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## Regional study visits to sites of memory program

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## REGIONAL STUDY VISITS TO SITES OF MEMORY

### Beograd – Adaševci (Syrmian front)

**March 1 – 3, 2013**

<p><b>March 1, 2013</b></p> <p>08.00</p>	<p><i>Departure from the central bus station in Zagreb</i></p>
<p>14.00</p> <p>15.00</p>	<p><i>Arrival in Belgrade</i></p> <p><b>Camp Staro sajmište</b></p> <p>In July – December, 1941 the German Wehrmacht started carrying out mass executions of Jewish and Roma men mostly interned in the Topovske šupe camp in Autokomanda. They were hostages destined for a firing squad, to be killed in reprisal for the uprising in Serbia. The remaining members of their families, women, children and the elderly were interned in the Sajmište concentration camp that was called Judenlager Semlin (Jewish Camp Zemun) at the time. The camp on the Belgrade Fair Grounds was established. It was run by the Gestapo in Serbia and under the command of SS officers. After executing their men, the first Jewish and Roma families, mainly women, children and the elderly were taken to Jewish Camp in Zemun. A total of 6,400 Jewish and around 600 Roma women were interned.</p> <p>speaker: <b>Nenad Lajbenšperger, historian, Republican commission for protection of cultural monuments, Belgrade</b></p>
<p>17.30</p>	<p>Accommodation in Hotel Palace (in double rooms)</p> <p><a href="http://www.palacehotel.co.rs/">http://www.palacehotel.co.rs/</a></p>
<p>18.30</p>	<p><b>Dinner in the hotel</b></p>
<p><b>March 2, 2013</b></p> <p>08.00 – 09.00</p> <p>09.30</p>	<p>Breakfast, departure from the hotel</p> <p><b>Cemetery of Belgrade's liberators / Jewish cemetery / Memorial cemetery of the fighters of the National Liberation Struggle</b></p> <p>Cemetery of Belgrade's liberators was formed in 1954. Partisans and Red</p>

	<p>Army fighters who died during the battles for liberation of the town are buried here. The Jewish cemetery is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Belgrade's liberators cemetery. This is a Sephard Jews' cemetery on which a monument to Jews of Serbia who died during the war was erected in 1952. Author of the monument is the famous Yugoslav architect Bogdan Bogdanović. Memorial cemetery of the fighters of the National Liberation Struggle is part of the new cemetery and has an interesting memorial designed by Bogdan Bogdanović and Svetislav Ličina.</p> <p><b>Camp Topovske šupe</b></p> <p>The locality Topovske šupe (cannon sheds) is situated at Autokomanda in Belgrade. This site of great suffering is barely known to the wider public and hard to reach. In order to reach Topovske šupe one has to pass through the yards of several half-empty and ruined industrial facilities behind the bus stop at Autokomanda. The Topovske šupe site, the former horse stables and an artillery depot of the army of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was where a large Nazi concentration camp for Jewish and Roma men was situated from late August to December 1941. This camp was a storage of humans, hostages put to death by firing squad in retaliation for shot and wounded Wehrmacht soldiers. Two mass executions by firing squad, in October 1941, the one when 1400 Jews were taken from Topovske šupe to be executed and the other when 2000 Jews and 200 Roma met the same fate were particularly significant. The executions were carried out in the vicinity of the village of Jabuka, near Pančevo and at the execution site in Jajinci.</p> <p>Speaker: <b>Milan Radanović</b>, associate on the project "<b>Visit to Staro sajmište</b>"</p>
<i>13.30</i>	lunch
<i>15.00</i>	<p><b>Museum of Yugoslavia's history, visit to the exhibition "Yugoslavia from the beginning until the end"</b>  guide through the exhibition: <b>Hrvoje Klasić (one of the exhibition authors), Department for history, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb</b></p>
<i>17.00 - 18.30</i>	<p><b>Participation at the round table "Monuments to the National Liberation Struggle: "Sites of Memory or Witnesses of Forgetting?"</b></p> <p>speakers: <b>Olga Manojlović-Pintar</b>, Institute for Serbia's contemporary history  <b>Nenad Lajbenšperger</b>, Republican commission for protection of cultural monuments, Belgrade  <b>Vjeran Pavlaković</b>, Department for Cultural Studies, University of Rijeka</p> <p>moderator: <b>Sanja Petrović-Todosijević</b>, Institute for Serbia's contemporary history</p>
<i>19.00</i>	Dinner in the hotel
<b>March 3, 2013</b>	

<i>08.00 – 09.00</i>	Breakfast, checking out of the hotel
<i>09.00</i>	Departure from the hotel
<i>10.30</i>	<p><b>Memorial complex Sarmian front, Adaševci</b></p> <p>The Sarmian Front was an Axis line of defense during World War II, established in late October 1944 in Sarmia and east Slavonia, northwest of Belgrade. After the Yugoslav Partisans and the Red Army expelled Germans from Belgrade, retreating Wehrmacht and the Croatian Armed Forces fortified to protect the withdrawal of German troops from the Balkans. Yugoslav Army, with some help from allied Soviet, Bulgarian and Italian forces, fought a difficult winter campaign, finally succeeding to break through the front on 12 April 1945. After breaking the Sarmian front occupied Yugoslavia was liberated.</p> <p>Speaker: <b>Hrvoje Klasić, Department for history, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb</b></p>
<i>17.00</i>	Arrival to Zagreb