STOJANOVIĆ Stevan	1914	Djakovica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1562	STOJANOVIĆ Stojan	1915	Vranje	Hairdresser		13
2103	STOJANOVIĆ Cvetan	1912	Novo Selo	Bakerski Worker		6
2104	STOJILJKOVIĆ Blagoje			Dyer		31
1275	STOJIMIROVIĆ M. Uroš	1889	Brezova, Studenica	Blacksmith		13
1787	STOJIĆ R. Stojan	1914	Kačulice, Čačak	Clerk, sportsman / cyclist	„Živojin Rogožarski“ factory, Novi Sad	7, 17, 31
749	STOJKOV D. Nićifor	1913	Sirig, Madjarska	Turner	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 23, 29, 22
430	STOJKOVIĆ M. Vladimir	1909	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13
475	STOJKOVIĆ Dragomir	1899	Jasika, Rasinski county	Telegraph superintendent	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 31, 22
4581	STOJKOVIĆ Dušan			Mechanic		7
754	STOJKOVIĆ Miodrag	1901	Smederevo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
432	STOJKOVIĆ G. Sima	1895	Sanski Most	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 26, 22
1111	STOJKOVIĆ LJ. Slobodan	1896	Ćuprija	Smelter	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
1260	STOJMENOVIĆ Ananije	1912	Bosilegrad	Bricklayer		7, 13, 29
767	STOJČIĆ Mihajlo	1908	Gostivar	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
741	STOJČIĆ S. Stanoje	1899	Rajac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 17, 29, 22
26	STOJŠIN M. Stevan	1889	Vranjevo, Stari Bečej	Corporal	Gendarmerie	9, 13
1096	STOJŠIĆ Živan	1921	Pavliš, Vršac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
2105	STOKIĆ M. Branko	1906	Požarevac	Blacksmith		7, 27, 29
4584*	STOKIĆ M. Dragutin	1914		Wheeler		7
1109	STOKOVIĆ T. Milan	1924	Kraljevo	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
254	STOŠIĆ I. Lazar	1899	Neradovci, Pčinjski county	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 22
1227	STOŠIĆ Ljubomir	1912	Kragujevac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	5, 13, 40
255	STRAHINJIĆ J. Dragomir	1907	Jagličak, Brestovo	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 30, 22
2106	STRELARAC LJ. Branislav	1890	Medvedja	Worker		7, 31
2107	STRIČEVIĆ Milan	1908	Slavonski Brod	Fitter		6
1591	STRIČEVIĆ Petar	1886	Srbobran	Builder		5, 7, 13, 29
744	SUVAJDŽIĆ Dejan	1917	Subotica	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 29, 22
1286	SUKIJASOVIĆ Marija	1882	Jermenija	Housewife		13
1285	SUKIJASOVIĆ Nikola	1884	Kraljevo	Trader	The owner of the grocery store	13
770	TADIN V. Vasa	1900	Srpski Aradac	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 26, 22
1461	TADIĆ Vladimir	1875	Valjevo	Innkeeper		7, 13, 30
2253	TAIROVIĆ V. Vladislav	1880	Adrani, Kraljevo	Rentier, hotelier		17
1316	TAIROVIĆ V. Milorad	1909	Kraljevo	Rentier		13, 17
4639	TAMINDŽIĆ Aleksa	1898	Vranjska, Bileća	Bricklayer		27
1136	TAMINDŽIĆ Arsen	1895	Vranjsko, Bileća	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 27, 31, 40
2165	TAMINDŽIĆ Lazar	1905	Bileća	Worker		29, 31
1132	TANASKOVIĆ Miodrag	1920	Prokuplje	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1237	TANASKOVIĆ V. Slavko	1910	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
256	TANKOSIĆ R. Dušan	1910	Donji Lapac, Lika	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 22
2297	TASIĆ Vojkan	1927	Kraljevo			17
1257	TASIĆ Ljubomir	1900		Bricklayer		13, 31
436	TASIĆ T. Milojko	1892	Djunis	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
1479	TATALOVIĆ S. Aleksandar	1922	Bjelovar	High school graduate	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	7, 13
1414	TATALOVIĆ Stevo	1903	Dražinac, Lika	Waiter		13
4597*	TAŠIĆ Vasilije	1914		Clerk – Trainee	Railway Repair Workshop	7
440	TEODOROVIĆ M. Jovan	1912	Erdut, Osijek	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1129	TEPAVAC Marko	1915	Rakovica	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
2108	TERZIĆ Bogoljub	1910	Vraneši, Kraljevo	Farmer		6
437	TERZIĆ M. Božidar	1911	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
2109	TERZIĆ LJubiša	1912	Milavčići, Žički county	Farmer		13, 25
441	TERZIĆ D. Milovan	1898	Ribnik	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
258	TERZIĆ D. Milutin	1905	Oplanići, Žički county	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 22
257	TERZIĆ D. Nikola	1913	Sopot, Kosmajski county	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22
2110	TERZIĆ S. Radomir	1886	Ladjevci, Kraljevo	Trader		7
1688	TEŠIĆ Dragomir	1903	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Guard	Railcar factory	11, 13, 23, 22
1424	TEŠIĆ R. Djurdje	1913	Popovići, Žički county	Innkeeper	Tavern „Srpski kralj“	13, 17, 27
2111	TEŠIĆ V. Jovan	1856	Popovići, Žički county	Farmer		17, 29
1258	TIJANIĆ J. Života	1886	Gledić, Žički county	Farmer		13, 17, 31
2150	TIMOTIJEVIĆ Dragoslav	1924	Vlakča, Mladenovac	Worker		5, 7, 27
1134	TIMOTIJEVIĆ R. Ilija	1895	Blagojevica	Stoker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 30, 40
439	TIMOTIJEVIĆ A. Milivoje	1896	Grošnica, Kragujevac	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 31, 22
1125	TIMOTIJEVIĆ R. Radovan	1906	Trlenci	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1580	TIOSAVLJEVIĆ M. Todor	1867	Raška	Bullocky		5, 7, 13, 27
779	TIHOMIROVIĆ Milan	1905	Ivanovo Selo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
1131	TKAČEV Danilo	1898	Kraljevo	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
778	TODOROVIĆ J. Vladislav	1912	Kraljevo	Model maker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
434	TODOROVIĆ M. Vojislav	1908	Sarajevo	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 26, 22
1854	TODOROVIĆ S. Vukašin	1896	Pirot	Retired captain		7, 26
1779	TODOROVIĆ R. Danica	1909	Milići, Studenica	Housewife		6
2461	TODOROVIĆ Dobrivoje	1903	Milići, Studenica	Farmer		7, 13, 29
806	TODOROVIĆ Dragoljub	1910	Milići, Studenica	Official	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27
4603*	TODOROVIĆ Dragoslav	1919		Law student		7
1130	TODOROVIĆ N. Dragutin	1911	Pekčanica	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1709	TODOROVIĆ R. Julka	1881	Vrdila, Žički county	Housewife		13
1778	TODOROVIĆ P. LJubica	1879	Milići, Studenica	Housewife		6
259	TODOROVIĆ T. LJubomir	1895	Prizren	Worker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 29, 22
1573	TODOROVIĆ A. Milovan	1921	Kraljevo	Carpenter		7, 13, 17
1574	TODOROVIĆ A. Miloš	1924	Kraljevo	Toolmaker		7, 13, 17

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
2320	TODOROVIĆ M. Miloš	1921	Petropolje, Kraljevo	Painter		17
433	TODOROVIĆ V. Miroslav	1902	PrasBlacksmitha	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
775	TODOROVIĆ Nikola	1911	Borovo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
781	TODOROVIĆ Petronije	1904	Petkovica	Clerk	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
771	TODOROVIĆ Radomir		Šugrin	Turner	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1708	TODOROVIĆ Rajica	1879	Vrdila, Žički county	Farmer		13
2308	TODOSIJEVIĆ V. Miloš	1909	Kraljevo			17
1503	TODOSIJEVIĆ V. Stevan	1914	Kraljevo	Scribe	Municipality of Kraljevo	13, 17
2182	TOLOVIĆ Krsta		Ostra	Worker		29
260	TOMAŠ R. Boško	1919	Visoko, Bosnia	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 26, 22
2112	TOMAŠEVIĆ Milutin	1912	Vučitrn	Worker		6
1716	TOMIĆ D. Vidosav	1921	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31
2113	TOMIĆ Dragomir	1903	Kraljevo	Guard		6
1124	TOMIĆ J. Jeremija	1909	Lučani, Dragačevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
2114	TOMIĆ Predrag	1925	Belgrade	Student		7
1564	TOMIĆ M. Sima	1898	Kraljevo	Trader		13
1138	TOMOVIĆ M. Božidar	1923	Vitanovac, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 22, 40
438	TOMOVIĆ M. Dobrica	1907	Guberevac, Gruža	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 27
1449	TOMOVIĆ M. Milovan	1887	Lazac, Kraljevo	Innkeeper		7, 13, 30
772	TOPIĆ Dj. Obrad	1915	Busnovi	Painter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1251	TOPLIČEVIĆ Milutin	1921	Vučitrn	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1243	TOPONARSKI M. Miloje	1912	Srpski Krstur	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
1135	TORDIĆ Mihajlo	1912	Trnić, Slunj	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
1128	TOSKIĆ Miodrag	1910	Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 27, 40
1232	TOSKIĆ Radoslav	1910	Budilovi / Brus (?)	Painter	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
1780	TOČILOVIĆ Drinka	1904	Bukovica	Housewife		6
263	TOŠIĆ L. Vasilije	1914	Zenica, Bosnia	Clerk	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 30, 22
431	TOŠIĆ G. Danilo	1892	Vlakča, Mladenovac	Brakeman	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
1133	TOŠIĆ S. Dušan	1913	Crkvenac, Svilajnac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
2115	TOŠIĆ T. Milorad	1897	Kraljevo	Police Scribe		7, 17, 27
2116	TOŠIĆ R. Miodrag	1922	Brezovica	Farmer		6
1233	TRAILOVIĆ Miodrag	1924	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
262	TRAJANOVIĆ K. Branko	1900	Kočane	Train technician	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 27, 22
1141	TRAJIĆ P. Vojislav	1921	Gnjilane	Blacksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 30, 35, 40
1123	TRAJIĆ P. Čedomir	1910	Gnjilane	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 35, 40
1234	TRAJKOVIĆ Vojislav	1897	Markatica	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 31, 40
274	TRAJKOVIĆ M. Dušan	1908	Tibužde, Pčinjski county	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29, 22
774	TRAJKOVIĆ Mihajlo	1912	Vlaško Polje, Kosmaj	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
435	TRAJKOVIĆ M. Ranko	1904	Kruševac	Conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 31, 22
57	TRBOJEVIĆ Ljubomir	1909	Kakanj, Bosnia	Clerk	Postal service	7, 13, 32
1139	TRETNJAK Ivan	1923	Maribor	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 23, 34, 40
261	TRIPKOVIĆ N. Bogoljub	1909	Moklište, Bela Palanka	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 26, 22
1607	TRIPKOVIĆ M. Mihailo	1903	Prijepolje	Carpenter	Privateer	7, 13
1392	TRIPKOVIĆ V. Mladjen	1878	Prijepolje	Bricklayer		13
2117	TRIFUNOVIĆ M. Branislav	1908	Gokčanica, Kraljevo	Farmer		6
777	TRKULJA S. David	1913	Marinkovci, Bosnia	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
776	TRKULJA V. Jovan	1909	Kovin	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1126	TRMČIĆ Milan	1905	Gnjilane	Dyer	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1236	TRMČIĆ S. Milan	1925	Belgrade	Student – apprentice	Aircraft factory	7, 17, 31, 40
1137	TRNAVAC G. Miloš	1923	Ub	Turner	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
264	TUNIĆ L. Georgije, Gligorije	1913	Prizren	Brazier	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 31, 22
1127	TUPOVIĆ Panta	1912	Skopje	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
773	TURINSKI Milan	1917	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
1140	TURK Franc	1920	Škofja Loka	Technician	Aircraft factory	13, 34, 40
477	TUCAKOVIĆ A. Milutin	1921	Kraljevo	Worker – Trainee	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 13, 27, 22
461	ĆAMILOVIĆ Živojin	1907	Vučitrn	Clerk	XIV Railway Maintenance Section	2, 7, 13, 29, 22
1579	ĆAMILOVIĆ Slobodan	1919	Vučitrn	Worker		13, 29
1563	ĆEBIĆ Svetislav	1900	Guča, Dragačevo	Military Clerk		13, 30
25	ĆETKOVIĆ N. Mirko	1891	Trepča, Nikšić	Lance sergeant	Gendarmerie	7, 9, 13, 30
2202	ĆIRIĆ Jovan		Gračac, Vrnjačka Banja	Priest		6
1568	ĆIRICA S. Aleksije	1901	Bresnik, Studenica	Farmer		7, 13, 17
4618	ĆIRICA Gojko	1871	Bresnik, Studenica	Farmer		7
2118	ĆIRKOVIĆ Radojica	1911	Staro Selo, Župsko	Locksmith		6
2119	ĆOPIĆ S. Vitomir	1916	Bosanska Kostajnica			6

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1182	ĆOPIĆ S. Kosta	1912	Bosanska Kostajnica	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
2120	ĆOPIĆ D. Simo	1880	Bosanska Kostajnica			6
2121	ĆOSIĆ Djordje			Blacksmith		6
782	ĆOSOVIĆ R. Ratko	1914	Krčagovo	Worker	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
265	ĆULIBRK Dj. Miloš	1906	Bosanski Petrovac	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26, 22
2223	ĆURČIĆ M. Dragomir	1926	Vrdila, Žički county	Tailoring assistant	Tailor Shop	17
1351	ĆURČIĆ M. Dušan	1901	Orlja Glava, Studenica	Farmer		7, 13
783	UGRINOV Borivoje	1910	Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
2124	UZELAC Nikola	1904	Udbina, Lika	Innkeeper		29
266	UZUNOVIĆ B. Lazar	1901	Duboko, Užice	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 30, 22
267	ULJAREVIĆ N. Milan	1901	Donja Vrbica, Zeta	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 31, 22
2184	UMENJEC Konstantin	1895	Belgrade	Professor		30
1821	UNKOVIĆ D. Branko	1925	Nevesinje	Student	Aircraft factory	7, 15
88	UNKOVIĆ S. Dušan	1892	Nevesinje	Attendant	District Court	7, 13, 21, 30
2371	UNKOVIĆ D. Sima	1923	Nevesinje	Clerk	Railway	7, 15
1577	UROŠEVIĆ S. Borivoje	1896	Medvedja, Trstenik	Baker		7, 13
2125	UROŠEVIĆ Ljubinko	1914	Mokra Gora	Forwarder		30
2126	USILJANIN Desimir	1923	Konarevo, Kraljevo	Worker		7
1240	USILJANIN J. Miodrag	1893	Kraljevo	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 40
1572	USILJANIN S. Svetislav	1898	Savovo, Studenica	Farmer		7, 13
2127	USPENSKI Vsevoid		Russia	Attendant		22
2128	FARKAŠ Pavle		Veliki Bečkerek	Blacksmith		31
786	FATUR Stanislav	1904	Trst	Manager	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22, 34, 35
1142	FILIPOVIĆ Dragoljub	1921	Peć	Aircraft mechanic	Aircraft factory	13, 29, 40
442	FILIPOVIĆ L. Milovan	1899	Rakinac, Velika Plana	Cashier	Railroad station	12, 13, 31
1143	FILIPOVIĆ H. Miljko	1910	Bogutovac	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 40
1518	FILIPOVIĆ S. Radmila	1923	Kraljevo	Housewife		13, 17, 29
2176*	FILIPOVIĆ Radojko	1876	Studenica	Farmer		13, 29
4623	FILIPOVIĆ Radojko	1881	Grdica, Žički county	Farmer		7
1517	FILIPOVIĆ S. Radoslav	1916	Kraljevo	Worker		13, 17
784	FIŠĆA Živa	1910	Perlez	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
1515	FLAMHAFT Ilija	1878	Čabolinka, Poland	Contractor		5, 7, 13

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
785	FRANCUSKI L. Djura	1903	Kikinda	Dyer	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
268	HAJDINOVIĆ Dj. Nikola	1904	Čadjavac, Bjelovar	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 27, 22, 35
269	HAUBERG E. Josip	1909	Belgrade	Electrician	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 22, 34
1145	HADŽIPERIĆ Čedomir	1915	Priština	Carpenter	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 30, 40
1815	HADŽIĆ Anka	1901	Zagreb	Teacher	Public school	27
787	HIBL Emil	1892	Trst	Manager	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
30	HINIĆ Dj. Petar	1894	Korenica	Corporal	Gendarmerie	9, 13, 26
1144	HORVAT Laci	1899	Velika Kanjiža	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 40
2130	HRISTIVOJEVIĆ Milivoje	1919	Požega	Locksmith		6
2132	HUMER Martin	1893	Trebinje	Worker		6
2133	CAR Josip	1914		Tailor		6
790	CVEJIĆ M. Jovan		Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin)	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 26, 22
445	CVEJIĆ M. Kostadin	1917	Novo Selo, Kuršumlja	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 22
1670	CVETKOVIĆ M. Dobrivoje	1905	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Photographer		7, 13, 23, 27
788	CVETKOVIĆ Dragoljub	1898	Šabac	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 30, 22
2134	CVETKOVIĆ Jefto	1914	Kosovska Mitrovica	Locksmith		6
789	CVETKOVIĆ Radomir	1914	Pirot	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1146	CVETKOVIĆ Svetolik	1921	Podgarić	Turner	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
444	CVETKOVIĆ R. Čedomir	1904	Milatovac	Train conductor	Railroad station	7, 12, 13, 29, 22
270	CVETKOVIĆ – MILOŠEVIĆ Č. Živan	1911	Gložane, Resavski county	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 29
1147	CVETOJEVIĆ Dušan	1909	Belgrade	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1848	CVIJIĆ Aleksa	1904	Mrkonjić	Bricklayer		7, 26, 29
2183	CEROVIĆ Mirko		Metković	Clerk		29
2135	CIMERMAN Josip	1879	Tržič, Slovenia	Locksmith		6
1261	CMILJANIĆ O. Nikola	1911	Bijelo Polje	Military Sergeant		7, 13, 31
1766	CRKVENIK Isidor					23
2212	CRNOGORAC Milovan		Gacko	Worker		29
446	ČAVIĆ N. Jovan	1916	Militaryć, Croatia	Brakeman	Railroad station	12, 13, 27, 22
17	ČADJENOVIĆ Dj. Novak	1901	Brskut, Podgorica	Gendarmerie Sergeant	Gendarmerie	9, 13
1239	ČAJIĆ A. Marko	1908	Gradac	Toolmaker	Aircraft factory	13, 26, 40
791	ČALIJA Blagoje	1912	Trusina	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1154	ČAMAGIĆ Božidar	1923	Podunavci	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 14, 29, 40

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
2200	ČAMAGIĆ Čeda		Podunavci			6
1151	ČARAPIĆ Nikola	1922	Leskovac	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 26, 40
793	ČEBOHIN Albin	1905	Divača, Italy	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22, 34
1507	ČEJIĆ Mito	1890	Vršac	Tailor		13
795	ČELIK Vukosav	1902	Jajce, Bosnia	Worker	Railcar factory	11, 13, 31, 22
1571	ČEPERKOVIĆ I. Srećko	1913	Novo Selo	Trader		13, 30
4601	ČERGOL Mario			Locksmith	Railcar factory	6
797	ČERNJAKOVSKI P. Aleksije	1900	Rostov, Russia	Turner	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 17, 22
2137	ČETROVIĆ LJ. Vladimir	1881	Adrani, Kraljevo	Farmer		16, 29
2138	ČETROVIĆ N. Radoje	1888	Adrani, Kraljevo	Farmer		29
2136	ČEŠLJARAC Stevan	1920	Bare, Ušće	Worker		6
792	ČIŽEK Karlo	1909	Sveti Juraj	Carpenter	Railcar factory	11, 13, 22, 34
2139	ČIKANOVIĆ S. Žika	1915	Kraljevo	Locksmith		6
1238	ČKOVRIĆ J. Radoslav	1924	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 23, 29, 40
2140	ČOLIĆ M. Milovan	1920	Popina	Farmer		6
2141	ČOLOVIĆ Miladin	1911	Čačak	Baker		6
1483	ČOLOVIĆ Radiša	1908	Ljutica, Užice	Shoemaker		7, 13, 27
271	ČUBRILOVIĆ J. Lazar	1907	Banja Luka	Stoker	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 26, 22
2218	ČUBRILOVIĆ Savo		Kraljevo	Locksmith	VII Railway Maintenance Section	1, 22
1149	ČUK Ernest	1920	Šoštanj, Slovenia	Electrician	Aircraft factory	13, 34, 40
1148	ČUK Ludvig	1909	Rača, Maribor	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 34, 40
1521	ČUKIĆ M. Aleksandar	1902	Kraljevo	Baker		7, 13, 17, 27
1150	ČUKIĆ R. Branislav	1923	Kraljevo	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
1153	ČUKIĆ R. Vojislav	1921	Kraljevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 17, 29, 40
1152	ČUKIĆ Josip	1920	Peć	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	13, 31, 40
42	ČULIĆ J. Virgilije	1901	Trnovo, Bitolj	Engineer	Principality of the Žički section	7, 13, 35, 37
796	ČUČKOVIĆ J. Dušan	1916	Balinac, Glina	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
803	DŽINO T. Milan	1916	Ilidža, Sarajevo	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 16, 27, 22
804	DŽUDOVIĆ M. Radoš	1910	Borovice, Lebane	Saddler	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 30, 22
1266	ŠAJAT Ivan	1905	Senj	Bricklayer		13, 29, 34
4568	ŠEVČENKO Nikola	1903	Kuban, Russia	Worker		15
272	ŠIBALIĆ R. Vidoje	1908	Gorjane, Užički county	Locksmith	Railway Repair Workshop	10, 13, 22

No. in the data base	SURNAME and name	Year	Place of birth	Occupation	Employment	Sources
1242	ŠILJKOVIĆ Radul	1898	Gospić	Stoker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
1535	ŠKOVRIĆ S. Milan	1901	Novi Pazar	Newspaper vendor		7, 13, 31
1662	ŠKOVRIĆ Radosav	1923	Ribnica, Kraljevo	Blacksmith		7, 13
273	ŠKORO S. Spasoje	1904	Slivčić, Mostar	Train driver	Railway Repair Workshop	7, 10, 13, 26, 22, 35
800	ŠKRKAR Nikola	1912	Lužani	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 27, 22
1155	ŠKURENKO I. Djordje	1921	Pančevo	Worker	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 31, 40
798	ŠKURENKO G. Ignjatije	1900	Taganrog, Russia	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 22
802	ŠOBOT Radomir	1914	Bastasin	Locksmith	Railcar factory	11, 13, 27, 22
1837	ŠOLTER Vladislav	1927	Mokrin			34
799	ŠOPOVIĆ Svetomir	1903	Pirot	Carpenter	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1158	ŠTEKAR I. Radko	1923	Slap, Ajdovščina	Tinsmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 34, 40
801	ŠTULIĆ M. Djordje	1915	Bjeloperica, Kosjerić	Locksmith	Railcar factory	7, 11, 13, 31, 22
1428	ŠĆEKIĆ S. Aleksandar	1921	Berane	Theologian		13, 31
1429	ŠĆEKIĆ S. Branislav	1923	Berane	High school graduate	Gymnasium in Kraljevo	13, 31
1159	ŠĆEPANOVIĆ Radoje	1887	Kolašin	Worker	Aircraft factory	13, 23, 29, 40
1156	ŠULEJIĆ R. Ilija	1914	Lozovik	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40
1157	ŠULEJIĆ M. Radoslav	1889	Veliko Orašje	Locksmith	Aircraft factory	7, 13, 29, 40

ABBREVIATIONS

AJ – Archives of Yugoslavia (Архив Југославије, АЈ)

AVII – Military History Institute's Archives (Архив Војно–историјског института, АВИИ)

YVA – Yad Vashem Archives

AVNOJ – Antifascist People's Council of Yugoslavia (Антифашистичко веће народа Југославије, АВНОЈ)

VKJ – Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (Војска Краљевине Југославије, ВКЈ)

VTZ – Military Technical Institute (Војно–технички завод, ВТЗ)

DKUZOP – State Commission for Determining the Crimes of Occupiers and their Accomplices (Државна Комисија за утврђивање злочина окупатора и њихових помагача, ДКУЗОП)

FA – State Airplane Factory (Државна фабрика авиона, ФА)

VII JNA – Collection of Documents and Data on the People's Liberation War of the Yugoslav Peoples, Yugoslav People's Army Military History Institute (Зборник докумената и података о народно–ослободилачком рату југословенских народа, Војно–историјски институт Југословенске народне армије, Зборник НОР-а, ВИИ ЈНА)

FVK – Railway Workshop, State Railroad Workshop – Wagon Factory in Kraljevo (Железничка радионица, Радионица државне железнице, Фабрика вагона у Краљеву, ФВК)

ŽL - Railway station for the repair of locomotives in Kraljevo (Железничка радионица за поправку локомотива у Краљеву, ЖЛ)

IAK – Historical Archives in Kraljevo (Историјски архив Краљево, ИАК)

IAČ – Historical Archives in Čačak (Историјски архив Чачак, ИАЧ)

JVO – Yugoslav Army in the Homeland (Југословенска војска у отаџбини, ЈВУО)

JNA – Yugoslav People’s Army (Југословенска народна армија, ЈНА)

KPJ – Communist Party of Yugoslavia (Комунистичка партија Југославије, КПЈ)

РТТ – Post and Telegraph Service (Служба поште и телеграфа, ПТТ)

SPC – Serbian Orthodox Church (Српска православна црква, СПЦ)

NMKV, IZ – National Museum in Kraljevo, Historical Collection (Народни музеј у Краљеву, Историјска збирка, НМКВ, ИЗ)

NMČ – National Museum in Čačak (Народни музеј у Чачку, НМЧ)

NOB – People’s Liberational Struggle (Народно–ослободилачка борба, НОБ)

NOR – People’s Liberational War (Народно–ослободилачки рат, НОР)

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[2] *Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o narodnooslobodilačkom ratu jugoslovenskih naroda*, Vojnoistorijski institut JNA Beograd, том I, књ. 1, 1949; том VI, књ. 1, 1952.

[3] Историјски архив Краљево, фонд: *Ојштина краљевска (1918-1941)* к: 2; фонд: *Скујштина среза Краљево (1944-1967)* к: 7.

[4] Народни музеј Краљево: Историјска збирка (Предмети стрељаних у лагеру; Реалије и меморијални предмети; Архивалије (1941 – 1944); Плакати и леци (1941 – 1944); Фотографије)

[5] Град Краљево, Одељење матичне службе: 1) *Прошхоколи умрлих Српске православне цркве (1941 – 1945)*; 2) **Матице покојних Римокатоличког жупског уреда Цркве Св. Миховила у Краљеву (1933 – 1948)**.

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REVIEW

For almost a decade now, I have been following the work of our colleague Silvija Krejaković on determining the number of victims of the “Kraljevo October 1941”. We consider her methodological procedure valid, and the result she has achieved through her dedicated research work, overcoming the resistance, stereotypes and prejudices of the local public, important in multiple ways. The persistence in work, the approach to the past that insists on following the methodological principles of the profession and mindfulness, have, over time, created the psychological prerequisites necessary for a historian who intends to grasp reliable knowledge about the past. The study of the past by its results inevitably had to differ from its political interpretations. Instead of political utilization and “bidding” with the number of killed and the names of the victims, what we have before us is a research result characterized by precision in determining facts, circumstances, context.

Since 1945, the city of Kraljevo has been commemorating its tragic “October 1941”. Although it seems that the issue of that event has long since become history, a past filled with memories and pain, the attempt to research it and rationalize the number of victims reveals the fact that it is still not free from political connotations. In all the previous decades, politicians and propagandists have played an important role while historians have featured only partly in the “construction of memory” of the 1941 Kraljevo victims. Hence, the research carried out by fellow historian Krejaković has inevitably raised the important question of the relationship to the past historians are exploring (that relationship must be rational and critical) and the relationship of politicians to the events they commemorate (that relationship must be filled with reverence for the victims). “Emphasizing” an arbitrary number of those executed in Kraljevo in 1941, without insisting on connecting it with the names of brutally killed people, is just another form of dehumanizing the “Kraljevo October” victims and an insult added to injury. The research of fellow historian Krejaković “gets in the way” of that bad and widespread habit.

The author's interests are eloquently expressed by the structure of the work "The Identities of the Victims Executed in Kraljevo in October 1941". In addition to the instructive introductory parts of the work, it is dominated by three segments devoted to the history of the process that led to the crime, the memorialization of the tragedy that befell the city, and the scientific processing of data on the crime victims (quantification of crimes and lists of victims). Structured in this way, the text of fellow scientist Krejaković clearly shows the author's insistence on understanding the historical context surrounding the crime and the registering the data on the victims with accuracy.

In the introductory parts of the work ("Foreword" and "Kraljevo between Two World Wars"), fellow scientist Krejaković summarized to the reading public the historical sources, memories and literature collected so far that talk about the crime in Kraljevo in October 1941 and defined her research position. She paid special attention to numerous inaccuracies in the interpretations of the event (primarily in connection with the determination of the exact number of the executed), noting the influence of political and ideological factors in their persistent tenacity. The sketch of the situation between two world wars in Kraljevo serves the purpose of a better understanding of the economic, communication and demographic conditions that characterized life in the city during the period of peace.

In the first chapter of the text, entitled "The Time of History: 1941 – the Year of the Downfall of Humanity", the author, within two intellectually-coherent units ("The City at War" and "Mass Retaliation in the Warehouse in October 1941"), concisely presented the historical circumstances in Kraljevo during the first months of the war. Relying on available historical sources and witness statements, she presented life in the city in the last days of peace and the first days of war (protests, bombing, defense of the city, arrival of refugees and internally displaced persons, presence of occupational army units). She covered the Uprising, the Partisan-Chetnik siege of the city, the battles for Kraljevo, as well as the mass reprisals against the civilian population separately. In those parts of the text, which go beyond the scope of the compilation, she reconstructed the crime committed with

filigree precision (the raid, the taking of hostages, orders aimed at pacifying Serbia, the crime committed) and pointed out its consequences.

From the point of view of the main goal of the text "The Identities of the Victims Executed in Kraljevo in October 1941", the chapter "Memorialization of the Tragedy in Kraljevo" has a special weight. This is the most thoroughly systematized review of the historical sources about "Kraljevo October 1941" that are stored in the Historical Archives and the National Museum in Kraljevo (archival material, documents, objects) and in the historiographical literature about that issue. In parallel, in a separate sub-chapter, the mythologized image of the events in October 1941, which has existed for too long, was demythologized. The myth surrounding the number of the executed people, the role played by the refugees in the "figure myth", and inaccuracies related to the dating and commemorating Kraljevo tragedy are discussed. Worthy of attention is the highly successful sociological-demographic analysis of the scale of the crime and its victims, as well as pointing out the importance of the "culture of remembrance" of a society, and its place in the construction of identity.

The list of 2,258 names of the executed hostages, of which for 61 people it is impossible to reliably determine whether the "lager" camp was the place of their execution, is the result of research carried out by fellow historian Krejaković. Determining the names of the victims, their age, place of birth, religious structure, occupation, place of employment, once only mentioned by the numbers of victims, restores historical concreteness.

Bearing the foregoing in mind, the text "Identities..." by Silvija Krejaković is wholeheartedly recommended for publication to the Genocide Victims Museum in Belgrade. It is believed to be a text that rationalizes knowledge about the past and indicates that precision in establishing the facts, in this case the names of the victims, is not a virtue but an obligation of a historian – researcher. The society has an equal obligation, which by nurturing the "culture of remembrance" builds its identity and secures the future.

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A NOTE ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Silvija Krejaković (née Jablanović), graduated in History from the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Belgrade in 1996. Since 1997, in the National Museum in Kraljevo, she has managed the History Collection (period from 1918) and research into the name-by-name identification of the World War II victims. She has authored and coauthored a number of exhibitions about Kraljevo history. She has presented the topics about war victims in the area of Kraljevo during the Second World War through photo-documentary presentations in the National Museum in Kraljevo, in several schools in Kraljevo and in the Yad Vashem memorial center in Israel in 2007. Her articles have been presented in several national and international congresses and conferences (*Kraljevo in October 1941*, National Museum of Kraljevo, 2001; *The 6th International Conference on Holocaust Education: Teaching the Shoah, fighting Racism*, from July 7 to 10, 2008, Yad Vashem, Israel; *Museums as Places of Reconciliation* – colloquium of the International Association of Historical Museums, Belgrade, September 24 to 27, 2008). She is the author of several articles and contributions in professional magazines and anthologies of the National Museum in Kraljevo, the Genocide Victims Museum in Belgrade, and the Migration Institute of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Ljubljana. She is a member of the international editorial board of the magazine for culture, science and education – *Slovenika* – of the National Council of the Slovenian National Minority in Serbia. As a museum adviser, the title she acquired in 2016, she has been working in the Homeland Museum of Zemun within the Museum of the City of Belgrade since 2018.

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