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**MEMOARS ON HOLOCAUST OF THE JEWS FROM BOSANSKA KRAJINA**

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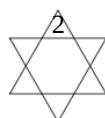
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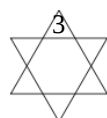


*We will do our best that opened processes of democratization as undreamt dream of the time, overcome the darkness, erase the borders of a hatred and evil among all the people and with a rule of pure love for a man - revive the light on the face of our youth.*

*Author*

## **Preface**

This publication represents a distinctive challenge of the time when the forces of evil with the power of the hatred and contempt seek to erase all the historical facts about the Holocaust of the Jews, for which we would personally be happy and overjoyed that has never happened and let alone existed. But unfortunately it has happened. Remembrance on the Holocaust "under the threat of a death" is to be *planted* into the minds of the generations to come, as a warning on black days of the committed genocide against the Jews and all the victims, just because they were of another religion, nation and unlike - minded. We have to remember and never forget the opened wounds which after 67 years of the Holocaust still bleed and hurt for the loss of lives the dearest. In global erosion of morality, justice and democracy become the right of the stronger and severe fight for resources leads to a distortion of historical facts in which the Neo Anti-Semitism sees its chance. That's why we feel free to say that every denial *OF THE HOLOCAUST IS IN ETHICAL SENSE UNACCEPTABLE*, and that *NEO ANTI-SEMITISM* now represents possible preparation for the new "Crime against Humanity". Such dramatic experiences must arouse in new generations of the Jews a **code** (if it is, but is built-in); of the awareness on the potential threat from new holocaust, not only of the Jewish people, but the entire mankind. It is damnation that knocks on the door and warns all of us regardless of colour, religion and nation. ***Therefore, Neo Anti-Semitism which directly projects entire hatred and damnation of the world to Israel and the Jewish people wherever they are, basically remained the same in its Manichaeism, in cruelty of bloody crimes against the Jews (with particular note that it simply does not want to leave a stereotype of predetermined sufferings of the Jews who as the chosen people from the Holy Land became a symbol of sufferings in previous millenniums) and the Jews undoubtedly recognize that it represents a prelude to global sufferings of all humanity.***



## INTRODUCTION

### THE HISTORY OF JEWS

#### BIBLICAL JUDAISM

In the period of kanaan epopee, from 2000-1700 B. C., with the irrepressible wave of migration of Semite people (amoreacs, acadiaes, hetits and luviaes and others), it started a mythical road of forfather Avram and his son Isaak and Isaak's sons of Jacob and Esav (tenth generation of Noah, who was **the first to have signed an alliance with God**), a personification of Jewish tribes, to whom, according to biblical tradition, **Jehovah** announced, and on that occasion, **the second alliance with God was signed** in the moment when Avram did the old ritual and cut the offering in half, which he made in trance and saw Jehovah – as "an oven which had being smoked and ardent blaze" **Bereshit** (heb. In the beginning) and who took him by his hand into promised land.



Avram's Road

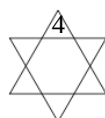
That road went from Ura to Haldei and on the north-west, across Mesopotamia to Heron, and all across nowadays territory of Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, to the promised, holly land of Israel.

That is not just an ordinary historical road but the road of material dialectics and spiritual transformation of the heavenly Jewish people, chosen by the Lord God, under the wings of one Lord God – monotheism – (mono-one, teos-God), where, first of all, moral is deciding factor of national unity, and where, at the beginning of II millenium B.C., by coming into kakan's promised land, Judaism developed as both religion and nation, and the kingdom, consisted of twelve tribes, was made. It was called **Erec Israel**, by the name given to Jacob by God.

By coming into Kenan, grapevine has been becoming tradition. Let a fruit of grapevine be blessed.<sup>1</sup>

As a sign of remembrance on those ancient historical days and happenings before Christ, people of Israel, and especially the Jewish one living in galut (diaspora) throughout the world, is marking those days by the trilogy of pilgrim Jom Tov commanding holidays, Meeting with Pesah – holiday of peshval victim, **Hag-Pesah**, holiday of unleavened bread **Hag(h)a macot**, which is generally accepted in the people as a unique remembrance on that coming out of Jewish people from the Egypt slavery.

<sup>1</sup> On an old Israel money two Jews are carrying a grapevine plant.





The following holiday is **Šavuot-week**, which comes after the second day of Pesah that falls in the days of harvest and fruits (**Hag akacir**), when 600.000 adult man's head were present at receiving **Torra Science** God's Commandments. It is the time of giving of our **Torra (heb. Zeman matan Toratenu) Šavuot**, when Moses, God's Messiah and delegate, on Sinai hill, in the cult religious myth on Epiphany, signed **the third alliance with God** and accepted **Torra u**, cut in stone plaque, the victims sealed by blood in the testament coffin (**heb. Aron(h)a Kodeš**), laid in the testament tent, and then in Sacredness over Sacredness **Bet(h)a Mikdaš**.

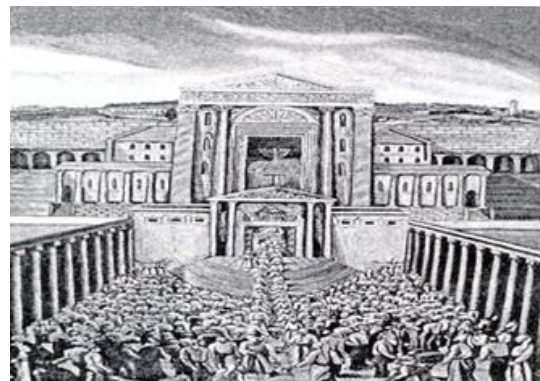


**Zeman matan Toratenu**  
(Sarajevo hagada)

Holiday **Sukot** (heb. cottage) remembrance of 40 years of wandering of the Jews through the desert, before coming into the promised land, and afterwhich a new generation, liberated from odious slavery, was made. All three pilgrimage holidays, Pesah, Šavuot and Sukot, are called in Hebrew "**šaloš regalim**" or heb. "three times on foot" because, during these holidays, the old Jews from all regions of Israel were coming on the pilgrimage on foot to Jerusalem, because of celebration of the holidays, appropriate prayers and and to make sacrifices to the Temple.

## THE UNION OF ISRAEL TRIBES

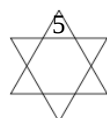
Moses himself did not enter the promised land but his heir **Jošua**. The age of judges (heb. **Šofetim**), who were behaving as the prophets, priests and 200 years leaders, appeared. Later on, after Jošua's death and several centuries of dissensions, striving for the union of Jewish tribes appeared in 1030 B.C., in the place of **Micipi**, by playing of šofar, and it was, for the first time, that unique country of **erec Israel**, consisting of **10 tribes of Isrel and 2 tribes of Judea**, was made, and **Šaul Be Kiš**, from Benjamin tribe, was promoted to as a king.



**Bet(h)a Mikdas**

After fall of Šaul's dynasty and great economic boiling over within the country itself a young king **David<sup>2</sup>**, from **Juda** tribe, came and signed **the fourth alliance with God** – prophet Natan transmitted him God's will and established the power finally, and spreaded his kingdom by conquering the new territories, Felistei, Moab, Edam and Kanan. The conquered town of Jevus, which was kept by Kanans for 4 centuries, became the center of archpriesthood from the family of **Levi**, that got the name of **Ir David – David's town – Jerusalem**. David was inherited by his son **Salamon** in 961 B.C., who got down to build seven years lasting **The Temple of Bet(h)a Mikdaš** on the Morija hill. According to that Morija hill was named as **Ar Cion Ar(h)akodeš – Holly Hill**.

<sup>2</sup> King David is one of the greatest sons in the history of Israel creation, a symbol of ancient past, carried away by the Messiah idea on eternity and immortality of Judaism. The sign Magen David (heb-David's seat) has magical power to protect from evil, and together with menor – heptagonal candlestick, which was being thrown over Torra by Ner Tamid (heb. eternal light), is the basic symbol of Judaism, as the Cross is for Christianity.



## COLLAPSE OF ISRAEL AND JUDEA

Salamon was the builder of great buildings, palaces, houses, parks, academies of exceptional beauty and value. His ships were ruled by the Phoenicians who sailed seas even to Taršiš (geograph. notion for Spain), so that the Jews could start to come to Pyrenees peninsula in the tenth century – at first as sailors, tradesmen, soldiers, and later on, in the period of Roman Empire, by displacing, as the slaves. (Kings' Book – **heb. Melahim**).



Judea and Israel

Jerusalem was promoted for the capital instead of Hebron, as the holy city and a symbol of religious unity. It was performed the started reorganization of Israel and Judea, and additional Kannan's division in twelve units with supervisory agencies, having as a goal the weakening of tribal divisions. A wish of father David was fulfilled, and seven-years old building of Jerusalem **Temple Bet(h)a Mikdaš** was finished, with the laying of Sacredness in the coffin of the sacredness **Aron(h)a kodeš**.



Twelve tribes

On the basis, it is the transition from the clan-tribal society into the class one, with the first roots of privatization, and the striving to the creation of the rich class from one side, and the poor one from the other side, with the respect of Torra laws – the basis of democratic theocracy. After Salamon's death in 931 B.C., the kingdom fell apart, and again divided on the northern and rich Israel with 10 tribes, and the poor and smaller Judea, consisting of two tribes.

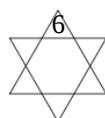
The great and small prophets (**heb. Neviim**) were constantly pointing to the fall of Israel and Judea who were representatives of the poor, and who, in some kind of trance, were interpreting God's will and were foretelling the destiny of the Jews, which was becoming more and more uncertain. The prophets, as small people from the folk, by following their puls, were striving to point to difficult forebodings which were hanging over them, gaining more and more purity, religious moral and justice which carried

God's legal code Torra. They raised themselves over archpriesthood, taking over the role of God's delegates, as the bound between God and people, who, humble to Him, asked His coming, in the appearance of Messiah.

## THE PERIOD OF DISPLACING OF JEWS

By the fall of state of Israel in 605 B.C., Assyria people were displacing the Jews across the other provinces, and by that it appeared **the first period of displacing** of the Jews from the Holy land. These exiled, displaced and partially assimilated Jews are marked in history as "**Ten lost tribes**".

On the occasion of break down of Judea in 586 B.C., by the demolishing and destroying of the Temple by Babylon, led by Nabukodonosor **the period of second displacing** of the Jews started, at first to surrounding countries Assyria, Persia, Egypt and Babylon. (Remembrance on the destroying of Judea – **post Com Gedalja**).



The Jews were living in Babylon (Iraq) forced by occasions after the Temple had been demolished, under their authority or Persians' /king Darie/ or Arabs', who were ruling that Holy land as a part of great Empires (and series of constant changes of conquerors, and through long series of years). The life of Jews in exile was organized and pretty autonomus. They had their king, supreme judge and director in the image of **egzilarh**, who were selecting complete government, organizing management regime, military and police. He was chosen by the representatives (**gaonim**) of Talmud academies in Babylon (the Academies Sure and Pumbedite), which influence on moral raising of Jewish people in Babylon was of great significance, what history, after several years distance, showed. (Talmud Bavli - Vavilonski 500 B.C., Talmud Jerušalmi – Jerusalem 450 B.C.).

After five decades of Babylon slavery and exile from the Holy land, the Jews, returnees, according to historical narration – 50 000 of them, in 537 B.C., led by archpriest Jošua and Zarubabela – returned to Kanaan. One of the basic organizer of the renovation of Judea, and Jerusalem walls, and the very, in 515 B.C., was director Judeja Nehemija (444–437 B.C.), who, together with his collaborator Ezra, and having a goal of protection of national identity of the Jews – across the Great Court (Heb-sanhedrina) brought laws and reforms on respecting of Šabat (Saturday) and regulations of circumision (heb. Berit Mila), who, by that act, became the basic symbol of Jewish religion, and the law (**Torat Moše**), by the constitution of a newly created Jewish state.

After the return from Babylon slavery, the old Hebrew was being used as the praying language and the language for writing of the canonized texts. Majority of Jewish population were speaking Armenian in their dayly speech. Thanking to the action of prophet Hagaije and Zaharije, Messiah ideas and the prophecy of Prayer, as an aspect of spiritual raising of man's consciousness that the ritual is not what God was asking from him but moral and honesty, were being expressed more and more in the people, and were gaining in importance more and more, thanking to the action of the prophets. The role of priest was being changed more and more within time, transmitting from the original phase of the very executor of ritual to the phase of relevant interpreter and teacher (heb. rav-ribi-rabi) and traditionally accepted hazan-judge of the Jewish law of Torra and Talmud. According to Bible story in **the Book on Ester**, which was happening in the period of reigh of the Persian king Ahašveroša (485–464 B.C.), Ester, in order to protect her people from the condemnation, on her uncle Mordehaj Judejc's advise, managed to obtain king's trust, him to sign the decrete on destroying of Jewish people, under the influence of grand vizier Haman. The decision **Pur** (pers. dice) on the day of the execution of the Jews should be brought by gambling. That destiny had never happened thanking to queen Ester. So, the day of demolition of the Jewish people in Persia had never happened. As the sign of remembrance on those ancient days of primordial destiny and happiness, the Jews, living throughout the world, are traditionally celebrating, with a lot of joy, the holiday **Purim**, as a symbol of eternal fight and survival of the Jews. In the honor of that hapenning people fast (**Ester's fast**) and **Keriat(h)a Megilat. Esther** is being performed in the synagogues. How much importance is attached to that, it could be seen from that that Talmud ordered to his halahs the interruption of service of Kerijat(h) of Torra in the Temple so that the reading of Megilat Ester would be heard.

## HELLENISM

**The beinning of the period of the third displacing** was marked by Greek's conquerings, of Alexander Macedonian the Great from III to I century of B.C., with the creating a great diaspora of the Jews on the whole territory of Greece, Turkey and the north Africa (Egypt), and later on the Balkans penninsula too. It came the building of Hellenistic cities, and Jerusalem was inundated with the rivers of Greece-Macedonian soldiers. In the honor of the Alexander the Great, Alexandria (Egypt) became the center of Greece the eastern



trade, handicrafts and culture. The Jews, carried away by the ancient relations, settled Alexandria, which, by the number of population, became much greater than Judea.

In the time of breakthrough of the Hellenists, which ideological picture was Judaism, the translation of the holy book of Torah in Greece came in Alexandria so-called **The translation of seventy people**, what, within the time, brought to the great waves of spreading of Moses faith in the Hellenist countries.

Hellenism, with its schools of philosophy, grammar schools, academies and stadiums, more and more, was breaking into the closed world of the Jews, bringing, within the time a variant of Greece-Hebrew in the foreground. In spite of that, diaspora was maintaining the relations with home, the letters in Hebrew.

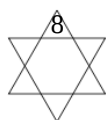
The appearance of the first legal regulations of Talmud fell in that time, because both oral and written orders with the points in Torah should be adapted to newly created historical conditions, with the goal of the Old Testament. It appeared the first casuistic interpretation of Torah (**Mišna rišona-The first repeating of Torah**) by Hasidey (God-fearing) writers, the representatives of mood of the wide masses, contrary to stronger and stronger assimilatory strivings of archpriesthood and the subject family of Sadukeja. Primary letter experts, and later on Pharisees were working out that system was trying to dissociate both Torah and the Jewish people from the influence of Hellenism.

But the dynamics of written Judaism was unavoidably subject to the history through which multimillennium temporal distance, and beside all reservations under the influence of Hellenistic and Arab culture, came to the beginning of illumination of handwriting (the Lord's name was written in gold letters), with more and more biblical illuminations, and the blooming of Jewish iconoclasm with the occurrence of illuminated biblical stories Hagada on Pesah (Sarajevo Hagada) what is contrary to II commandment: Do not make yourself images and features of anything (Exodus 20/4).

## MACCABEES

Because of great taxes and despotism of Selkuida dynasty and the retreats of archpriesthood family to Hellenistic attitudes, the ways of living, it came to general people's resistance in the form of movements, which was the assignment of zeal to God's legal code of Torah. The movement experienced its affirmation under the leadership of local priest Matatije Ben Johana Kohena from Modeja, and the sons Juda, Simon and Jonathan, who, in 167 B.C., organized the rebellion against the ruling landowners and archpriesthood family. In that time they were also opposed by the representatives of middle class, handicrafts, teachers and judges as the great supporters of Torah, known in the history as Pharisees (special-singled out), out of whom sect Eseni was separated at the very beginning of II century, which was without political ambitions, directed on life according to God's laws. And the idea of God's delegate-Messiah's coming was in full blooming with the Esens exactly, and, according to the historical facts, the bud of an early Christianity and New Testament was created and coming in sight through and around that sect. The leading Pharisees, thanking to their new legislative position in Sanhedrin and who were working in the Temple, were supplementing **Mišna rišona**, which was about to be in its basis, later on, the base of Talmud. But, when czar Antiohus Epifanes IV wanted to carry out further Hellenization of the Jews, forbidding the reading of Torah, under the death threat, it came to general rebellion in 141 B.C., under the leadership of Jud Makabija (Heb-makabi-gavel), and which finished with the victory of **Maccabees**, after three years of fighting, by establishment of Maccabees or Hashmonees state, which was acknowledged by a new force in boom, Roman Empire, which started its breakthrough on the ground of the Far East.

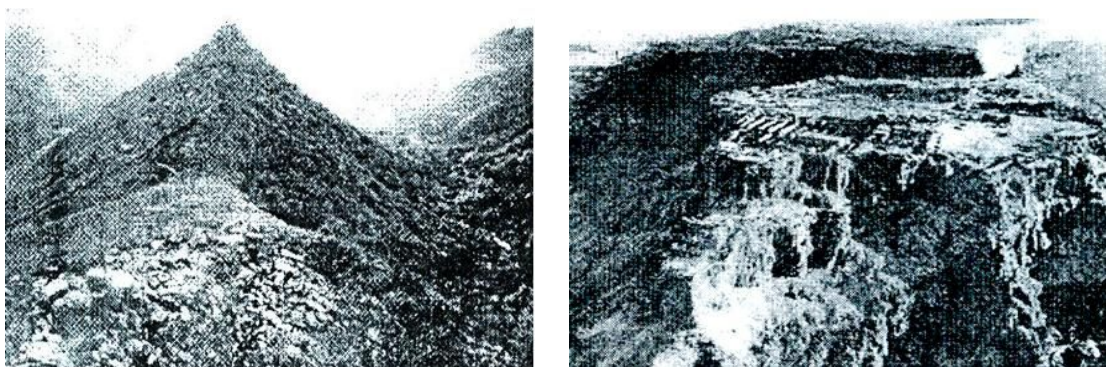
The Temple was cleaned from the pagan elements, and dedication of the Temple was about to be done. But, how, according to legend, it was found the oil for Menora (heb.





heptagonal candlestick), which was sufficient for a day, the miracle happened, and the oil in menorah was burning for eight days. To exactly (because of) that the Jews are celebrating the holiday **Hanuka (Hag haurim)** for eight days as a sign of remembrance on the days of dedication of the Temple, and the symbol of resistance and liberation from hellenistic slavery. But, as the burning of candle and other sources of light, according to Hanuka, became a part of tradition, and the same was legalized in the Talmud too. Maccabees took over the double role of both kings and priests, sitting on the role **Fines' alliances** which appeared in the book Numbers, showing eagerness to the law of Torra, and the xenophobia toward foreign religious elements. On the initiative of rabii Jošua ben Gaml, for the first time, it came to forming of Jewish primary schools (**heder, meldar**, ladino name). Originally, Maccabees state, and beside inner ferments in 63 B.C., ended up after the persistent three months' siege of Jerusalem by Ptolomej's Roman legions.

It began a new period of coup, rebellion and general war of Jewish people against Roman troops, conquerors, who imposed repressive measures of exploitation and oppression. The first subject family if Irod was killed in 66 B.C., under the hands of zealot which devoted on the Law of Torra, under the leadership of Jude from Galilea – whose last resistance Titus crushed, having destroyed the Temple, by which it began a new period in a long Jewish History, marked as the age of **The Second Temple**.



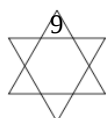
**Pyramid's hill in Gamala (Golan). The walls of Masada**

According to writing of the most trustworthy historian of the Roman time, Joseph Flavius, (who was a Jew himself) in his plays "Jewish war" and Jewish antiques, it is said: "unseen measures of terror were imposed by Rome". Everybody was judged. Those who were recognized as the fighters were crucified on the spot or taken away to Egypt to quarries or mines, while thousands of them were thrown to arenas to the beasts, or were forced to fight in the arenas as the gladiators. A symbol of spiritual resistance of zealots, who were devoted to God's Laws of Torra, were **Gamala in Galilea and Masada**, where around thousand of defenders, carried away by the idea of resurrection –which came from Danil and Jezekiel-, decided to commit collective suicide on the behalf of God and justice, and not wishing to get in the hands of Rome.

## **ROMAN EMPIRE**

**The end of the third displacing** is marked by the break of Judea by Rome in 70 A.D., with destroying of Jerusalem, and definitely the demolishing of the II Temple, and the most displacing of Jews throughout the world so that diaspora became greatly more numerous than the remained one in Palestina. Everything was changed radically under the influence of Rome. There was no more Judea, and the country was called Palestina.

All these years of demolishing and sufferings of the Jewish people, and, for several centuries old, all spiritual ferments, unavoidably found the real expression in many works of

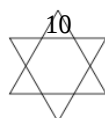


both written and oral traditions of Torra. The expressive reign of monotheism of the central force of spiritual and material life of the Jews had never been questionable. Yet, in the war conditions the leader of Pharisees Johanan ben Zakaj put himself on the side of Rome and, he formed rabbi Pharisees school, and, by the will of God, in Jamnija, there were created the conditions for survival of judaism generally. Later on, by the founding of sanhedrina with the Roman acknowledgement of the institution of duke (heb-nasia) as the representative of Jews in power, and by the coming of rabbi Gamlila II on that position, a crucial renovation appeared. It was introduced a detailed plan and shedule of dayly and holiday rituals, without the middle Temple, without making of sacrifice, without obligatory coming in the place of worship. Seder dinner with the religious character was introduced instead of Pashval making of sacrifice and ritual eating of the lambs. In history, the original tradition calls them sages (heb-haham) and they were coming from all social layers, and they dealt with the science in their free time and without material background. Their sayings, in the sense of ethical principles and legal regulations, were transmitted from generation to generation by the oral Torra, and were learned by repeating. The live word of oral tradition was more appreciated. It was being adapted easily to a newly created life, mostly learnt by heart and transmitted so truthfully and zeliously that simply directed on primordial connection with Jehova. Finally it was not subject to somebody else's supervision and censorship. The Pharisees, across sanhedrina, forbade the writing of oral tradition for a short time, because, nevertheless they came to cognition after the bloody exiles by Rome, so that, in Israel, it was better to pass over the word than to forget the science. Known as **tanait**s (religious teachers), they were trying through 6 generations, from 10 to 220 A.D., to adapt the old biblical regulations of Torra with the changeable living conditions under the foreign authority.

The studying and teaching of all both older and younger generations of the Jews by the most trustworthy historian of Rome, Joseph Flavius, developed so much that, in the work on significance of reading of Torra in the history of fathers, it says: "If somebody would ask one of us something concerned with the law of Torra, we would answer them easily than if they asked us about our names." Under the leadership of **Akibe Ben Josifa** (50–132), contemporary of Zakaja and Gamlila, it came to the introducing of additional methods of Halaha and Hagade, with which **Mišna rišona** systematized one legal codex **Mišna ahrona** by further codification of those regulations, (H)alaha's, by the six<sup>th</sup> generation of thane, rabbi **Jehude (h)a Nasija** (150–220). In the II century, it appeared – **Mišna**, the written text of oral tradition of Torra.

But, as the Roman czar Hadrijan (117–138) ordered the restauration of Jerusalem under the name of Elija Kapitolina, and, on the place of demolished Temple he put the pagan element, statue of Jupiter Kapitolski, with the permanent slave's regime. Six years later it contributed to wakening of the spirit of people of Zealot on the rebellion against Rome (132–135), under the leadership of **Šimon Bar Kohba** (the son of a star), whose name coincides with the prophecy about the star which will beat the enemies of Jews. Tanait's from Jevnei, with the rabbi Akib at the head, joined to the created army of half million of people. Because this rebellion, practically, had national-liberal character.

The achieved victory was of a short duration because czar Hadrijan engaged the great forces with Julius Server at the head, who, at the the beginning of 136, after several years of fighting, broke the resistance of the people conquering Betar, the last fortress of the rebels, where the Son of the star ended up his life. It's unknown how Bar-Kohba died, if he was killed or, according to the legend, committed suicide. Literally, the Romans crushed the rebellion in blood, burned many villages and towns, and partially sold the rebels as the slaves. Knowing how much the spiritual life of the Jewish people and the unique religious practice had significance for the survival, a great many numbers of tanait's was simply killed or burned on the stake so that the seed of ideological survival of the nation would be destroyed. There was no more Judea, the country was called **Syria Palestina**, and Jerusalem **Elia Kapitolina**. The exiles and difficult poverty was lasting till the end of czar Hadrijan reign (138), when it,



gradually came to recovery and returning to normal life courses. At the same time, the new schools were being founded, not in Javne but in Galilea, and in III century, sanhedrin continued its activity in the cities, Tiberija and Lid. By supplementing of those regulations of Mišna (Tiberija and Lid) by He-amoraims (interpreters) in the form of narration and studying of edifying stories, anecdotes and legends, it appeared **Gemara**, which, together with Mišna went into the structure of **Talmud**. In **Tanaha**<sup>3</sup>, in IV century, there would be writtten a special kind of oral tradition **Midraš** (heb. search), which deals with the special interpretation and research of biblical texts by telling of narrations and the airy tales.

## THE AGE OF II TEMPLE

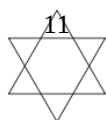
**The third period of displacing of the Jews** was the greatest one, and it brought to the end of **the eastern period of displacing**, where the Jews were living on the ground of Small Asia and north Africa, and where they, on the coast of Mediterranean sea, finally formed their state. The genesis of **the western period**, by displacing of the Jews to European countries, by demolishing of II Temple in 70 B.C. by Rome, originated the period, called in the Jewish history because of its practice, **as the age of II Temple**.

But, inspite permanent exiles and displacing, the Jews had always known to consolidate their ranks, thanking to unbreakable tie between the faith and national identity. Being without the state and Temple, as a symbol of national independency and unity, the places of worship – which building was in significant grow after the demolishing of I Temple, in 585 B.C. in galut, were taking over the key role.

In Babylon, the Jewish people was primarily gathering in homes, and then they started to be building the special homes of gathering Bet(h)a kneset (synods)-according to Greece name sinagoga, which, therefore, began to be the Second praying place, because the first one could be done in the Temple. In the very Jerusalem 480 synagougues were built, and with each a small sanhedrin (court) was working, heder and Yeshiva (Yeshiva College - school for Talmud scholars) too, all destroyed, together with the II Temple, by Rome. The explosion of building of synagogues in galut was really great, because in the age of II Temple, they themselves – such as they were – were gaining in significance more and more, because they were becoming not just the place of gathering but the home of both praying and learning – Bet(h)a midraš. They were appearing in any conditions and in small settlements and towns, more exactly, on whole places on the world, where it primarily came to the forming of kejle (heb. Kehila). The Jewish communities as traditional form of self-managment social-religious organization of the Jewish people on wide or narrow region in dependence of population density of Jewish families.

In the premise of community all social and religious life of the Jews is being organized, where, with the already mentioned heder, traditional Jewish primary school, the central place takes praying space in the structure of the community or as a special building-synagogue for dayly Kerijat(h)a of Torra (Public reading of Torra), with both morning and evening religious service, and other forms of Jewish rituals. The teaching in heder or melder (ladino name for the Jewish primary school) was lasting from the morning to evening, and after three months the Hebrew letter – ivrit would be learnt, and in 4 month humaš would be read (Torra). After the completing of heder the schooling would be continued in higher Jewish school (Yeshiva), for acquisition the knowledge from Mišna and Talmud. The Yeshiva was dating from **the age of II Temple**, so that, across Rome, Byzantium, the Cruciade Wars and Arab-Turkish domination, I and II World War – when, paralelly with the destroying of Yeshivas in Europe their number increased in America, carrying out the deciding role in both

<sup>3</sup> Tanaha - originally Hebrew name for the Bible. Anagram, the beginnig letters (T)ora - Learning, (N)evim - Prophets, Ketuvim - The papers, with that that the letter (k)af passes into (h)af sofit, with the adding of two vowels a is tanaha.



spiritual and educational sphere of Jewish people, out of whose ranks went out classes of rabbis<sup>4</sup>, tanaites (teachers), amoraim (interpreters), savoraim (scholars), hahamim (sages) and hahambaša (Turkish word for archrabbi-raban), who were directing all Jewish people for the time of living in galut. The learning in Yeshiva is not temporally limited, and it may last, and it lasts for whole life, until a man has an interest for the knowledge from Torra and Talmud<sup>5</sup>. Rabbi Judaism made a crucial step in spreading and maintaining of Judaism generally.

## GOLDEN JUDAISM IN ARABIC SPAIN

The history of Spanish Jews encroaches deeply in the old century, and was full of ferments, provoked by the assault of many conquerors, who carried with themselves a seal of many cultures of that time, and which faith and religion, in its rise, did not endure any compromise with other religions, including Judaism as well. In the book on the Kings, and according to historical trace, the coming of Jews in Taršiš (geographical name for Spain) was noted down in the age of king Salomon (X century B.C.), when, sailing in ships, the Jews were coming in Spain as tradesmen and sailors, and then it followed their coming in the age of the exile of Jews from the Holy Land (the period of first and second displacing), where, on the ground of Spain, the Jews lived as the soldiers, tradesmen and craftsmen, poets and philosphers, and in the age of II Temple, during the reign of Rome, more and more as the slaves.

The pronouncing of Christianity as the official religion of Rome and Byzantium in 395 was the introduction in the trace of the darkest days of Jews throughout Europe. At the beginning there were measures of silent force, with the prohibition of settlement in all European countries, as well as the shortage of the citizen rights, with the goal to push out the Jews from both social and cultural life of Spain. In 418, by introducing of church koncils, under the influence of church dignitaries, a special canons were issued for the Jews. The Jews were forced to live in special quarters-**juderias**. In 613 it was brought a special edict that Jews had to be converted or christened, or simply to forget all and leave the Iberian peninsula. The massive exiles and christening of the Jews were appearing, with the creating of army of christened Jews so-called – **marana** crypt Jews, on the lips new Christians, but in their souls the Jews of Torra, determined on monotheism.

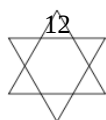
In the period from 630 to 690 the church conciles brought over 20 canons, which, on principle, were referred to the Jews only, where the prohibition of all traditional Jewish holidays was done, especially Šabat, as well as the prohibition of contacts between christened and non-christened (the prohibition of mixed marriages, and in already mixed marriages the Jews and their children must be christened), and under constant death threat, by burning on the stake or stoning. But, with the braid of many lucky circumstances for the Jews, Spain, after a few years of fighting, by the defeat at Xeres de la Frontera, fell under the jurisdiction of the Arabs. The Jews in Arab Spain lived the real renaissance, both economic and cultural blooming, a real golden age of Judaism. The formed Jewish communities, according Kuran, were getting a status *Dimisa* – **the protected one**. A great Talmud schools and Yeshiva were being built, at first in Kordoba, Sevilja, Malaga and Granada.

The Jews served themselves with ivrit. They spoke both Arab and Jewish-Spanish (žudeo-espanjol). During the reign of Abderahmana III (912–961) **Hazdaj Ibn Šaprut** (born

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<sup>4</sup> Rabbi is a Greek-Latin equivalent of He. term Rav. Rabbi is not a function but a degree of personal education, if the function of Kejlis weren't given. He has the assignment to teach Torra, and not putting between God and individual, what is a special relation.

<sup>5</sup> Talmud is a collection of group and individual court and rabbi's disputes on the meaning of the Oral Torra in the interpretation of the statements of the written Torra (Tora še-bi-htav), precedents, legends and wise sayings of the fathers (Prike Avot) and narrations (Hagads).





in Kordoba in 915), was appointed to minister of Interior, one of the leading sons of the Jewish people of that time, because of his wide doctor, diplomatic and polyglot education. By his appointment, it came to transmission of Jewish cultural centres, from Babylon Academies from Palestina to Kordoba, which, by that, became the strongest cultural center in Middle Age Europe. The Jews were expecting more and more neoplatonic teaching, and, together with the Arabs and Greeks, in one historically worth moment, promoted the cultural inheritance of the classical period. The founders of cultural inheritance in Spain, under the patronage of Hazdaj Ibn Šaprut were **Moše Ben Hanoh**, talmudist, **Menahem ben Saruk** grammarian and **Dunaš Ibn Labrat**, a creator of a modern Jewish poetry. The poets and philosophers were **Sadija Gaon**, **Salamon Ibn Nagrela**, **Abraham Ibn Ezra**, **Salamon Ibn Gabriol (Avicebron)**, **Abraham Ibn Daud** and **Jehuda Levi** who, in XII century, mourned for the past times and said in a nostalgic tone in his poems: **Libi be mizrah ve anohi be sof ha maarav or and the heart in the East, and I far away on the West.**

By moving of the centres of Spanish-Jewish literature and culture from Kordoba toward Barselona and Toledo, at the same time, it was presented the weakening of the influence of Kalifat and the beginning of the end of Arab's domination. It was achieved the superiority of Christianity, stirred by a series of rubbery campaigns, so-called holly cruciade wars, with the razing and destroying of the Holly land, and the massive exiles and pogroms of non-Christians, with simultaneous fanatization of Christians under the wings of political power of church, with the creation of feudal society and new Christian states were the main characteristics of the Middle Age Europe. Faced with rough truth and crossed between god and evil, the Jews were expecting the coming of the Messiah, who would join the East and West. Many people in the historical spirit of that time saw and recognized a new Messiah in the image and act of Rabbi



**Maimonides**

**Ben Moše Maimonides**, known under acronym **Rambam**, a doctor, a rabbi, a philosopher, and a codificator of Mišna, born in Kordoba in 1135, and lived and worked in Cairo, where he ended his life. He dedicated whole his life to spiritual devotion and strenghtening of faith (Orthodox Judaism), and to strivings for uniting of whole diaspora. All his thoughts and acts he expressed through 13 basic principles of Judaism. The existence of one God, God's uniqueness, Bodilessness, Eternity, Respect and eternal serving to God, Constancy of God, Know-it-all God, Moses above all prophets, announcement of Torra on Sinai Hill, the existence of Prophecies, the Unchangeable nature of Torra, Reward and Punishment on the future world, Coming of Messiah and Resurrection of the dead.

In his works Mišna Torra (the Second Torra ), especially in his philosophical work, the guide of the confused, he, unconsciously, glorified the significance of one God the Creator, and ran from that Aristotel idea on substance, as a transferring phase in the development of spirit, because in the items on rationalization of Judaism, he gave the advantage to intellect, before the democratic principle of moral, available to every man. In a such way, in his letter, addressed to Joseph Ibn Aknin, he says: "I want you to know, my son, that, in our age, I do not consider any honor, public position, decoration, as hapiness. On contrary, this is not a small trouble which may happen to any man but a great effort and burden which gives a lot of concerns and responsibilities. The righteous man, who strives to soul blissing, takes care on his spiritual raising, improvement and fullfilling of needs and moral duties."

## EXODUS

While the synagogues were turning into churches and the books of Judaism burning - on the roads of many villages and towns, the rivers of newly created Marrans, Christened Jews were pacing, anti-Semitism reached its maximum by the foundation of inquisition courts, under the wings of church and the main inquisitor Torquemada. The terrible inquisition suffering courts are remembered in the world's history as the acts of the most unhuman behaving toward people of other realization and faith. Inraged fanaticism of Christianity was crowned by a new crusade war in 1391, when, in all big towns in Spain (Barcelona, Toledo and Malaga) there were killed thousands of Jews. On that occasion, in Sevilla only, under the leadership of priest Martinez, 4000 Jews were executed. Leon Juda Abravanel, the author of "Love dialogs" a son of Isak Abravanel, the agent of catholic kings, who inspite of his high position had to leave Spain after bringing of edict on expelling of the Jews from Spain, says: "It's not a great honor for a Jew to ask for mercy for its people, but it is much greater shame when the king and queen of Kastilja and Aragona had to search their fame in expelling of one, completely harmless people. Listen to the Heaven, and give an ear to the king and queen not to make evil to my people. On the behalf of my people of Israel, chosen by God, I announce the innocence from all crimes quoted in this disgust decrete, which is a mistake, mistake, and only yours mistake, king and queen!"

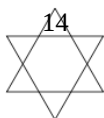


The wall of crying

After 1600 years of existence on Iberian peninsula, in 1492, on the ninth of avu, the darkest day in the history of Jewish people, the day of destroying of I and II Temple (**Post Tiša Beav**), the rivers of Jews-refugees flowed from Spain. At the same day Christopher Columbus, with his three ships, sailed to discovery of America. Salomon Grajzel, a staff on the ship and a Jew himself, wrote in his diary that, on his road, he met hundreds of ships, which were taking thousands of exiled Jews on the road without return. By that, an ethnical group of sephard Jews was created, which name originates from toponym **S'fard**, which was mentioned once in Tanaha (prophecy book Ovadije /20), and according Hebrew, it is the name for Spain. They were directed by the sea ways toward Portugal, from which they were exiled four years later, in 1496, then to Marocco, Italy, France, Holland, England (the western direction) and at the end toward Ottoman Empire, the strongest oponent of Spain (the eastern direction). With tears in their eyes, they brought the keys from their homes from Spain on them, about what the poem of Flori Altarac from Vlasenica testifies:

Onde esta la jave, ke estava in kašon  
Mis nonus la trušerun kun grande dolor  
De la kaza Espanja de Espanja  
Where is the key, which was in the box  
My ancestors brought it, touched by a great pain  
From home in Spain, in Spain.

According to historical indicators, a number of exiled Jews from the Iberian peninsula was from 250 to 350.000. According to the data of the historian Leob, presented in 1887, in the article Le nombre des Juifs de Castille et d'Espagne au moyen age, Revue des etudes juvies, 23.500 of Jews lived on Iberian peninsula, out of which, only 50.000, were converted



to Catholicism by force (marani; baptised Jews in Spain), and 165.000 of Sephards were officially moved out. However, after the exodus, according to the official act of Venice representative from Spain, it could be seen that one third of remained citizens, tradesman, were marrans, therefore the Jews, what left the place for speculation in respect of the exact number of both marans and Jews on the Iberian peninsula generally, and therefore of the total number of the exiled.

## BALKANS JUDAISM AND OTTOMAN EMPIRE

According to the historical indicators, the presence of Jews on Balkans dates from VI century, when Phoenicians were selling the Jews across the Ionian islands as the slaves. Their presence on Balkans was far greater after Greece-Roman conquerings of the Holy land, when the Jews, in a relatively short time, were practically expelled from Palestina. The first European Jews were the ones who were settling the regions of Greece and Macedonia, and the direct confirmation for that were the findings of the remains of synagogues from the II and I centuries B.C. in Athens, Patras and Del. The existence of those synagogues speaks in favor of a greater number of the Jews, as well as of tolerancy of the authority, which made possible the transmission of both culture and tradition of the Jews through a long series of centuries. About the presence and diffusion of the Jews on the ground of the south Slavic countries from the late classical period, and II and IV centuries, testifies a numerous archeological finds from the different areas. There were found the remains of Romanoit synagogues, in Jedren and Osijek and Stobim beside Skoplje, and the excavated Jewish cemeneteries from I century from Salona, beside Split, epizhaphs from Senj, Dukla (Podgorica), Mogorjelo at Capljina and Sarajevo – on which the tombstones was carved in Latinic **Jehova adonaj (heb. On the behalf of God)**, what indirectly speaks in the favor of all historical facts that the Jews from the areas of the northern middle Balkans came from the direction of the west, following the Roman legions, and from the direction of the East during the period of Porta.



Grave fragments from Saloma (Arch. museum of Split)

After the raising of holly Christinianity on the level of the state's religions in all Catholic countries the intolerance toward the Jews was growing, because of non-acceptance of Christinianity, and who, in the period from XII to XV century, were being forced, on many inquisition courts, on massive christenings and exoduses from all Catholic countries in Europe, and primarily from Spain in 1492, and Portugal in 1496 after the bringing of edict on their expelling. According to historical indicators, it is considered that, on that occasion, in temporal period of 2 centuries and more, within the inner borders of growing Ottoman Empire, 300.000 of souls were moved in on the Balkans peninsula. So, therefore, looking everything through historical following, it can be freely said that the Jewish community on Balkans, in the very Bosnia and Herzegovina, in its very complex process of appearance, numerous enlarging and strenghtening, was the key result of massive appearance of the exiled Jews at the end of XV, and the beginning of XVI century, after their ethical expelling, and the

exodus from Iberian peninsula too, with that that it has to be in the sight that the Jewish colonies, as it can be seen from the above mentioned, were existing in the Mediterranean and Small Asia before the Turkish conquerings of these areas. The proofs of the developed Jewish colonies on Balkans, before the exodus, brings the history itself. When the czar Murat I in 1361 conquered Jedrene, he found two, already developed, Jewish communities, which were working independently, "Kehilot delos grecos", which were already mentioned in Bulgaria (Vidin, Pleven, Nikopolje and Drenopolje).<sup>6</sup> The protective sign of all Bulgarian Jews is empress Theodora (Jewish woman), who, by the legal privileges in 1335, made possible both economic and cultural benefit of the community. The Jewish colony in Drenopolje was being expressed by the strenght of quality, which, with its built Yeshiva and Talmud Academy, had a great educational influence on an early development of Balkans Judaism. By the Turkish conquering of Solun in 1429, the oldest and greatest Jewish colony lived for a short time its renainsance. The try, on transmision of the center of Jewish culture from Solun to Carigrad (the existence of karait sect<sup>7</sup>), of sultan Mehmed II, with the strenght of Solun, archrabbinate did not succeed, and Solun, in the following 300 years, was and stayed the center of Balkans Judaism generally (Already in 1515 rabbi Jehuda Gedalja founded the first printing shop in 1547. In Carigrad, Torra was being printed in Greece, Hebrew and the ladino language, and already in 1553 Tanaha was being translated in Ferrara, Uskea and Pinela). According to writing of former Turkish geograph Hadzi Kalfa, it was brought out the fact that, at the and of XVI, and the beginning of XVII century, Solun Yeshiva was one of the greatest monuments of the town, with its 200 amoars of Torra and Talmud, what, almost, does not exist in the world today.

The confirmation that Solun and Carigrad carried out the decisive cultural and economic influence on the survival, and then, on spreading and the development of Balkans Judaism toward the inside, are giving many documents from the older Jewish literature, as well as the correspondences of English and French diplomacy, where, in one correspondence from Haage from 1689, it is cited the following: "They agreed in two things (turnover and trade) with those whom they call alliances, and Venice is among them, (though less rich and populated) as the first among those whom they call the great, because it ties the West with East and Midi with Solun community, which is ruling their nation on two sides of the world, and it responds to Venice, which was ruling with Amsterdam all of its areas (among which they include the tolerable Londonian and the secret French one), so, considering these two facts, trade and traffic, it can be said that they are the first and the best informed about everything what is going on in the world; with that they work out their system in the assembly every week, which they maintain on Sunday, while the Christians are being around religious duties.

The Jews who are living in Turkey speak four to five languages, and there are more of then who speak ten to twelve languages. They came from Spain, Austria, Hungary and Bohemia; they learned their children to the languages of those countries, and then, their children learned the language of the people on which they have to speak: Greece, Arabian, Latin, Turkish, German, Italian, Slavic" – Pjer Balon, who was staying in Levant in Ottoman Empire in the middle of XVI century, wrote this.

As we can see, the bringing of attentive edict on the acceptance of the exiled Jews from Iberian peninsula, and then from Europe because of growing anti-Semitism by sultan Bajazit II, under the influence of Carigrad Hahambaša, Mošet Kapsali. Regardless the all useful moment that the cultural dominant Jews would have beneficial efficiency for Ottoman Empire in ascent, what the history showed (diffusion in the world, the knowing of the languages, the knowledge and experience in trade, financial connections and diplomacy), represented the historical turning point with unforeseeable significance for Judaism, and which,

<sup>6</sup> Ljubomir st. Kosijer, The Jews in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, Zagreb-Belgrade-Ljubljana 1930

<sup>7</sup> Karaits were the sect, which separated from rabnia in X century, and for the basis of the religion they admit the Bible only.

with that, definitely, according to all lines of national identity, not only numeral but cultural and economic as well, strengthened the existing Jewish communities on Balkans.

The settlement of Sephard Jews on the ground of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in greater part, went from the direction of the South, more exactly, Turkey, Egej, Albania, across Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania and Serbia, and, in smaller part from the direction of Italy and Venice. In Jewish encyclopidia, written by M. Franc, as the day of the Coming of the Jews in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1575, was the occupying of the position of Don Joseph Nasija (Spanish-Jewish dignitary on the Court of sultan Selim II and his aunt Donna Grazia). Their presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, more exactly in Sarajevo, according to official protocol of Muslim religious law court in Sarajevo, dates yet from 1541, under the regime of Hadim Alibeg, at first at the domain of tradesmen, individuals, agents and intermediators in the representing of the interest of Turkish tradesmen, and later on their own ones, without intermediators. But, as the official year of coming of the Jews in Sarajevo was registered 1565 year. By the coming of Siavuš Pasha in Sarajevo in 1580/81 it was established Bosnian pashadom, with more sanjacs, in which the head was pasha or belgerbeg. Already in 1581, it was being spoken about the number of 100 of Jewish families, which, on an earlier appeal of the Muslims, were placed in a separate section Cortige.

Great Yard with the building of a synagogue **II Kal Grandi**. By the fast development of turnover and import trade, it was recorded faster coming of Sephards with the families from the South to Bosnia, and therefore their number was becoming far greater. Caravan roads led to Solun, Constantinople (Istanbul), Izmir, Jedrene, Valona, Bitolj, Skoplje, Novo Brdo and Novi Pazar, and across Višegrad and Zvornik (by the ship over the Drina and Sava rivers to Belgrade, Zemun and Neoplanta) and Sarajevo, the main crossroads of roads to Konjic, Mostar, Stolac, Čapljina, and then toward the ports on the Adriatic Sea, Dubrovnik and Split, and then by the sea ways for Ankona and Venice, and further by the roads for Paris, Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam and other European metropolises.



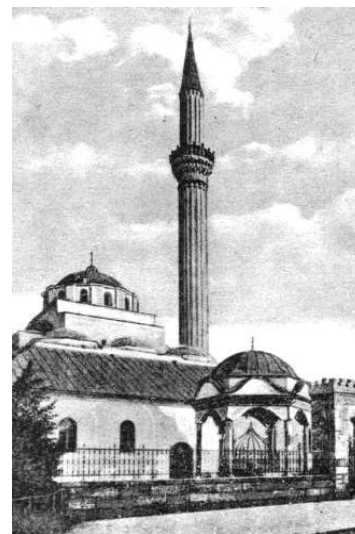
**Synagogue Kal Grandi in Sarajevo**

The goods, Jews were trading with on the Slavic zone, between the Adriatic and Black sea, the East and West, was various. There were exported iron, leather, wool, wheat, honey, fat, wax, fabrics, neat cattle, sheep and goats, and whole series of other products, and the imported goods in the inside were fish, vine, olive oil, salt, brandy according to calculated margin in advance.

The significance of Dalmatic ports for the esablishment of a great export-import trade was really great. Dubrovnik and Republic of Dubrovnik, because of their forward geographical position, on the junction of three borders: Turkey, Italy and Venice, maintained the precedence in the trade between Porta and West for almost 4 centuries. By the further establishment of vassal relations with Levant, first of all because of the protection from the enemy, with the friendliness of Porta and with its ship fleet it sailed many seas and ports, and therefore having wide trade field all to Small Asia and Egypt (Alexandria). It opened its great trade agencies, councils as well insurance houses along the borders of Ottoman Empire. The Jewish tradesmen from Bosnia were taking more and more a part in that business, who – because of the inborn knowing of the nature of business, turnover and trade, and the Spanish language with Hebrew cursive, as well as other languages with both sides of the trade fields, slowly and surely and inspite of permanent war ferments between Turkish Empire, from one side, and Spain, Italy, Venice and Austro-Hungary from the other side, were taking over complete economic trade between Levant and more and more rushing the western forces.

Later on, the war relation between Venice and Spain, and then, signed peace between Turkey and Venice in 1573 (in Venice, on the behalf of Porta, the peace was signed by a man of trust, Salomon Aškenazi, a personal sultan's doctor) favored the port Split, which, by the building of piers with quarantine station with the magazine space, took over precedence over Dubrovnik<sup>8</sup>. Already in 1574, Venice doge, Alojzije Mocenigo, named, by the decree, Levant maran, tradesman Daniel Rodrigues, for the Jewish council in Split. His merits were referred to not only on the establishment of the peace between Turkey and Venice but on the improving of trade exchange between these two rival countries. Venice, because of higher goals, simply colonized the Jews, what can be seen from the given rights and freedom. While the exiles of the Jews in whole Europe were still lasting, in pope Italy, they were strictly isolated, and in Venice, where the expression Gheto was mentioned already in 1515 for the first time, they had much bigger freedom of economic and social movements, and in Split, those kind of measures almost weren't existing but were lightly touched because of the following of the politics of the matter. Thanking to a great ability, he managed to obtain for the Jewish craftsmen and tradesmen possibility of possessing of real estates, what undoubtedly pointed to expressed democracy and faith tolerance of Venice, which had been inconceivable for Europe at that time. Later on, the role of Daniel Rodrigues was taken over by Joseph Penzo, who, for Banja Luka's Jewish tradesmen, played a huge role in the development of the trade between Banja Luka and Split as transit toward Venice and Europe. Split duke, Giacomo Michiel, complained to the Venice people how there were everywhere Split Jews, and that they did not live in Gheto because of their trade ties with the inside, and that they simply did not contribute to the development of trade of Split ferry in no way, but they played a role of Turkish spies, because they were moving and dealing freely with the trade in their sanjak<sup>9</sup>.

Justification of these assertions is very close to the mentioning of Split Jews in 1579 in the immediate proximity of Banja Luka as the center of Bosnian pashadon of that time. Exactly that fact shows that why, already from the second half of XIV century, **Bosanska Krajina** was a spacious area, from Split to Livno and Mileševa, with an outstanding developed



**Ferhadija, built in Banja Luka in 1579**



**Ferhat-Pasha**

travel communication, which dates from Roman age, Servicium (Bosanska Gradiška), Salona. That road passed through Roman settlement Castra, which suits to location of Banja Luka. Consequently, it can be freely said that a key moment for the coming of Sephard Jews in Bosanska Krajina, more exactly to Banja Luka is connected to the establishment of a live trade in Split and around it, and further toward the inside, what fits more into the theory of the greatest experts of the history of Jews of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the work of Dr. Moric Levi "Die Sephardim in Bosnien" it was presented the fact for the first coming of the Jews in Sarajevo, already in 1541, from the direction of Dubrovnik, with that that the coming of Sephard Jews from the direction of Dubrovnik was in question, more exactly from Split to Bosanska Krajina because of the existing road communication between Servicium and Saloma, Dalmatia and the Danube Basin, which was passing through Banja Luka, what indirectly directed on the possibility of sporadic, and later on, group coming of the Jews – tradesmen to Bosanska Krajina, yet, during the time of the king Tvrtko, from the

<sup>8</sup> Vid Morpurgo (1838–1911), The history of the Jews in Split, the Jewish Almanah, Belgrade.

<sup>9</sup> J. Tadić, From the history of the Jews in the south-east Europe, the Jewish Almanah 1956–60, Belgrade.

direction of Venice, and from the direction of Spain after the exodus, with that that, in both cases, their coming was developing across Ancon and Venice, from one, and Dubrovnik, Split and later on, Šibenik and Zadar from the other side.

Thus, the mentioning of Sephard Jews in Bosanska Krajina was sporadic from the middle of XVII century, when the trade became more livelier and expressed by the development of trade roads between the east and west, across the trade ports, in the beginning across Dubrovnik, and then Split on the coast of Adriatic sea. At the beginning the Jews from Levant were coming as the representatives and agents of great trade and insurance houses, handicrafts' firms, and, simply, for a short time, they were moving borders of trade and place of residence. The Jews, in the period of 2<sup>nd</sup> century, by the developing of the trade roads, surely and easily, were moving from the east to Bosnia and Herzegovina within the Empire toward the western Europe, tampon zone of Bosanska Krajina. Bosanska Krajina of that period was a great opened trade field without borders, which breasts were being entered from Bosnian mountains and wider toward West to the Sava river and Dalmatian region beyond the mountains, following the old Roman travel communication, trade artery on the outline of Akvila in northern Italy, across Salona next to Split to Servicium (Bos. Gradiška), connecting, by the junction of three borders of roads, Venice, Dalmatia, the Danube Basin across Bosnia.

Therefore, the coming of the Sephard Jews to Bosanska Krajina in the middle of XVII century is of a complex nature, and has to be observed from more striking aspects, which key lies in the hands of trade. As a center of Bosanska Krajina, Banja Luka was separated because of a great number of ruins of the ancient towns and fortresses on the city entrances which pointed to a great military-strategic significance for Porta, which already, as it was said, in 1573, in the time of Ferhat-pasha Sokolović ruling, transmitted the center of pashadon from Travnik to Banja Luka, which, by that, was getting flywheel in further economic development.

Bogumil Hrabak quoted that some Jews, by the end of XVI century, came to Banja Luka from Split, and that a Jew, a doctor, directed from Dubrovnik, ended his life in the city over the Vrbas river. Ivan Pederin, in one of his works, quotes that "a general providur of Dalmatia, Francesco Zen, in 1633, sent his envoy Joseph Penso to Bosnian Pasha in Banja Luka. Joseph Penso, a Jewish tradesman from Split, heir of the work of D. Rodriguez, already in 1633, was the main adviser of Venice guverner of Dalmatia and the key man for the organization of transit trade with Bosnian pashadon and Bosnian trade, primarily to the Jews of Bosanska Krajina, onto which he influenced to be transporting the goods by Split ferry in order to maintain the level of trade with Venice on as much as possible level.

Having in mind the further development on the crossroad of the east and west, in 1713, Banja Luka's Jews-tradesmen asked from France to appoint one of their trade council of the city. The facts that people from Dubrovnik had their own trade colonies in the developed mine places, where they were buying the mine products and were selling the overseas goods (vine, oil, salted fish, rice), spoke about the strenght and complexity of trade connections in Bosnia. On that it indirectly points the founded list of mine workers from Srebrenica in the Archive of Dubrovnik, from XV century, in memory of a certain Jew, Rajko de Isak, written in Bosnian Gothic alphabet (Ph. D. Desanka Kovačević).

In favor to that it speaks the founded tombstone on Plehan in Derventa district, which is worded: "**Asie grob ce**" – this is a grave of assembly workers, and then, in the village Great Prnjavor in the same district, it was found a tombstone on a non-Muslim graveyard written in old Bosnian, and is worded: **Oidi leži Tungeloso. To me is mlekcid čjud.** Tungeloso is pronounced, the Tungeloso surname. His name is **Čjud**, from Persian čifut (Turkish term for Jew) it is a sign of faith, and **Mlekcid**, more accurately means Venice Republic, as the place of a dignation where he came from to Bosnia. This points to the fact that Venice Israel man, who dealt with trade in Bosanska Krajina, is mattered, and that he ended his life in Veliki Prnjavor, where he was buried too. All these assertions on the presence of a number of of Jewish tradesmen from Venice, Split and Dubrovnik in and around



the center of Bosnian pashadon of that time, Banja Luka and surrounding distric centres are based on many facts which its indicative strongpoint in the historical archives of the towns Dubrovnik and Split. Using the archive material of the town of Dubrovnik for a survey of economic circumstances in Banja Luka during XVI century, Bogumil Hrabak wrote: from 80 years of XVI century in Banja Luka, there were individually and permanently settled Jews-tradesmen, and probably the doctors too. Yet the Jews were not so characteristic for Banja Luka's downtown as much as for Sarajevo one's. Therefore, it can be freely said that the coming of the Jews in Bosanska Krajina, in a smaller number, on the transition from XVI to XVII century was connected to the development of the trade between Porta and Venice, more exactly the transitive trade over Dalmatian ports, Dubrovnik and Split, and their coming in a greater number was directly connected to the fall of Venice in 1797, and thus far weaker trade exchange in the mentioned ports, what, at the beginning of XVII century, brought to the expressive moving out of the Jews toward the inside of Bosanska Krajina. Nevertheless, something greater coming of the Jews on these areas at the beginning of XIX century from the direction of Bitolj, Skoplje and Sarajevo was connected for post-emancipated period of the Jews in Bosnia, after the bringing of the firman of sultan Abdul Mejid in 1840, and their numerical influence was increasing after the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austro-Hungary, by the coming of Ashkenash Jews, the Jews, mainly as a city population, were concentrating in four leading towns in Bosna: Sarajevo, Travnik, Banja Luka and Bijeljina.<sup>10</sup>

They were spreading from these places by further economic development, using the tested system, at first coming alone, and then, after the insight into the possibility of working and living, the whole families were moving in. So that they were going from Sarajevo to Višegrad, Rogatica, Goražde, Foča, and then to Visoko, Vareš, Breza, Zenica, Banja Luka, Mostar and Dubrovnik, which should be separated after as the primary option from the above mentioned facts in the trade process of coming and inhabitation of the Jews in Bosnia.<sup>11</sup>

The Jews from Banja Luka, as the center of Krajina, were spreading by the development of trade roads toward the inside, wishing to conquer the new markets, what contributes to the economic development, small Bosnian towns until then. On the first place there should be mentioned the towns: Bihać, Sanski Most, Derventa, Doboј and Bijeljina, where the Jews gathered in a greater number and formed their Jewish communities, and then built the synagogues as well, while Gradiška, Prijedor, Bosanski Novi and Kostajnica should be experienced as the places where the Jews lived and worked in a smaller number.

And, finally, it can be freely said, on the basis of implemented archive searches of the funds, that the Jews of Bosanska Krajina, in many cases, were related and functioned as a big family. It should be further said that the Jews from Bijeljina, tracing for the trade, were coming to live in Brčko, Tuzla, Doboј, and Derventa, so that they had the relations there too.

By developing of trade roads the Jews crossed from Travnik to Jajce, Bugojno, Tešanj and Zenica. While the creating and connecting of trade systems in the world was being done in

accordance with economic politics of the towns and states, the connecting of tradesmen in Ottoman Empire was being done on ethnical-religious basis. The only legal regulators of economic and social life in Bosnian pashadon, Koran al-Raju, were Islamic kanuns, the basic law of Ottoman Empire. All religions which had had the Holly book before (Judaism and Christinianity) were saved from destruction, but their position in the conquered countries was



**Monument of rav Moša Danon (1830)**

<sup>10</sup> Bogumil Hrabak, The general urban development of Banja Luka until the war 1683–1699. The same I.

<sup>11</sup> Samuel Elezar, The enclosers to the history of the Jews in B&H, the Jewish Almanah 1971–96, Belgrade 2000.



limited: The Jews and Christians were not allowed to build synagogues and churches, and to renovate them. Only Muslims could have the right of buying the houses and properties. The Jews and Christians had to build special houses for the rest of Muslim travellers, and, they had to offer them additional hospitality in these buildings, lasting for three days. The Jewish and Christian children were not allowed to read and touch Koran, and mustn't to prevent anybody from their surrounding to accept Islam. They were not allowed to carry the Bible and Cross on a public place, as well as to learn Arabic, the language of knowledgeable people and scriptures. They neither were allowed to wear the same kind of cloth and the footwear as the Muslims nor to ride the saddled horse or to have a sword or other weapons in the house or outside. They were forbidden to speak loudly, and they could speak, sing or pray silently in the death cases. The Muslims were allowed to plow the old graves of the infidel, and to plant them with the Jews and Christians. They were not allowed to have slaves. Ivo Andrić<sup>12</sup>, Bosnian writer for all times quoted in his Ph.D. thesis that the legal code of Omar II represented the strongest universal weapon in the converting of the Jews and Christians into Islam. The laws, according to which, there were existing two social layers. The first layer, according to the right of more important, was consisted of askers, military classes, which, with the full legal right, was consisted of feudal lords, valis, viziers, muteselims, agas and beys as the representatives of various levels of authority, and a complete privileged religious oligarchy. All the rest disappeared on non-Muslim subjects, which, practically, had to support askers by their work. In kanuns, beside the regulations on the paying of harač-tax and the way of dressing of male and female children, the Jews and Christians were forbidden to build and renovate the temples and churches. In all the status of the Jews was privileged at the beginning because of their merits toward the Turkish state, on what points to a built synagogue II Kal Grandi in 1581 in Sarajevo.

But, that status was being lost in years, the taxes, by the corrupcy of local Turks, by means of taxit (taxes for vizier) and peškeš (presents), turned into fine and bribe, what can be best seen from the relations of pinekasas of Sarajevo Jewish community. The working obligations, which did not overlook either non-Muslims of the Jews, fell into the taxes of local authorities (Building of the bridges, the roads' repairs, and similar), as well as great financial extradition (bedel). A special stories were the ransom of work on Saturday, as well as a great financial contribution in exchange with the leading members of the Jewish communities.<sup>13</sup>



**Sephard archrabbi**

The wars that Ottoman Empire was leading with the Austrian troops of czar Joseph II and Russian empress Catherine the Great on the transition of XVIII and XIX century made Bosanska Krajina one of the very unstable areas. Because of great ferments, sickness, plague and various taxes of askers toward non-Muslims created a front of general people's disappointment toward corrupted local Turkish authorities, which became arrogant excessively and escaped every control, that the western Bosnia, as only a small peripheral part of the Ottoman Empire, simply could not be controlled by Carigrad authority, being occupied by the war circumstances. The introducing of captaincies (30) and captains, military-police administrators, border guards, with collecting of taxes by corrupted valis in Bosnia rebellions arised, which were indicating more and more

<sup>12</sup> Received the Nobel Prize in Literature 1961.

<sup>13</sup> The holiday Hag(h)a Asirim is a holiday of Sarajevo Judaism, which celebrates in memory of Sarajevo hahambaša Rav Moše Danon and other community's prominent persons from the prison, in which they were put by a greedy vali Rushdi pasha (General Governor), under the excuse that they were guilty for the death of Moše Havi, a Jew, who converted to Islam, at the same time asking a great contribution from 500.000 coins for his liberation. The directed request to Azurlah Porti was granted, and Rav Danon was liberated, and Rushdi pasha replaced. As the sign of remembrance on that truth Sarajevo Jews celebrate the holiday taking into consideration that it falls on Purim, and is called Purim di Saraj.

the striving of people for the independency.<sup>14</sup> Because of often invasion of the Hungarians and Venice, and at the end, Austrian military<sup>15</sup>, which was taking the precedence of the leading force on Balkans, as well as under the military-political pressure of higher European forces, Turkey finally approached to the key reforms in Bosnia, with the forming of counciling body Medžilis idareh, and Bosnian Jew, as a member of that alliance, Turkish Parliament in Carigrad, was included too.

Already in the half of XI century, by bringing of czar decree by sultan Abdul Mejid, in 1840, the old feudal system was being abolished and a legal equality was being proclaimed



**Memorial complex Tzadik Rabbi Moshe Danon in Stolac**

for all citizens of Ottoman State regardless national belonging. Therefore the Jews and all Christians in Bosnia and Herzegovina were being given the full autonomy, and the citizen rights and full religious freedom were being admitted too, and the rights for a new building and renovation of the synagogues, churches and the establishment of religious schools. The selection of the rabbi Moše Perere for a chief hamambaša (archrabbi) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, those rights, in essence, were confirmed. Engaged with the trade which, at that time, meant the key of survival of Sephard Jews in Bosnia in both

educational and cultural life, and beside the series of qualitative rabbis-religious teachers, God's word and adequate education which stagnated of the youngsters were missing. Everything was coming from the direction of Solun and Carigrad. The Sephard written and oral tradition was transmitted during 4 centuries across Balkans to Bosnia, but, at admittance of its citizen rights, it got its beginning European flywheel. Regardless of all cataclysms, rises and falls across Europe and Ottoman Empire, it is clear as a daylight that the basis of the very survival of Sephard communities on Balkans nevertheless lies in their conservatism. The maintainance of the cultural tradition, primarely of their Judeo espanjol ladino language is one of a small part of a folklore of Spanish novelists, who, across Sephard period, experienced renaissance under the influence of European cultural tradition period.

The foundation of Israelita Alliance in 1860 in France, which fought for the citizen, social and educational equality of the Jews on Balkans', far-east, north-African countries, was definitely represented the beginning of a new Sephard period and emancipation of European style of living, with the accent on a culture and education of the Jews, which, under the wings of new social-economic circumstances in Bosnia, under the influence of Europe, was promoted under the picture of communal-educational schooling, which, as an aspect of a need of further progress, simply imposed within every local social picture and milieu of that period, which was striving to prosperity. That fact did not bypass either Jewish children or youth, as future bearers of a new Jewish thought and identity, and as such, contributed a lot not only in the development of Sephard colonies but, primarely, to temporal adapting of maintainance of them. Along range of Alliance's the schools were developing in the regions of Turkey, Greece and Macedonia (Skoplje and Bitola), what, in the following period of Bosnian-Herzegovinian existing on the basis of economical ferments, by positive shift of educational circumstances, brought to creating of new Jewish kejljas in Bosnia, what insured survival and further prosperity and development.

<sup>14</sup> Under the leadership of captain Gradašćević, in 1831, ot raised the rebellion against Porta, which was crushed by Omer-pasha Latas.

<sup>15</sup> The penetration of Austrian military, with the prince Eugen Savojski at the head, who conquered Sarajevo in 1697 and rampaged the Jews (the property was robbed and burnt, and they themselves were taken as the prisoners of Austrian Military). R Samardžić, *Dubrovački Jews in trade of 17<sup>th</sup> century*, the Jewish historical museum Collection 1, Belgarde, 1971.

## THE JEWS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (B&H) THROUGH ECONOMY AND STATISTICS OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY AND SCS KINGDOM

Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina represented a historical turning point, which, in a short time, brought to radical changes as in economic, cultural so as on political plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was real a new, capitalistic order, which had no soul but interest. Bosnia as a rich country, fell behind under the heavy burden of Turkish vilayet, became over night a wide field of work, which, in the spirit of aggressive capitalistic economic politics, was developing. Capitalistic social relations were established in Bosnia and Herzegovina by economic politics of state centralization, as a leading factor in raising of industry and other economic branches outside agrar. The state handled the forest and mine richness in total. For the using of these richness the very state was forced to ask for the credit arrangements because the domestic private capital did not exit, the foreing one, because of non-existing of infrastructure, penetrated with difficulty. At the beginning, the development of mechanical and industrial production regardless of the source of cheap raw materials, and cheap manpower was slow because of fastened traditionalism (agrar and handicraft trade guild), and, again, the lack of fresh foreign capital.

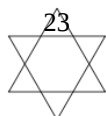
Capital procured it self on Austro-Hungarian market, and was returned by taxpayer-peasant, the incomes from agrar. Austro-Hungary monarchy used collected capital for building of net of roads, which made possible quicker transition of people, goods and exploitation of mine and forest riches in the business of international trade, which, in the basis, was the carrier of the economic and social rebirth in Bosnia with transition of feudal to capital system of working. In the first two years of occupation, it was performed a real mobilization of people with the arrangement of working cadre on a wide basis as well as the beasts of burden and pack, what brought to reconstruction and building of 2.000 kilometres of the roads.

Further arrangement of military-occupying credit means it came to realization of the most important goal, from the strategic military-political and economic point of view, and that was the building of railroad tracks, and the establishment of railway traffic, what suited to the blooming of international economic trade. It was activated the track of normal-gage in Bosanska Krajina, long of 104 kilometres on the relation Dobrljin<sup>16</sup>-Banja Luka and joined with the railrod tracks in the Monarchy (1878/79), and, on that occasion, there were also built 190 kilometres of narrow-gage railroad on the relation of Bos. Brod-Zenica. The lenght of forest-industrial tracks, which were built by foreign firms, by the end of 1910 amounted to 2000 kilometres. The railways had double assignment, to make faster, as much as possible, the exploitation of the natural riches of the occupied area, and by employment, to engage surplus of agrarian population in order to come out of the poverty economically faster, and to lose the motive for the rebellions against exploitators. As soon as the connections with Solun and Carigrad established, the trade was more and more oriented toward newly created state-political situation, which was especially used by Vienna and Pesta Jews.

There were two trade lines toward abroad, one that gravitated toward Vienna and Budapest, and moved toward other Austro-Hungarian markets, and other toward Adriatic sea and Trst, and again the inside. There were three roads used from Sarajevo, the first one toward the sea by the means of Konjic, Mostar, Stolac, Trebinje to Dubrovnik., and the second one

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<sup>16</sup> Forest-industrial firm Dobrljin-Drvar AD was the largest wooden industry in B&H.



across Travnik, Vakuf, Banja Luka and Livno for Split and Šibenik, and the third, the most important one, by which route a new railroad straight by the valley of the river Bosnia on the relation of Sarajevo-Zenica-Bosanski Brod.

From the beginning of industrialization, the state imposed itself as the most corpulent owner of capital, which together with private foreign capital made 90% of all investments in the economy outside agrar. The domestic capital recently accumulated, because it was mainly invested in local currances, catering and trade, and with a small part in industrial production monetary institutions. By the accumulation of capital in the towns, and by the losing market game, manufacture of trade guild by a new mechanic production and foreign capital, through state investment it came to further migration of population from the village toward the cities, who, by that, were strenghtening numerously.<sup>17</sup> The most complete urban progress had those cities which, beside the traffic and economic, had the eminent military-political, and later on, cultural-educational function. The outside changes in the very Bosnian and Herzegovinian towns were mostly expressed in the building of infrastructure (water supplyment system, canalization, electrification, PTT, communication, city light, and similar).

Though Austro-Hungarian occupation did not interrupt the traditional structure in the towns, beside the domestic population, it was being created, a layer of new immigrant inhabitants of different social, religious and ethical structure in the towns and village properties. An etnical group of the Jews-Ashkenashs was included among that category of the inhabitants, the ones which moved in these areas with the coming of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. At first, their preceeders were coming with the Austro-Hungarian Army as the main suppliers of Austrians military with the weapons, ammuniton and food, before and during the First World War, and then as the agents and trade travellers, the representatives of great trade houses, and little less as a clerk cadre in the administrative service of the Monarchy, although, to tell the truth, there were the eminent capitalists too. Their immigration from different areas of Monarchy was lasting for decades after 1878. The largest part of them primarely was coming to the towns of Bosanska Krajina, more accurately to Banja Luka from the surrounding Slavic autonomies of Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary, Slovakia, Bohemia, Galicija, Bukovina, Moravska and other regions of Europe. The key motives, which brought to their migration were, first of all, of economical nature, because the fact that the occupied territory represented, from the economical point of view, an economic undevelopmented area with a great potential in the respect of rich resources and cheap manpower. But, definitely, the main reason that brought to the great migrations of Ashkenash's Jews from Europe laid in the originally roots of growing anti-Semitism, which, in the first decade of XX century recorded the grow in Germany, which in its arrogancy and convictions looked on the other people with the scorn, especially on the Ashkenash's Jews. The ones that greatly contributed to that were "The Christian parties", which, by the system of double levers, made possible, to the appearing decades in XX century, the explosion of anti-Semitism into undreamed-of scales. The Ashkenashs, though they were coming from different countries and had a different past and occupations, were getting along much easier with the domicile population than with the native Sephard Jews. At the beginning those disagreements were expressed in the forming of special Jewish communities, Ashkenash's and Sephard's. (Sarajevo, Banja Luka) Two communities, two rabbis, two languages with the same religion, briefly said, were unavoidably merging with each other by the economic progress across the touching points, the education of youngsters and the grow of the idea of Zionism.

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<sup>17</sup> In Monarchy all the settlements which had 2000 local resident were classified in the towns, and the status was determined by the inherited Turkish citc classification. The Turkish classification of the towns differed the fortified places on the crossroads (palanka, hisar, kale) and opened city settlements (varoš, kasaba, šeher). Varoš, as a city settlement or a part of the settlement was reserved for the inhabitation of the Christians, and kasaba for the Muslim population, while šeher, as a town, was of a indifferent housing structure, depending on a religious-ethical tradition and economic-social status.

According to the results of urbanization from 1879 to 1910, the changes of the total structure of the towns in relation to the country and town population, the Jews were primarily expressed as town element with 93,66% town and 6,34% village population, in relation to total number of population in B&H. According to statistic data expressed through religious structure of urban towns in B&H, on the transition from XIX to XX century, totally expressed in percentages, the Jews, by the coming of Ashkenashs, recorded an incredible grow, over 22,7%. During 1879 The Jews were living in 30 towns, and in 1885 in 50 towns and in 1895 in 58, and in 1910 in 62 Bosnian and Herzegovinian towns.<sup>18</sup>

In the social structure of the towns, the Jews, as the carriers of economic development of the town, in most cases, were practically turned to trade-handicraft services (Sephard's) and the administrative-clerk affairs (Ashkenashs), though there were eminent capitalists, the Jews-foreigners, who, as the owners of eminent capital, were founding the industrial firms and were participating in the credit arrangements with the state's banks, in the organization of banks and insurance houses, across which they carried out further capital investments in wooden, chemical and food industry, and were managing with their firms from Vienna, Pest, Trst, Munich and other European towns.<sup>19</sup>

The invested capital was helping a lot with the employment of a part of domestic working population. While almost 70% of created capital in Bosnia and Herzegovina, during the Monarchy, by economic activities of eminent industrial and financial bourgeoisie, spent on the European market, in the Kingdom of SCS it amounted to 15%. The participation of the Jews-foreigners (indirectly or directly) in the international economic-trade exchange of Monarchy and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was dominant, thanking to, first of all, the diffusion of the Jews throughout of the world, excellent business organization in the European centres of Vienna, Pesta, Hamburg, Munich, Trst, Milan, Paris, Bukurest and Carigrad, and overseas financial connections with America. And, as such, it was influencing for decades on the outside-trade exchange of Balkans Slavs.



**Sephard's tinsmiths shop, Sarajevo in 1905**

The social state of Jews in the Monarchy was the matter which should be observed from the aspect of economic activities of Bosnian-Herzegovinian towns and the numerous representativeness of domestic Sephard's and foreign Ashkenashs, who, during the time, made 1/3 of total representativeness of the Jews in B&H, with the remarks that out of 12.000 of Jews, who lived in B&H in 1910 93, 66% were living in the towns. In the social structure of the towns, the craftsmen, tradesmen and the workers as the carriers of the city economy, they made 55%, agrarian population (landowners, free peasants, serfs) 30%, the ones who lived from the fixed incomes 10%, and, first of all, 5% of educated cadre (priests, clerks, teachers and medics) from all who were working. According to the inventory of private firms and handicrafts and trade's shops in 1908, the representativeness of Jews in the production sector (small handicraft shops and workshops) was 505, and in non-productive 757 (trade shops, trade houses, and other protocoled shops) which in total amounted to 1262 shops or 3% of

<sup>18</sup> I. Hadžibegović, Bosnian-Herzegovinian towns between XIX and century, Sarajevo

<sup>19</sup> Bank for B&H was the most powerful bank on a wider territory under the Austro-Hungarian leadership, which favored and gave credits for the strangers, among which, the Aškenas Jews, according to the recommendations were the first ones, while the Sephard's had no approach.

economic activities, excluding the international freight forwarding firms, banks<sup>20</sup> and insurance societies.<sup>21</sup>

Bearing in mind these data, as well as other relevant indicators, it can be freely said that the social state of the Jews in Bosnian-Herzegovinian towns during Monarchy, and then in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was the following: 30% domestic craftsmen-Sephard was living modestly out of their work, 30% tradesmen lived good (Sephard and Ashkenashs), 30% over average (mostly Ashkenashs, and less Sephard) and 10% of the poor ones who were socially took cared by kejljas.<sup>22</sup>

Therefore, it can be freely said that the total social state of the Jews in B&H during Austro-Hungary, and even more during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, was really good, with exception of Macedonia and south Serbia, where it was bad. In the order of minister of justice of the Kingdom from the October 1929, Official newspapers from 1930, it said that the traditional Jewish holidays (Roš (h)ašana, Kipur, and Šavuot) were to be introduced as legal holidays in the sense of exchange and check's institutions in all towns where the number of Jews crossed the ammount of 10% of population, while, at the same time, the celebration of Ramadan and Kurban-bajram, the number for Muslims amounts to even 30%, what means that the legislator considered that because of three time greater significance of the Jews in the economy in the relation to Muslims, they, through legal regulations, had the possibilities to enjoy that rights.<sup>23</sup>

In the respect of education and schooling of the youngsters, and the presence of educated cadre (clerks, teachers and medics) in B&H was exeptionally a country that fell behind. Before 1878, the literacy had been represented with the incredible 3%, because of the fact that only 5% of children went to school. In 1910 the percentage of literate people was growing on 11,95 % of total population aged over 7, what, in basis, represented a part of Turkish inheritance i e the closeness of educationand culture within the religious community.<sup>24</sup>

On the handicraft education of the Jewish youth in B&H, the Jewish cultural and supportive society "La Benevolencija" (1892) influenced the most, and which, in a short period, educated around 500 young men in handcrafts, and therefore, influenced on their further status. For the students who were learning handicrafts La Benevolencia prepared special permanent courses, and made possible, for them, to complete the primary schooling, and to pass the professional exams. "La Benevolencija" did not neglect its cadets neither after the completion of studying of their handicrafts but gathered them again on the courses which widened the professional knowledge. This and such work was about to find the understanding and financial support outside Sarajevo very soon, and by that, it really became the institution of all Sephard Jews of Bosnia and Herzegovina.<sup>25</sup>



**The Sephard in Bosnia (wedding in Sarajevo in 1877)**

<sup>20</sup> Bosnian and Trade and Industrial Bank was founded in 1918 by foreign Jews who led the management. Bosnian bank may be considered as a typical institution of Bosnian Jews. Its mane arrangements were the industry of wood "Ugar" and "Jela" in Sarajevo, the industry of wires in Dolac, and the Bank for trade and turnover in Banja Luka and Serbian Mine society in Belgarade, where it managed to engage Belgrade Jews.

<sup>21</sup> 80% of total insurance houses and societies of ex Kingdom of SCS, was being kept by the Jews, foreigners.

<sup>22</sup> I. Hadžibegović, The origin of the working class, Sarajevo 1990

<sup>23</sup> Ljubomir Kosijer, The Jews in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, Beograd-Zagreb-Ljubljana, 1930

<sup>24</sup> Statistic department of Country's Government, the roll of population in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1910, Sarajevo 1912.

<sup>25</sup> "La Benevolencija" was founded in 1892. It carried presendy not only in the area of social protection but primarely on the field of tuition and education of the young and perspective generations of the Jews in B&H.



In Bosnia, by the decision of the Turkish Government, it officially came to improving of educated occasions, by forming of interconfessional, mainly, secondary schools (ruždije) and administrative schools for bigger clerk's cadre, which, on the occasion of foundation of private woman's school (Staka Skenderova), Real School and the school of nuns (friar Grga Martić), could be attended by the Jewish female children, what presented the opening of Sephard community in Bosnia according to general social circumstances, and the approaching further progress in the moment of acquisition of citizen and religious autonomy, as well as the right for the building of the Temple. All cultural flows and changes, which were appearing in Europe under the influence of a new Jewish educational movement "**Haskal**", had the exceptionally strong echo in all Jewish milieus in Bosnia. At the beginning of XIX century A. Volson published the first contemporary textbook of Hebrew "**Avtalion**", which pointed the Jewish students Hebrew grammar, stories, proverbs before they started to study Tanah and Talmud. In Germany, Haskala demonstrated itself through the magazine "**Measef**" (gatherer), which with the Hebrew preferred the studying of the language from the country in which they were living.

It came to a sudden development of bookselling in Bosnia with the foundation of Hebrew printing shop in 1875. In Sarajevo, the Sephards were using Hebrew, exclusively as the language of literacy, while, in the daily inter communication, and at home they used judeo-espanjol-ladino. Among the first books to print were the ritual-liturgy manuals, praying books of Šabat and traditional Jewish holidays, and on the second one the copies of original works of Jewish Cultural inheritance, Tanaha, Talmud, Prikeavot, Hagada and other works of Judaism.

It came to the wakening of Jewish national identity with the maturing of literary word. There were printed the collections of old people's poems and novels (I Nađara, Zemirot Israel), which were being musically worked out, and being sung as hymns dedicated to Israel. In Sarajevo rabbi **Moreno-Pardo and A. Papo** was being emphasized by that. Further step in that direction Sephard's paraliturgy **komplans**, synagogue ritual songs on the theme of traditional Jewish Holidays, lyrical **konsežas** and love **kontikas**, which were appearing after the exodus on the Balkans, as the comination of Turkish folk songs šarkis and folk songs of Balkans people. It appeared a **new Sephard period**, which had a goal to wake sleepy masses from conservatism, and to breath in a new life to the young ones, which, more and more, emulated the western modernism, which had in itself a full blooming of Sephard cultural word.



"La Alborada" (Dawns).  
A. Kapon 1905

Emulating on the names of the Jews of that time, which were written in gold letters in the history of mankind, poets and philosophers **Leona Juda Abravnel** and **Baruh Spinoza**, scientist **Abraham Zacuto**, medics **Amatus Lusitanus** and **Rodrigo De castro**, the father of modern criminology **Cesare Lombroso** and the famous rabbi **David Nieto** from London, **Saul Levi-Morteira** from Amsterdam, vice king of India **Rusuf D. Issacs**, and the famous **Josef Nasi** in the sultan's service.

The first sephard's newspaper in our areas, "**El amigo del pueblo**", was printed in 1888 in Belgrade, as the newspaper of Sephard Jews on Balkans. In all Jewish newspapers, which were being issued some time after on these regions, it was emphasized the need of integration of Sephard communities on Balkans, in order to refuse definitively the chains of isolation and conservatism by accepting a modern style of living.

In Bosnia, the exceptional example of Jewish newspaper was "La Alborada" (Dawns) of Abraham Kapone, which was being issued as the newspaper of the Jews of Bosnia and

Herzegovina with the Balkans distribution.<sup>26</sup> The second series La Alborade with Kapone at the head, which gathered Sephard's intellectuals, and pointed to the need of the research of Sephard's treasure and faster modernization of Jewish-Spanish, which should be harmonized with the contemporary Spanish. Recognizing an expressed Spanish initiative in 1905 on repatriation of the Sephards, as the refuged and forgotten Spanish tribe, which was growing more and more as a significant activity on the promoting of Spanish and national interest, what, in practice, was getting bigger and bigger number of followers on the states' level too, after the publishing of the book of Anhel Pulid "Spaniards without home" and "The Sephard's race", who, definitely, was to call the attention on the discovery of isolated Sephard's colonies in Bosnia and Macedonia, after 4 centuries and looked on them as on the discovery of America, more exacty, as on the part of long lost, and now founded the conserved language-cultural treasure of Spanish culture. Pulid's idea laid in the only acceptable thing that the all beauty of found Sephard's cultural treasure must be returned where it came from, what, in a short time, got an immense support in the cultural life of Spain, immediately after the publishing of Catalogue of Jewish-Spanish novelist M. Pidal.

A great strongpoint on that aspiration was given by Sarajevo archrabbi Dr. Moritz Levi (Die Sephardum in Bosnia) and as well as of the intellectual in the circle of Sarajevo Jewish community gathered around Abraham Kapon with the action through Alborade and Jewish newspaper, and they reflected the need for modernization of the Sephards and their including in modern Europe streams and values, which had to be recognized as soon as possible, as the forces of future prosperity.

In all that, the activities of Jewish culturally-artistically supportive, citizen and Zionist societies on the areas of B&H (24) were the ones that impressed and which fought for social peace and protection of citizen rights and equality of the Jews in B&H. Majority of the societies was settled in Sarajevo, but in bigger places in B&H too, where there were formed Kejlas – Jewish communities of home towns (Banja Luka, Bihać, Sanski Most, Doboј, Travnik, Mostar, Zenica, Bijeljina, Tuzla and others).

### The Jews in larger towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1879 to 1910<sup>27</sup>

Place	1879	1885	1895	1910	1879–1910
Sarajevo	3.747	4.431	5.858	8.450	+4703; +126,00%
Banja Luka	187	327	336	421	+234; +125,00%
Bihać	72	134	128	165	+93; +129,00
Sanski Most	-	6	38	56	+ 56%
Bos. Gradiška	3	23	41	24	+21; +700,00
Derventa	30	128	109	136	+106; +353,30
Bos. Brod	52	62	85	163	+111; +21,16%
Prijedor	5	30	26	44	+ 39; +780,00
Doboј	13	18	46	101	+88; +676,90
Jajce	3	16	57	81	+78; + 2.600,00
Visoko	38	147	145	186	+ 148; +126,30
Višegrad	37	145	177	265	+128; +345,95
Tuzla	17	134	360	348	+331; +1.950.00
Brčko	46	135	189	182	+136; +295,00
Bjeljina	149	293	306	429	+280; +187,90
Travnik	347	425	426	472	+598; +159,90
Zenica	48	120	176	294	+246; +512,50

<sup>26</sup> The first serial "La Alborada", A. Kapon, representative of Haskale, printed in Bulgaria (Ruschuk). Abraham Kapon, according to many people, was the most complete Jewish personality of that time.

<sup>27</sup> There were excluded smaller towns from the table



Mostar	35	98	164	254	+219; +625,70
Zvornik	50	138	125	148	+98; +196.00

In the given table it was brought the survey of state of Jewish population within the larger Bosnian-Herzegovinian towns in the period from 1879 to 1910, so that, from the aspect of number, it was recorded the grow from 22,7%, or stated in numbers with 3.399 Jews in 1879 on 7.716 Jews in 1910 god. From that, and more than a half 4.703 or 57,55% Jews went for Sarajevo only, while 42,45% or 3.013 Jews lived in bigger places of B&H, what, at the same time, speaks in favor of numeral explosion of Ashkenashs after Austro-Hungarian occupation, when the first roll of population was performed in Bosnia and Herzegovina on a satisfactory way.

Sarajevo, as a leading city, judging by everything, was a center of further expansion of the Jews toward the inside, which in accordance with the trail, being suitable and determining elements (economic, economical, military-political), factors, orientated on centres, which, in the strategy of further development, fulfilled those conditions. It should be emphasized that Višegrad and Zvornik were on the crossroad toward Serbia ( road and water way), from which the Jews, mostly Sephards from the direction of East (Skoplje, Bitolj, Štip, Novo Brdo, Priština and Pazar), by trace and development of trade and trade ways, were coming to Sarajevo, and then were coming back.

The directions of movement of the Jews from Sarajevo (previously given), toward the small towns in the inside, which, by further economic-cultural urbanization and migration of population, turned into larger towns, observed through the prism of prosperity of the Jews of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it carried in itself a long emotive striving of Sephard movement toward the bringing closer to modern European streams, which, after long years, thanking to acquired trade property, accomplished through improving of social state of status of the members of Jewish communities.

### **The relation of Sephards and Ashkenashs in 1910**

The participation of the Jews in total town population expressed in percentages recordedde a grow from 2% in 1879 on 4% in 1910. Numeral relation of Sephard and Ashkenashs from the aspect of domestic, which official statistics calls spaniolisch and foreign Jews by statistics andere Israeliten through acceptance of home land and language is different. According to statistics data of Bosnian Government, observed through bigger districts:

<b>District</b>	<b>Sephards</b>	<b>Ashkenashs</b>	<b>Mother tongue</b>
Sarajevo	5.568	1.678	5.444
Banja Luka	481	587	453
Bihać	206	69	203
Tuzla	964	652	801
Travnik	904	362	904
Mostar	96	301	84
Zvornik	118	30	108
Bijeljina	429	202	398
Brčko	148	55	134

### Statistics of the Kingdom of SCS from 1921

Historical changes which followed after the finish of First World War, and the creating of SCS, Jews brought new possibilities of connecting with the Jews on whole territory of The Kingdom, on which it was living 64.159 representatives of this people. The first conference of the Alliance of Jews of Kingdom of SCS in 1919, and the foundation congress in 1920. As the first president of Alliance of the Jews of SCS it was chosen Zionist from Osijek Hugo Spicer, and as the president of executive board Dr. Pops. The central seat was in Belgrade. According to state's statistics data from 1921, 12.028 Jews were living in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and, according to rabbi statistics from 1924, that number was greater and amounted to 13.701 or 3,34% of total number of population of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They were located in Sarajevo and four leading towns of B&H: Banja Luka, Tuzla, Mostar and Bijeljina.

Cities	km <sup>2</sup>	Households	Population No.	Jews	
				S <sup>28</sup>	R <sup>29</sup>
Sarajevo	13	14.070	66.317	7.458	8.300
Banja luka	48	3.670	18.001	484	580
Tuzla	18	2.094	14.042	470	502
Mostar	18	3.705	18.176	187	310
Bijeljina	22	4.200	22.432	326	358

In the Kingdom of SCS, in the respect of the change of number of born, married and died Jews, it was being used statistics of Rabinnate in the period from 1913 to 1926, which was the only available at that time. Out of statistics, it was seen that regardless the war and postwar condition, the number of born, married and died oscillated during the war, while, then, it was being followed in four years periods, the number of marriages was in

Year	Marriage	Born	Died
1913	54	380	143
1914	53	349	148
1918	52	166	242
1922	92	270	104
1926	81	187	98

double increase in relation to the prewar state, while the number of born children was contrary, and it showed the double reducing in relation to the prewar state. The number of died was of a double increase during the war. Looking in total, the whole situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be observed under the light of very complicated economic-economical and military-political conditions in that period, as well as the reducing of population growth and migrations of people from the areas seized by the whirlwind of war.

The war circumstances reflected on numeral oscillations of the members of Jewish communities in larger towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina, bearing in mind the fact that Kejlas, as the autonomous colonies of the Jews, with which, by attaining of **minjana**, mostly built synagogues, through centuries in galut, were and practically stayed, and the rest ones,

<sup>28</sup> S – State's statistics

<sup>29</sup> R – Rabbi's statistics

counting from the age of second temple, i.e. demolition of Bet(h)a Mikdaš, primary praying place and centripetal force, which, for all the times of respecting of Torra maintained and forged the unity of religion and nation. In the respect of independence of work of Kejla, as the form of organizing of the Jewish people, with hahambaša at the head in Ottoman Empire, it should be differed two different time cycles. The first one from 1565, official coming of the Jews in Bosnia, when, at the beginning period, they had a privileged position (free movement, organizing of communities, the way of living not being on the principle of classical European Gheto but more as the expression of a century need for jointly living in comunas), what confirms the building of synagogue I1 Kal Grandi in Sarajevo in 1581. It is correct that, in that period, according to Muslim religious laws, the Jews had the rights on religious and court freedom, and the qadis did not interfere in the inner businesses of Jewish community, except for if a legal regulation of relations between Moslems and Jews, which was being conducted in Moslem religious court, was truly mattered.

After that a sudden distortion of those laws appeared by the ruling Turkish hierarchy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the legal position of the Jews and Christians was being regulated by the kanuns (canons), where they more and more were falling under the category of non-Muslim subjects and had to pay taxes, replacements and other presents, what could be seen from pinekes of Sarajevo Jewish Community, and they, at the same time, did not have the right for renovation, not to speak of the building of synagogues and churches. Not until the middle of XIX century, more accurately in 1840, after the bringing of bearat of sultan Abdul Mejid, and the pressure of European forces and Russia, the Jews in Bosnia and Herzegovina got then a full autonomy with the citizen status and the right on the building and renovation of the synagogues, and building of religious Jewish schools (meldaras and yeshivas).

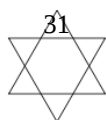
In bearat, it was being spoken primarily and by many things on the religious autonomy of the Jews, with the fact that hahambašas and hazans, as lower religious officials, were the only authorized to carry out the rite service in the scope of its Jewish community. Further it said in bearat, that it was explicitly forbidden the converting of the Jews on Islam by force, and that only hahambaša (archrabbi) was authorized by Turkish authority to manage the property of Jewish community, the meldars and synagogues, and to solve the inheritance family right and marriage relations, and to disciplinary punish the Jews for religious violations.

It could be freely said that during the Turkish power the Jews in Bosnia, not until 1840, got the autonomy with the belonging legal rights.

After the Austro-Hungarian occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the country with two masters in the middle of twenties of XIX century, Bosnian Sephards were organized in 17 kejljas-Jewish communities, which were working with bigger Bosnian-Herzegovinian towns with 16 newly built synagogues with rite (hanuki- jat ha bajit), in which alijas-public reading of Torra practically performed by 9 rabbis, whose momentary absence were filled by 25 hazans-prepraying ones of alijas.

In B&H, the Ashkenashs were much less organized in the respect of religious organization. They were organized in three communities with two rabbis and one reader of prayers, and religious service were being performed in one synagogue and two buildings, where the prayers were being carried out.

Kejlas were more organized on the modern bases, getting from the Country's Government the rules of work i.e. statute, in which, it was explicitly emphasized the law of state's tutor over the work of communities i.e. for the selection of rabbi and the teachers in the Jewish schools. By that, practically the Jewish communities were definitely losing their religious autonomy, and were getting a small, almost symbolic subvention means. It was regulated by statute that it was the obligation of believers, inhabited on the territories of the community, to pay regulated donations. With the communities the record books were being kept with the bless of state's supervision.



At the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century it was recorded the existence of confessional Jewish school in Sarajevo and more meldars with the Jewish communities. But, as, with the coming of emancipation, the Jewish female children were seized with communal schooling, according to the books from 1910, 1.350 of Jewish children, in total, were attending primary school in B&H, what was a far greater number in relation to constitutive majority, what was conditioned by the city character of Jewish population.

Subvention of the state in respect of supporting of Jewish schools, in order to bring up the children in national spirit, was worthless, because if the subventions were given according to the number of believers, it would turn out as if nothing had been given. But, in spite of the eminent influence and contribution of the Jews on the whole economic and cultural development of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Double Monarchy, their participation in the political life of B&H was a small one, because of much emphasized tolerant relation toward the authorities, what was conditioned by specific position and number of the Jews, who, comparing to the others, were not being organized on national-confessional basis.

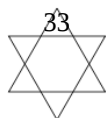
## HOLOCAUST OF THE THE JEWS OF BOSANSKA KRAJINA DURING THE WORLD WAR II

Immediately after the finish of the First World War, urged by the economic crisis, which was at the sight, there appeared the ferments and changes within the corpus of Jewish people in B&H, wrapped in national-social problems, and mostly politically colored. Those were the persistent and embittered fights for social-political preponderances of political right or left wing, for the votes of the Jewish people, that were trying, over individuals from the Jewish orders, to penetrate into Jewish societies and associations and to accomplish their ideological-political attitudes.

There were permanent fights between progressive thought of Jewish youth and members of the revolutionary movement from one side, and from the other one of the Zionists, who, more and more, because of financial help of the Jewish associations and societies and the awarding of scholarships of youngsters by the rich Jews, were submitting to the right. The Jewish socialist working society "Paole Cion", founded in 1919 in Sarajevo, with the headquarters in the Hague, was the integral part of Zionist movement, and as such belonged to the working right, working exclusively within national scopes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, what lowered its influence on a wider social plan. The society, across the syndicate-humane and pseudosocialistic ideas of transformation of capitalism into socialism, was striving to win the Jewish youth as much as possible, which was thrilled by the idea of rushing Zionism. But, the ideas of social justice and equality, as God-given, pointed to dramatic increasing number of socially endangered people, not only the Jews, with the following division of Jewish community in the use of the poor ones, but the domestic major population. There was the economic crisis knocking at the doorstep, through hungry mouths of the poor, which was searching the lost happiness through justice.

A great contribution to various political working within the corpus of Jewish people was given and made possible by economic-political crisis of those years, practically at almost all levels of the authority which was not trying to solve "the Jewish matter". In B&H, this question was conditioned by the specific position of the Jews. who, by the concurrence of unpleasant circumstances, remaining without their own country several centuries existence in spreading, were forced on compromises, which guaranteed decent life of each Jew within the social community of a new country. In a newly appeared situation of constant Antisemit's threat that were coming from fascist Germany, and the danger that Jews on European ground were about to be spiritual and biologically destroyed, it was clear that the ascendancy in benefit to the religious and national things in relation to class consciousness wasn't in question at any moment. The feeling of class consciousness was growing within time at progressive Jewish working youth, which, more and more, was submitting to socialistic international, being seen the possibility for survival in the mass. Antisemitism is a word that freezes the blood in the veins to every Jew whereever he is, because that is the sign of heavy wounds, sufferings imperceptible to the human spirit, morality and honour. A proof that a man lagged somewhere there far ruined consciousness in its primarily development, which has no regrets for the bestialities. It is correct that psychoanalytical parametres exists to a certain degree, which, in a terrifying feverish moment are trying to grab the consciousness of a criminal which is asking for clique of touch of madness, which is surrounding around it and simply, as in trance, are introducing a new waves of crime which lasts and lasts.

Here and there in the drunken spirit, in the sea of crime, it appears as a shy violet, the consciousness which is knocking on the door of reality of existing of the mankind and says that it is enough with the crime, there has to be a little of repentance. You have a Church and wash yourself for a little done sins toward the lower human race, because you did not do the the heresy toward God but people, for which you cannot be given the forgiveness of the penitent. And tomorrow again he continues according to old, because the politics and orders of so-called higher race and God's saints and their servants, who give you the coverage for the



done punitive deeds of a highly moral murderer. And what now, you lost yours, and I lost my past, and did the future destiny bad for the generations to come. Well continue to act until the criminal act is lasting in 4 plays, which actor to the full mounty you are, and don't be alone what you generally are not in that, because the Higher race and Church are with you as a daylight (Consciousness of Jasenovac bloodsuckers, psychoanalytical thinkings, the introduction in the world of crime).

The coming of Hitler's Fascist party in power in Germany in 1933, thanking to the proclaimed anti-Semitism, brought to the creation of mentioned rivers of refugees of Askenashs Jews from Europe. Civilized world not until then started to realize that the buds of a new world war were at sight, and that it was about to be faced with a heavy conflict for the protection of freedom and independence. The whole introduction in the war was followed by the unseen anti-Semit politics, which was inflaming hatred toward the Jewish people, what in Germany itself brought to further abusing, arresting and exile of the Jews wherever they were found. The spirit of anti-Semitism in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was being felt more and more. The Jewish matter and its solving was and stayed the bone of contention and a stumbling block through the embittered history of the Jews within every multimillennium epoch to our days as a part of history of the world's wars and stars in this world, and within every generation which brought the new rules of game, the matter of identity of existing, individuality and difference of any individual. The Jews are having many dramatic experiences about that. Starting from Babylon's towers and the period of the First displacing outside the Holly land, the period of Hellenism and the second displacing across the world, all of their line of life, the period of Rome, the period of the third displacing, the Age of the Second Temple, all the black days themselves, where it simply rules and threatens, from the entrails and within the Jews – whether it was the Holly land or galut, the fear from exterminating of their own belief with the thought that new generations are simply seduced and blessed in ignorance, do not go from the astray and wander into the waters of paganism and become the classical heretics, sinners and non-experts of Torra, or even worse, by some people, in classical infidels, who deny their past, ancestors and Judaism in the benefit of their own damage and because of solving of small – their own – existentialism. In both cases a great frenzy and danger were threatening, through embittered history that more youngsters, coming individuals, imprisoned in temporal deluges, really stay in ignorance of Moses commandments of Torra, that multimillennium pride of God's word, which Judaisam and the Jews tied in chains into unbreakable union for all times.

Mišna and Gemara gave the answer, through time and people, the basic need that the own touches of delight and happiness through temporal border of existing of Torra and Talmud, not only that they have to but can be untouched exclusively through generation own building of intellectual consciousness on a need of adaptation to the laws of the New Worlds. That is a real and only recipe, actually, not to lose the sense for your own religion and past. All the rest is Utopian Socialism. One should know and succeed to neglect. To adapt yourself totally to a new situation, and not to experience and feel many nightmares and unpleasantness, not to live to see the humiliations? It is very difficult but it has to be that way. That is only one in a series of bad gestures in overcoming the problems of material and the exceeding of the materialism itself on the way to the intellectual one. Where are you the trilogy of the confused, oh dear Majmonides. Let us win the world of material and pass the magical border of slavery to the low passions. Let us be smart. Let us not be the slaves of our own world of materialism, which is nothing else but a step, a transition phase, toward the knowing of our own Me. Anyway, can anyone totally accept to adaptation, erasing, during that, a thought on any kind of transformation if it is the same class connected to materialism? Do not lose the belief and the consciousness and obstinately be persistent on our "national individuality", and not to take on yourself the temporal consequences of exclusiveness, which do not choose either place or time to knock you down.

Well, they would say that it has to and can, but to tell the truth, there is another world there, a world of instinctive destiny, the law of natural preservation, just then of its self-determination.

The Jews, as a nation of different ones, these on their "selectiveness", which is in connection with the image of social status, (all Jews are rich usurers, misers and swindlers), which, unavoidably and in correlation with the additional "curse", which, in a lot of cases, imposes unpredictable flows of destiny. It's a loathsome lie and deception imposed through history by the anti-Semites because of existential materialism, and which must be searched in the frenzy of the holy ones, robbery Crusade in order to justify the millennium anti-Semitic lie/for permanently repeated stereotype lie transmits in reality in truth/that Esen rabbi Jesus Christ was betrayed and killed by Judas, and not by Rome. By that the ascendancy of Christianity in the long run was being accomplished, in which the demolition of the Holy Land was a collateral damage with the goal of exterminating of Judaism and creating of a new order with the symbol of the new Christian countries. These two regulations of selectiveness and condemnation are simply conditioned, complement and permeated each other in the real world, and as such they were conditioned by different basic religious condition. That cruel Holocaust solution of Jewish question was being prepared for a long time through history: Christian missionaries, later on legionnaires were really speaking: "You Jews don't have a right to live among us", after them the spiritual leaders of conciles came, which went further bringing masses of punitive laws for non-christened, the laws of warning before the expelling, which brought to appearance of black avatars again<sup>30</sup> with the exodus of Sephard group from Iberian peninsula, and then Ashkenash's one of the Jews from Christian Europe full of love for the closest. Judaism, as unbreakable tie of God and chosen people is just a past, which was imposed by thesis that world had began from Christianity, which goal justifies the means of physical liquidation of monotheists as transmitters of God's word on deluge and a legendary Biblical genesis of the world, from the hands of believers to life after death, forgiving and remorse for the slaughtering of people of other religion, nation and non-like-minded under the wings of holly, long time determined conspiracy, chair of Vatican and Catholic dignitaries. And here it is a very clear answer on the genocide of Jews in the World War II. After anti-Semitic Goebbels lies<sup>31</sup>, which were becoming the truths, it followed the execution in the hands of Higher race on different sides of the world. Regardless the fact if it is selectiveness derived from condemnation or condemnation from selectiveness, in both cases the sufferings of the Jews are confirmed as derived selectiveness. Today a Jew in diaspora, as an individual because of the embittered fruit of past, in most cases, identifies with the whole Jewish population, and at the end, those fears in a foreign country with role of stranger are justified because the enemy never sleeps. Thinkings on Jewish question are quite delicate in all life situations because they border with the reality which is warning that when it is necessary to solve something liveful for all times it simply becomes impossible because they are always awoken. Anti-Semites always and all over again dress themselves in mimicry colors of socially-economic politics of civil war. The authority which keeps the Jews under a special protection is a so-called game of hiding of protector, which with controlled libido makes possible their further destiny regression by the way of long conceived and started assimilation, which is only one, in a sea of possibilities, of solution of the Jewish question, which has practically being been permeated through history from the genesis of the world by the means of varying spectrum of nuanced social hatred toward the Jewish people. Is it because of social status and above quoted thesis on richness and curse from God of chosen Jews, it is difficult to say. But, on the other hand, all Jews are not rich nor famous, influential,

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<sup>30</sup> Tiša beav (the ninth Av – August), the blackest Day in the history of Jewish. On that day the Babylonians destroyed the first Temple in 586 B.C., and the Second one the Romans, and crushed the rebellion of Bar Kohba (135), and the Spanish kings of Catholic Spain, Ferdinand and Isabela exiled Jews from Spain and Portugal.

<sup>31</sup> I am convinced – write Goebbels in his diary (1942–1943) – that, deep in their souls, the democratic societies aren't satisfied because we are going to liberate them of "Jewish garbage" (Judischen Riff - Raff).



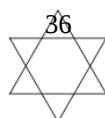
religious. Principle anti-Semite's attitude finds its strongpoint in the conjugation of personal experiences and inherited prebeliefs on anti-Semitism, and as such, it is not a matter of some premises, as well as that mean phenomenon is not possible to explain by the reason. Therefore the anti-Semite's hatred, which is difficult to be explained by temporal rational variants and is very difficult to reach, by all circumstances, hides its roots in not meant to be, the human primitivism to react with inborn instinct of envy and scorn on the material world, which, again, bears the new hatred, what is out of all God's laws and commandments of Torra and practically stands out from any "a bit of" believer of any religion.

Or, one step further to the bottom, the bases of anti-Semitism, according to many people, lies in differentiability and speciality of mysticism of the religion. The Jewish faith, judaism, as a religious resource, out of which other peoples drained their belief and religion, was proved by general world's acceptance of Bible, born in the cradle of the chosen people. The bases of Jewish religion could be found, at first, in the Old Testament, and a religious system, at first, in Tanaha, and then in Talmud, Codex Majmonides, Codex Turim and Codex Sulham aruh the Jews, according to the words of Lav Tolstoj, as the chosen people, are canonized beings, which brought the eternal fire from the Heaven.

The Jews, as the pioneers of culture, freedom, citizen and religious tolerance, are simply the emblem of eternity. Judaism does not know the mysticism of religion, what is the key difference in relation to the Christianianity, which bases on that. The cult of materialism in the Jewish religion simply does not defend itself, and the aquisition of wealth goes in the order of human duties and experiences as God's gift to all these who live in accordance with Torra and Talmud, as the transmittion of the oral tradition of God's word, says: "He who sees the book of kings in a dream, let him hope to be rich".

In the Jewish religion, the poverty is considered as condemnation, and the richness isn't. Therefore such state in psalms says: "Fear the Lord God, because he who fears Him and prays is not in short supply". The old Christian religion, so cruel for wider masses with the thesis of the life after death, which goes up to fanaticism in the respect of wealth says: "It will be easier for a camel to pass through the eyes of the needle, then a rich man through the Heaven's door" (Mathew 6,24). From the ancient times, marked by Talmud and put in his hands, a young Jew, in time, was carried superiority in knowledge over the Christian, because the Christian church did not know or did not want to make available to its people the clearest resource of Bible. The thing that Christian church and Christian society, by the centuries working, tried to get rid off this Jewish superiority by rough force makes the darkest side of the history.<sup>32</sup> Rabbi's science tries to connect religion with materialism because of practicality and application, to inform the believers that it was not enough to be rich but religious too. But, with the spirit of time, those regulations were necessary experiencing various transformation. By further development of class societies and social circumstances, which they carried themselves, in the spirit of time, it came to establishment of new codexes of halaha. The Jews, without real homeland, scattered and displaced all over the world, without the Temple, kept together across their Kejlas and synagogues, living in a closed world of Jews. By further development and modernization of the world because the surviving itself and survival of Jewish colonies in home, mostly, christian countries, it came to emancipation of the Jews with the breaking of old chains and connections. The resistance to emancipation, which was necessary then, with the tendency of accepting the principles of modern one, was and remained complex, because the community had to open toward commune and communal way of living. The Jewish orthodoxy offered it also, both secular and church authorities, and the public opinion of Zionists too. At Berlin Congress, which was in session from 13<sup>th</sup> June to 13<sup>th</sup> July in 1878, Alliance Israelite Universalle stood in the protection of Balkans Jews, emphaizing, with that, the need that solving of Jewish question of the Oriental Jews exclusively had to be in accordance with and according to all democratic principles, that conditional principle that "religious difference and religious belief, as the main stumbling

<sup>32</sup> Edvard Lamparter, *Das Judentum in seiner kultur und religions geschitlichen Erscheinung*, Gotha 1928.





block, by no means must not be a reson of citizen, religious and every other intolerance. Practically, it meant that there mustn't be social discrimination of religious and national minorities in the local communities, which went step by step with their leveling citizen rights, and the limitation of their social functions, positions and honors. Yes, it is always said loudly and in public, and it is clearly emphasized in all 'a bit of' democracies, but in practice, here and there, according to the need, it exists. This question of democracy in galut and their implementation, in time, bore and gave new sufferings of the new Jews. Assimilation, Zionism and xenophobia are intertwined and compete for the heart of every Jew in traditional cycle of existentialism. "Our fight against assimilation gave new people, our thirthy years war, led by Zionism, and must lead against assimilation, started here in the Holly land", emphasized one of the greatest sons and minds which Judaism gave, Max Nordau. He proclaimed death to the assimilation for all times, emphasizing, with that, that assimilation brought to tearing and despissing of himself and indifference, and especially youth.

Zionism mand Zionist act brought to root changes in the attitude of whole world toward the Jewish question, by which, Zionism, as the world's movement of political working and aspirations (all Jews in one state), producted and breathed in a new life to Judaism, giving it, in that way, a new notion of a value. "Zionism, which was a fantastic dream once, and today, it transmits into historical reality, which is so strong that it cannot be and must not be passed by any Jew, who still has the Jewish feelings", emphasized Chaim Weizmann a century ago. Doubtful answers from the galut were coming from all sides, and from old Yugoslavia. Assimilants were despised by both anti-semits and Zionists. Not all Jews of Balkans Slavs were breathing the same. It came to the emphasizing division of Jewish corpus under the pressure of rushing social circumstances of home Balkans countries. The Jewish intelligence and youth were mostly for the strenghtening of Jewish movement, with the goal of protection of Jewish national identity, the old generation, chained by tradition, was for tradition and did not want to talk and speak about that at all, and the smallest part was considered religious community and did not support Jewish national wave. It was shooting from all sides. In Croatia, Mirko Breyer, the president of the association "The people's work" in 1922, for "New Europe" in the article 'The voice of heart and consciousness' says: The association of Croats that is Slavs, Israel confession, as the receivership of all those who nearly feel themselves inseparable part of the people's environment they were born in, in which and with which they want to share god and evil forever, and to dedicate it their best forces, decisively and in public refute the Zionist and Jewish-nationalist direction, which goes after the estranging and peopling off from the native siol". Anti-Semits warned long time ago on their "double loyalty" (to new belonging and old origin).

The state in South Serbia in 1928, for Zagreb newspaper "a Jew" in the article "Impressions from South Serbia", presented by Dr. Salamon Lowy, says: In Jewish community Skopje, there are two streams, Zionist and non-Zionist. Zionist are trying to strenghten and cherish the Jewish cultural values, whili non-Zionist ask for unconditional surrender with the adapting to the milieu, and their the greatest aspiration was that Jewish-Serbian school, where beside general subjects Hebrew was learned too, to transform into clearly Serbian so the Jewish children, as soon as they were born, could dedicate themselves to the mother tongue they greatly used. Therefore it can be seen that non-Zionists, as already assimilated part of Jewish national corpus had no interest at all in the respect of reviving and strenghtening of Jewish national movement.

On the other hand Zemun archrabbi, Dr. H. Urbach, asked for the Jews in old Yugoslavia to be admitted as nation and the members of individual Jewish people, and justified that with the following: "When the peoples in western and middle Europe in the past, XVIII, century, emancipated, then they did it with the presumption that We Jews also have to become an individual people, and to become one religion so that we could join totally to the ruling state's creating peoples, what truely means that in France, we should become French, in

Germany and Austria the Germans, in Hungary the Hungarians, in Poland the Polish, of Moses religion".

A Jew must not declare him as a Jew by nationality, what was finally in Yugoslavia. "Jidiš" (Yiddish; Jewish language that developed from German) was not admitted as mother tongue but a special German, so that in whole Austro-Hungarian Monarchy we were kept recorded as the Germans until the very agreement in 1867. After that, the same year, over night, 800.000 Jewish Germans became Jewish Hungarians. In Galicia, a name for Poland of that time, 850.000 of Jewish Germans of Moses religion, in a stroke of the pen, turned into Polish of Moses religion."

Out of all this said, it is clear that the fight for equality of Jews bore Zionism, that marvelous aspiration of Jews for the evolution and unity of its people, in Erec Israel.

Those who were deciding for the complete assimilation did not stay away from radical gestures in covering up and drastic self-sacrifice of their roots. The tested way for a man to calm himself somewhere is his assimilation. And Marx himself was close to this idea. In his famous text on Jewish question, he simply interceded for "the emancipation of Jews from Judaism", by which, on the basis, he repeated the ideas on emancipation, from the time of French revolution yet. In such constellation, it turned out that Marx is typical christened Jew-antisemit, while Freud, though a Jew, denied the bases of Judaism in favor of Christian culture, and interceded for deconstruction, because he wanted to destroy tradition. By that, deconstruction is natural as much as it is natural answer with assimilation on Antisemitism, what is just a general social mimicry as an aspect of estranging from yourself and your nature, because, within time, it represents the disgrace of things and order. The Jews were mainly apolitic, carried away with other things. In essence, the accepted legislature and the customs of a country in which they stayed, but, with that, in their Kejlas, they were openly emphasizing the symbols of their religion, culture and tradition so that they, within time, in generation, because of the premise of enstranging and factual thing and practical life, would get married in the mixed marriages, and therefore succumbed to assimilation, at the same time paying a high price of losing their own identity. Those were and stayed the people in the phase of emotive stress and two-faced ones: the French, Germans, Hungarians, Austrians, ex Yugoslavs, Croats, Serbs, Slovincians, Macedonians, Bosnians and other belongers of Moses religion, who, deeply inside, protected the secret of inner tradition of Torra. Later on, in the second generation. Assimilants, here and there, are different in the names from the people surrounding them. They do not know Hebrew, and not to speak of ladino and Yiddish.

On the other hand the representatives of Zionism recognize in everything the signs of coming horror, but many individuals of Jean Paul Sartre<sup>33</sup>. The thinking of the Jewish matter are the thinking on borders between mutual interwinning of anti-Semitism and assimilation, through the history of France. He represents anti-Semitism as a sick passion of hatred and fury because of so-called humiliation and inborn fear from yourself and the truth. Anti-Semit experiences the soul of a Jew as a soul of Satan, and therefore, from the very beginning, anti-Semitism-maniheism has been with the eternal fight between Good and Evil, and behind all battles and conspiracies it sees Jewish leaders. Looking psychoanalytically, anti-Semit expresses his deep devotion to maniheism, loyalty to Evil, which, by that becomes his unbreakable job. That means that the unveiling of Evil means the revealing of shameless Jews to the world. Destroyer by function, sadist of pure heart, anti-Semit, deep in his soul, is a criminal, the one who does not ask the death of Jews in public but with the measures, which

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<sup>33</sup> Jean Paul Sartre, the president of Rasel court (Bernardt Russel, British philosopher and humanist, according to which this court got the name, yet at the beginning of thr World War I, he led a severe figh against he crime and forceful assimilation. He gave the ideas 20 years after, Lemkin marked it with the nowadays term of Genocide) wrote a well-known study on genocide, which had the strenght of verdict. Rasel court gave a complete dispute of the history of genocide, from the aspect of international law and morality, whom prof. V. Dediđer had prepared, using the unpublished materials of the performed genocide over the Jews as well in Yugoslavia as in the whole world.

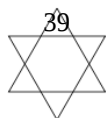
he unavoidably undertakes, he humiliates, exiles and executes him. Removing the Evil (Jews) he enlarges Good, and the consciousness of anti-Semitism remains clear, untouched, what makes him a criminal of Good intentions. By that, anti-Semitism saved something traditional toward the Gods, making sacrifices of humans. With that, the Jews are just an excuse, somewhere else it will be the Blackmen, the belonging of a yellow race, for the crime needed to be performed to dominate the world. Creating a portrait of anti-Semitism can be easily understood now, he is not a man of moral values but the amoral one, who fears not a Jew but himself, his consciousness, freedom, his instincts, loneliness, the change of world, of everything but a Jew. By this indifference for all those questions, he makes secure for the lasting of anti-Semitism, as well as the of generations. The open Jewish question, in basis, is the truth on Judaism, as the point of departure of religions and religious communities, it has always been and remained a stumbling block, which, within time, simply bore the millennium anti-Semitism, which misuses, in spite of democracy and the rule of laws and rights, in practical life, even today, they have been visible on every step where Jewish communities, as minorities, participate in social life of local communities. To set the Jewish question: What is the difference between democrats and anti-Semites? Huge. Anti-Semitism wants to destroy a Jew as a man and to stay to live in him only a Jew, untouchable pariah. Democrat wants to destroy a Jew, the symbol of "Jewish consciousness" and "Jewish communities" in order to save a man as an universal carrier of rights and citizens. It may be that the assimilation gave the answer to that. National reviving of the Jews and a real awakening of a need of confirmation of Jewish identity, as the assimilated ones- which we had lately in 1992 throughout, now ex-Yugoslavia, was defined in a distant 1992 in the work "New Europe" by Dr. Alexandar Licht<sup>34</sup> as a "permanent cessation of outside independence". "National reviving is a matter of our dignity, and, from our people, from intermediary, we want to make a creative group. The goal is not a national egoism but we don't want to be subjugated to the nationalism of other nations. National individualism, as precious fertilization of culture, which brings estetic and soul Nirvana, is not exclusive. It does not consider other people enemies but wakes differentiability in them, as the richness of differentiability of religions and cultures of this Earth community with an aim of mankind.

In the basis of the regulations of every culture is not the democracy, but a wish to dominate. Totalitarian regimes, mostly, suppress even the very existence of the Jews, except if they need them as a "on call culprit" or decorative proof on their own democracy. And, to exactly in the reaction toward that unprotected, rights minority a real face of a ruling class can be seen, and in relation toward the culture of that minority the relation toward the culture at all. And, the frustrated Zionists, conscious of assimilation, say on that that anti-Semitism and anti-Semitism are not there only where there is no Jew, everything else, in democratic social world, is possibly acceptable. There are other theses, according to which unitarian regimes, with the base of democracy, by their own chosen code in dependence to mass, political, social-economic and local circumstances, on the field and by need, simply negate the existence of Jewish national minority in the domain of existence of Jewish religious community, emphasizing, with that, their existence only through unique citizen option, which, by that, surely makes secure the domination of rights of the majority.

Regardless the fact whether anti-Semitism is being born from the essence of primitivism, the several centuries created prejudices with the tendency of liberating from their own condensed hatred toward the Jews (that Jews do not live beside them or let them live on a distance and the margins of a long taken, their own, collective responsibility as a national minority), but in its basis inborn a human characteristic of hatred resides. The supporters of such attitude in democratic societies show their ability in the aspirations to trample almost every difference general leveling and enmity toward the different, letting the

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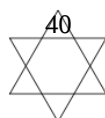
<sup>34</sup> Dr. Licht says: "I do not think bringing the proofs on the Jewish nation, which it is that. It is sufficient that we are younger, more self-conscious and prouder Jewish generation, and we equally feel and notice the world around us".



richness of differentiability of religions and culture. But, unfortunately, they are always minority. The ideas of omnipresence of Jewish lobby and a terrifying efficiency of Mosad, in a certain measure, represent mild paraphrases of ideas of famous forgery, what they called Protocol of Sion sages, are anti-Semitic ideas, in such a way, all those who, within time, feel, at least once, what it means to be exposed and without rights, they start to feel disbelief toward the surrounding which asks the solution. It is very difficult to stay normal in such situation, evading sensitivity toward the surrounding. To go or to stay here.

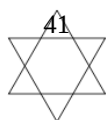
Holocaust is simply walled in the history of Jewish remembrance, which feels the least moves of breathing in the consciousness those who would only think that Holocaust should be denied through the politics of masses that barks anti-Semitic disturbances, and this time they are passing the caravans. Although, the consciousness, collective and world's, grew so much that it can be a priori realised that it is impossible mission, and by the means of divided it comes to the mild truth, which weeps in the cradles of those who would like it to repeat again, putting America in the role of "on call culprit", but thinking on the destroying of Israel. Is there existing such a powerful bombing department in the air or on the ground that may do that? The money and weapons for the fanatic masses are coming from Europe, many people say. The whole world is being raised over so-called sufferings. And they did not and will not go through it again, those who lived that are reminding on caution, pointing that **Shoah** (biblical word Shoah meaning – calamity) was infernally unbearable. Well, the history says – fitted into new happenings. We are the witnesses of frequent tries that this painful fact is tried to be moved from the collective memory. I don't know if, with that, is it smarter the holding back which causes frustration in both the criminal and victim, or minimizing the number of victims, by which the guilt of a bloodsucker clumsily wants to be reduced. Or is it yet the worst one the anti-Semitic catchword, "that neither Jews were better than Nazi", by which it is skillfully and shrewdly being performed the historical replacement of roles of a bloodsucker and a victim, showing so-called brutality of Israel army, as the justifying for bloody crimes in the guilt of a victim. Truly, today's anti-Semitism, as we can see in the contemporary world, received new dialogs and forms of its working, marked with new, totally natural notion of neoanti-Semitism and neofascism, in which the anti-Semitic's expressing on a local level is not simply enough now but it spreads for condemnation and a need for desroying of Jewish world, using the well-known diapason of stereotype anti-Semitic thesis of the replacement of the role of victim and a criminal to total negation of Holocaust. By neoanti-Semitic and Neofascist threats who are condemning Israel, anti-Semites of a new wave, mostly from extreme Islam world call on Djihad toward Israel people (thinking on race, people, nation and Jewish religion) throughout the world, they practically call on total demolition of Israel, what, at the same time, creates a global thinking on the Jews in the world, as an enraged nation, which, on the behalf of the sufferings of its people, become unscrupulous, and under those circumstances, they contribute to the influx of world's anti-Semitism, on all levels of social acting. We have neither intention nor a need to justify nobody's and no brutality, but the civil victims of Holocaust pogrom must not be equalized, which produced unimagined fears with the Jews, and their armed descendants are just an answer of readiness on a very thought on a possible new Holocaust and on black Aves of the Jews, and that the whole world must finally of their habit of that the Jews are predetermined as victims, by which the mythological thesis of curse and the chosen people is returned. Therefore, it can be freely said that every DENYING OF HOLOCAUST, IN ETHICAL SENSE, IS INADMISSIBLE, and that NEOANTISEMITISM, now, and certainly possible, is preparing for a new "crime against humanity". Such dramatic livings may and must be awoken with the Jews of new generations a code (if it is, and it is built in) on consciousness on potential menace from a new Holocaust of not only Jewish people but the whole humanity.

That is a curse that is knocking and warning of all of us regardless color, religion and nation. Truly, it is naturally inborn with the Jews, simply built in as a part of a body because of millennium bitter experiences of the past, because the whole bloody sufferings in the world



started **the same way**, by the crucifying of the Jews with the difficult Jesus pains. *Thus a new neosemitism, which projects directly the whole hatred and curse on Israel and Jewish people wherever it was, is, in basis, and remained the same in its manihemism, sadism on bloody crimes over the Jews (with eternally special warning that, here simply, it is not will not be wanted to escape from the stereotype of predestined suffering for the Jews, who are the chosen people from the Holly land, which have become its symbol for millenniums), because the Jews, par excelance, recognize that, and it surely represents the introduction to global sufferings of the whole mankind.*

The projection of hatred over the Jews, who, this time, according to whole neoSemit's aspirations – as the first and predestined ones for sufferings, should be wiped off the face of the earth, for a change and this time, shooting in their heads in order to stay dead immediately. Then, the rest parts of the body in galut, who are existing as "national minorities" – already assimilated because of mixed marriages – are easy to pacify for all times, literarly leaving them to generation oblivion. Today, the Jews are the catch for a bag, tomorrow for the Arabs surely, the sufferings for the mankind, because of the executed herem, are about to be started, and in the day after tomorrow, another, black or yellow race, if, at all, comes to that, because the previous days of cataclysm of humanity will entirely and certainly destroy, by the throwing of atomic energy, already long sick its body. For the sake of prevention of penetrating neosemitism, which, by all social hierarchy critera and values, is very difficult to avoid, within time, some different and exemplary solutions were being asked in galut, which were mostly being reflected in the politics of compromise in order to have created socially legal possibility of avoiding every unnecessary underlining, and to save illusory neutrality and so-called vagueness in the case of class, ideological and national conflicts, what would create further pains of the Jews, and the same ones did not make it neither less exposed nor vulnerable. Some assimilants were reaching for so-called anationality so that they would be included in the regime and class. To this it is in the connection with already mentioned Marxistist popular saying, according to which, as long as a man has clear thinkings on his origin in a foreign country, he cannot be a man completely. Those assimilants, who, by getting married into mixed marriages, were hoping to their complete sheltering in the social equality of the citizens, had and are still having, and will have a chance to experience all emptiness of declarative democracy, what is especially expressed in so-called socially-national democracies, in which, every member of a national minority is liabled to general leveling of social hierarchy or simply said, has to be an expert in the domain of his working, scientist of a world-renowned, who has to have an extra quality so that he can be on the list of equal citizens. In this case also, the intellectuals, who, in a certain way, had the opportunity and were the first ones to offer some possible solution, emphasizing, with that, the Jewish question on material existentialism and the need of underlining of Jewish identity as the basis for the survival of the religion and the protection of Jewish community on those areas. It is clear that on the very field, as well as in practice, there is evident difference within the very Jewish assimilants. That is also the basic difference that divides them on assimilants searching for their national-religious origin, and all tose who prove their identity by the means of affiliation and their own self-consciousness. The first one denies the significance of his own autonomy, which, as such, has a little importance for an individual in the Judea tradition, while the second one points to the solving of a problem of Jewish identity. A Jew is not solving a question of the identification toward the outside world only but he also reaches the inner emotive peace, finding in it the bud of his spiritual life. The first one believes that he is the chosen Jew and that he belongs to a Jewish destiny, while the other one knows that, if he has more possibilities, he simply may or may not be a believer, that he may stay here and live with the little of Zionism. And before both of them, however, as the eternal mainstay of truth, there is the same task, the same one they set to their former hoists: to understand others and their richness of differentiability. In moral sense that assignment is an imperative for all,



otherwise the mutual denying and accusing, and final self-destruction will be prolonged until the end of the mankind and the very world.

Principally looking it is very difficult, in such democratic societies – acceptable for secular Judaism – to avoid consequences, your self-sacrifice and repentances which originate on the basis of hiding of your origin, and where a long curbing of such truth returns on a form of self-hatred and a picture of shame. Therefore, Jewish intellectuals, for the sake of protection of consciousness on your own origin, discerned the truth that Jews are not needed any separation in those democracies but a simple equality without social leveling, what it IS an essence of a Jew in a citizen society, which is not needed to be either God-created or satanized but accept as a "normal man". And the idea on "resource" or "emancipation" is not efficient in that but only the religious tolerance, understanding, communication with other and different people.

However, anti-Semitism, as an extreme part of false democracies, has never been soothed. In the basis of its strivings toward the destroying of the Jews and as a driving mean, it was an initial part for the accomplishment of great politics of Catholic church with the residence in Vatican. A proved historical truths exist for those assertions. Yet, at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> the repeated appearance of Catholic church was followed by slogan "the defense of holly Christian values", and under that motto, and because of great financial losses of Vatican, with the tries to promote its agrarian-feudal economy on commercially-capitalist basis, it accused the Jews, who, then, represented a great competition in large capital. This fact was absolutely used by Vatican, practically reviving of the old anti-Semitism in a new garment.

The old religious anti-Semitism united itself with a new economic-political anti-Semitism. Vatican was in connection with the Catholic party of the war in Vienna, which head was archduke France Ferdinand, who, with his followers – anti-Semits, proclaimed the politics of physical genocide over the Jews and Serbs. That new politics of Vatican<sup>35</sup> simply brought to moving of latent anti-Semitism on a wider basis, what suited to the extremists of bourgeoisie aristocracy, which, by that, was losing Jewish competition. The theories of manihheim burst out of the basis, that the French revolution – which brought to the equality of the Jews – among the citizens, moved the Jewish evil forces, in order to reach the domination over the world. New form of anti-Semitism bloomed under the reign of pope Lav XIII. A great support in that he had in Austria, Vienna, by the Christian social party, with the declared anti-Semit Dr. Carl Lueger at the head. On the other hand the old czar Franjo Joseph did not agree with the anti-Semit politics, because the crucial role in financial affairs at the court was played by Hof Juden (court Jews), rich Jewish bankers. Dr. Lueger, who, together with Georg Fon Šenerer, was the founder of modern anti-Semitism, did not hide that fact, though, on the other side, as a mayor of Vienna, contraversely coorporated with the Vienna's Jewish bankers. He answered on that question: "Anti-Semitism is a good mean of political agitation, by which a path is being cleared; but when a man reaches the top, he is no longer needed. That is a sports for a lower race".

In 1896, after his reelection for Vienna mayor, anti-Semitism, organized on a wider base, gained in significance more and more, underlining, with that, the politics which should lead to the liberation of Roman Catholics from Jewish oppression. His followers Gregorig and Schneider went much further. Submitting the amendment that Jews should be excluded the citizen rights, because that right should be enjoyed by the people only, they were asking the confiscation of Jewish property with their further physical extermination. Schneider said: "I would have to christen the Jews, I would do it toward the improved system of saint Jovan. He immersed them in the water, and I would keep them for five minutes more." And here it is the answer why, after Berlin Congress in 1878 and the joining of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Double Monarchy, it came to sudden numeral explosion of the Ashkenashs in Bosnia. Anti-

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<sup>35</sup> British humanist Bertran Russell said the truth for the genocide performed in ex Yugoslavia, Vatican was responsible.

Semitism is the only and real answer on that, and therefore it was not a coincidence that the Nazi anti-Semitism of thirties and forties of 20<sup>th</sup> century, found not only ideological but practical inspiration in the anti-Semitism ideas and measures of Dr. Lueger in Vienna.

A young Hitler was additionally inspired by Dr. Lueger during his visit to Vienna, so strongly that he, in his book "Mein Kampf", described Lueger as the "greatest German mayor of all times", considering that if Lueger had lived in Germany, he would stay in the order of the greatest spirits of German people.<sup>36</sup>

Signing of concordat, on 20<sup>th</sup> July 1933, between pope Pius IX and Hitler was a key one for the bringing of the decision for the destruction of Yugoslavia. The war was being felt in Europe after joining of Austria to Germany during 1938, so that Stojadinović government left the pro-British and French politics, and subjected to the politics of Germany and Italy, what came to a full expression during the government Cvetković-Maček, which expressly had profascist orientation. At the very beginning of the fifth decade of XX century, absolutely nothing could stop the progression of Hitler's Germany and its servants. By the conquering of Poland by fascist mob of soldiers, anti-Semitic assaults were strengthening in old Yugoslavia, which culminated by the bringing of anti-Jewish regulations and acts by actual authority. The first of them was the regulation on the measures referring to Jews in respect of their work and the work with the subject of human food, what, in practice, simply meant the prohibition of the work in all shops with the groceries, which owners and co-owners were the Jews. The other regulation on the registration of the persons of Jewish origin for the university students, higher, secondary, teacher's and other vocational schools. By this regulation it was practically introduced "numerus clausus", which, at the same time, was harmonizing the number of the Jewish students in the secondary and higher schools and universities with the percentage representativeness of the Jewish population in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and represented disastrously bad and limiting factor in respect of further education of Jewish youth. Presented in numbers, and having in mind the fact that practically all Jews were the town population, almost 2/3 of Jewish youth was losing the right on further education. All those discriminated regulations were shortly and in a full measure implemented on the areas of Bosanska Krajina too, classifying the Jews, together with the Serbs and Gypsies, in the second order citizens, the ones of lower value.

In the daily papers of that time "Vreme" from 16 October, 1940, in the article "The Jewish influences on the economy of Bosanska Krajina", stressed too much the role of the Jews in the food trade and their influence on the economy, putting an accent on so-called satisfaction of the people, which came from the newly brought Regulation on the prohibition of work of Jewish food shops. Similar acts, which contained the measures by which the Jews were deprived of work in their own or joint owner trade shops, were soon brought for the other areas of their life and work. Anti-Semitic assaults, inspired by rightist elements and domestic bourgeoisie in the whole Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>37</sup>, were in growth, with that, in Bosanska Krajina, that they were additionally strengthened by the influences from Croatian ban regional unit, in which profascist influences already in 1939 were emphasized a lot<sup>38</sup>.

Ill-tempered Hitler's politics, which appeared over the destiny of whole Jewish people and threatened with the extermination, started a bloody campaign in a try to solve once for all "the Jewish question", by the disappearance of the Jews from the face of the earth. The goal has always justified the means. Massive abusings, robberies, homicides and kidnappings flowed like the rivers toward the sea, to suffocate the Jewish people in blood with all the forces of fascist terror, not choosing the way of liquidation. I started in Germany and Austria,

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<sup>36</sup> V. Dedijer, *Sarajevo 1914*, Prosveta, Belgrade 1978.

<sup>37</sup> Out of bourgeoisie structures a newspaper "Svoj svome" appeared in Sarajevo, which was inciting the masses and spreading anti-Semitism. On anti-Jewish course and anti-Semitic provocations and slanderings Sarajevo newspapers that were emphasizing were Sarajevo newspapers "Sarajevski novi list" and "Katolički tjednik".

<sup>38</sup> Croatian banovina, was formed in 1939 by joining of Primorska, Savska and other parts of banovina. It circled Vrbaska Banovina from all sides.

and then continued in order in all countries in Europe and wider. The forming of the Independent State of Croatia<sup>39</sup> was on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1941. The mentioned date is important to mark the period of beginning of Holocaust, a genocide which ustash's (Croatian) gang of Quislings under the bless of Vatican, and with the help of the Third Reich, executed over the peoples because of the higher goals of higher race. That is a bloody, long prepared story, which in its ill-tempered striving of physical liquidation of the Jews, Serbs, Gypsies and other not like-minded regardless color, nation and religion, was just an act of execution of hatched plot of Vatican and the Third Reich on the basis of already mentioned concord, to subjugate and christen the masses and establish the domination over the world<sup>40</sup>. The mutual interest, which, with its roots, encroached deeply into history, are based on the politics of the force, which is in basis of material nature, while the spiritual raising, according to church teaching, should be a sign of love toward the closest, was just an illusion of devotion, which gained the support of masses on the basis of national and religious belonging.

In order to understand the nature of crime, it must be tried to be explained the essence of the the thing of very interest, which resulted several centuries domination in political-economic, religious, cultural and every other sphere of social life of mankind generally. One very important component for understanding of cabalistic complication is multimillennium phenomenon of converting, where religious converting was the tested recipe to subjugate the subjected people. In the history of mankind there were a lot of examples of violent converting within all religious communities in different temporal periods, where it has to be absolutely differed the converting from or through conviction from converting to conversion<sup>41</sup> in a violent way, which originated on the basis of pressure, blachkmails and punishments, where a new converter was forced to accept a new religion from a personal fear for his own life or the life of his family.<sup>42</sup>



**A. Pavelić with Hitler**

Konversia, through history, nowhere so expressed as at Catholicism, and it was especially blooming in the period of colonialism. In the catholic encyclopedia it says that yet,

<sup>39</sup> The main Ustashes Apartment in March of 1941 – Right-hand men Council - Andrija Betlehem, Mile Budak, Marko. Flank guard Assembly: Došen, president Slavko Kvaternik, Luka Lešić, Stjepan Matijević, Ademaga Mešić. Flank guard Assembly: Mijo Bzik, Ivan Javor, Blaž Lorković, Ivan Oršanić, Alija Suljak, chief flank guard. Agents: Zdenko Blažeković, Danijel Crljen, Sime Cvitanović, Mira Dugački-Vrličak, Drago Dujmović, Tomislav Grčinić, Vlado Herceg, Mato Jagodić, Vlado Jonić, Nikola Jurišić, Franjo Laslo, Frane Miletić, Ivan Pregrad, Grga Pejnović, Aleksandar Seitz and Simić Ante. Božo Cerovski – police officer, directly responsible to Pavelić for the carrying out of the measures against the Jews and Serbs. Eugen Kvaternik – police officer, directly responsible to Pavelić for the carrying out of the measures against the Jews and Serbs. Vjekoslav (Maks) Luburić – police officer, directly responsible to Pavelić for the carrying out of the measures against the Jews and Serbs. Vilko Pečnikar, Branko Rukavina - police officer, directly responsible to Pavelić for the carrying out of the measures against the Jews and Serbs. Vlado Singer - police officer, directly responsible to Pavelić for the carrying out of the measures against the Jews and Serbs. Marijan Stitić - police officer, directly responsible to Pavelić for the carrying out of the measures against the Jews and Serbs. Resources: Colić (1973), pg. 161; Jelić-Butić (1977), pg. 109, 179.

<sup>40</sup> On Webster's definition, the converting is a phenomenon of transition from one to another religion, by which the very psychology of religion means the change of religious emotive and outside expression, which matches with the performed transformation.

<sup>41</sup> In theology of Roman-Catholic church converting or konversia means the returning of soul estranged from God.

<sup>42</sup> Šinuj ašem heb. in Talmud the change of names is mentioned as one of 4 things that change the destiny of a man, and they are: mercy, praye, the change of name/as a salvation of your life and of your dearest/ and the change of work.



at the time of Crusades, there was introduced inquisition by pope Grgur IX.<sup>43</sup> He named the judges of that terrifying court out of the order of Franciscans and Dominicans, by that, giving them the assignment to fight against heresy and to apply forceful converting to Catholicism of neomanihij heretics. These maniheistic attitudes were just the continuation of anti-Semit's politics and the aspirations of Catholic church that all Jews, allegedly satan souls, cut of the face of the earth because of material existentialism of the same one. The history of inquisition, with the burning of the heretics, was prolonged almost to 19<sup>th</sup> century, and full two centuries of Crucades, came to the culmination of its horrifying power. Inquisition, as the main element of reign of totalitarian regimes and dictature, was just a weapon with the triple efficiency:

1. Destroying of thr heretics, who got killed with the belief and conviction in their ideals and did not let to be broken,
2. orceful converting to Catholicism, (returning of alienated souls from God) was an application of methods, by which the enstranged heretics were returning to Christinianity, while the same ones practically were forced to that method for the sake of salvation of their own lives and the lives of their dearest That was a mymicry method in which, in various life circumstances, many people resorted because of promotion in society, and because of of economic, material profit and every other benefit,
3. Subjugating of all peoples because of the achievement of the aims of domination.

Catholic church, as an organization with the economic and financial interests, already by the end of 15<sup>th</sup> century, carried out its mission in coordination with other, first of all, colonialist countries, and, first of all, in all great Catholic countries (Spain and Portugal). It, in its strivings to realize above-mentioned goals, broke everything on the way. The first ones to bear the brunt were the Jews, over which, in Spain and Portugal, across the system of inquisition courts, was performed the first verifying genocide over the Jews. And Arabs were exposed to destruction and expelling, only because they were of other religion and nation which differed from Christinianity national structure of the criminal. As a live example of forceful converting and genocide in comparative history were the ones from Spain and Portugal, and ex Yugoslavia from 1941 to 1945. A handy station on the conquering way was an old Yugoslavia-The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians. Corting of a long duration on the relation between Vatican – Third Rajh culminated on Balkans by the forming of a new Quisling Independent State of Croatia (ISC), which, beside prewar territories of Croatia and Dalmatia, included almost whole Bosnia and Herzegovina and Srem, and which, by the leadership of Nazi, was held for the most loyal ally. In that Vatican was implementing a long prepared politics of the military destroying of Yugoslavia (from the very forming of Kingdom of SCS)<sup>44</sup>, which dated, as we can see, yet from the period of Austro-Hungary, and which matched with the plans of German politics with the simulatanious conqrering of whole Balkans and the possibility of of further spreading of imperialism toward the south-east, having seen, with that, a great possibilities for forceful christening of the Orthodox Christians. Vatican<sup>45</sup>, in the aim of implementing of its politics, literarly across the Croatian Catholicism with appointed vicar Alojz Stepinac at the head, incorporated in the spirit and body of Quisling ISC, which was and stayed just a mere weapon (inquisition) in his hands.

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<sup>43</sup> Inquisition, a special church court for the fight against heretics and their destroying. Yet in 11 century, the burning of the heretics, as a death penalty, as introduced by inquisition, calling on the citation from the Bible, (on John 15: He who doesn't stay in me will be thrown outside as a grape and it will dry and gather, throw in fire and be burnt").

<sup>44</sup> Vatican, with the Pope at the head, strove to the destroying of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians, because it experined it as a possibility of spreading of the eastern Chrisinianity-Orthodox one, toward the West. Therefore Vatican strove across ISC, as an autonomus formation, practically to isolation of the Croats and Slovenians, and, by that, to lean on the middle-European Catholic block, in which a new Austria was about to be a support.

<sup>45</sup> In the magazine "Croatia sacra" in 1943 it was published that Pope Pio XI gave to Croatian pilgrims a bless for the action of the ruining of Yugoslavia, already in 1915.



That work, during the old Yugoslavia, was directly being shown in the forming of clerical-nationalist i.e. Ustasha's of (U military had its priests-preachers) the movement in emigration<sup>46</sup> as in Croatia. At the beginning, Vatican was making plans across a long placed idea on Uniate church (of the united Catholic and Orthodox church), by the establishment of religious bridge across Croatia as the last rampart of Catholicism, on a lucid way, to perform the converting of the Orthodox Christians into Catholic religion from the area of the east Europe and Balkans, more exactly Serbia, and then whole Yugoslavia, in a peaceful way.<sup>47</sup>

As that realization was not accomplished, it came to a strong radicalization of all attitudes of Vatican, which, by that, definitely submitted on the side of clero-fascism, which brought to the accomplishment of its aspirations i.e. breaking of old Yugoslavia<sup>48</sup>, what was finally accomplished. Anti-Jewish propaganda was being carried out on the whole territory of joined B&H, with all available means, by way of daily proustasha's paper, magazines, booklets, suitable radio shows and propaganda speech, leaflet and documentary films on daily progressing of Hitler's mob of soldiers on all fronts, with the survey of physical liquidation of the Jews wherever they were. Soon, the starting anti-Jewish measures went into effect, issued by the Government of ex Yugoslavia, among others the famous "numerous clausus"<sup>49</sup>, which was crushing for the tuition of the Jews. On 27<sup>th</sup> March 1941, it was carried out the putsch against the proustasha's government Cvjetković-Maček, which signed the Tripartite treaty with Hitler and Mussolini. Penetration of swastika broke easily the complete military resistance of Kingdom of Yugoslavia, and then the tearing apart of its territories started by the plan between Germany, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary and "allies".<sup>50</sup> A great Hitler propaganda's machinery, which was making the truth by the repeating of lies, was being applied on the area of ISC. At that time, every Jew marked with the yellow strip could be killed or robbed on different ways by anybody, and not to be asked anything by anybody for the done deed. On the crossroad between the life and death all the roads for the Jews of Bosanska Krajina led to I and II zone,<sup>51</sup> across Lika and Kordun to Dalmatia, where the military power was being carried out by the Italians, and where, to a certain degree, they had minimums for surviving until the in Italy.

That was a time of terrifying revenge, dynamics of death and destiny surviving. Yet the Jews of Bosanska Krajina, with one part, by the buying of false identity papers, were

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<sup>46</sup> The leader of Ustasha's movement in immigrations was Ante Pavelić, supported and financed by Italian Fascism. The assassination on the king of Yugoslavia, Alexander, in Marsej was an act of Fascist leadership in Italy, by which, Pavelić was sentenced by French court, and found the shelter in Italy.

<sup>47</sup> Catholic priest Ivo Gruberina, in Zagreb journal "Hrvatska smotra" from 1943, in the article "Ustasha's movement and Catholicism", emphasises that a religious motive was a key one for the connection of Vatican, across Croatian Catholic church, with the Ustasha's movement in ISC, which together brought to the breakdown of old Yugoslavia, and also emphasises that Croatia as the only Catholic country on Balkans, by creation of ISC, finally go its organizational form, and therefore the Croatian catholicism owns the gratitude to Ustasha's movement.

<sup>48</sup> On anti-jewish course and anti-Semit provocations and slanderings Sarajevo newspapers that were emphasizing were Sarajevo newspapers "Sarajevski novi list" and "Katolički tjednik."

<sup>49</sup> Mister Minister of education, under IV No.:14097 from 15 October of 1940, and on the basis of the Article 1. pg. 2. and Art. 4. of the Decree on the registration of the persons of Jewish origin for the students of universities, high schools in the rank of universities, ex secondary schools, teacher's and other vocational schools, on the basis of official data of Ministry of Interior of General state's statistics – Ch. pg No. 82 from 10 October of 1940, etc.

<sup>50</sup> The Government of none state did not put effort for group salvation of the Jews as a people, with the exception of Danish king, who himself put a yellow strip, and managed to transfer the Jews during the night, from Kopenhagen to Sweden. One of the anomalies of the World War II is the fact that Bulgarian Jews, though Bulgaria was Hitler's ally, were not killed, However, the occupying Bulgarian authorities did not protect the Jews in Pirot or Macedonia.

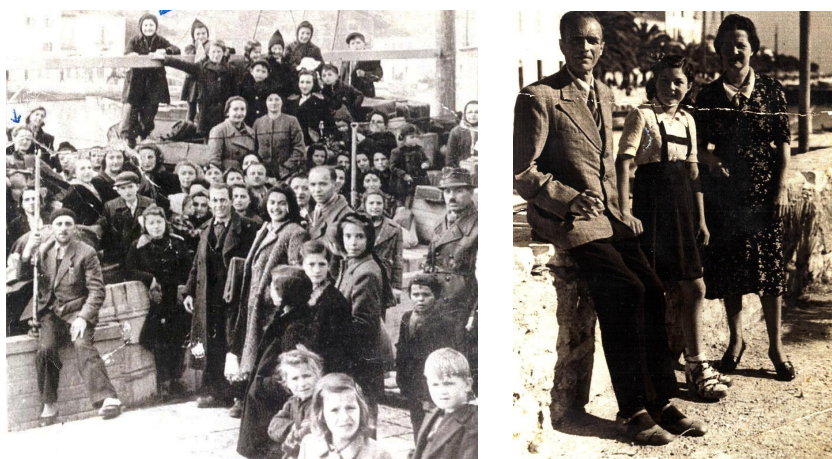
<sup>51</sup> The Italian occupying area in Bosnia and Herzegovina was consisted of 27 districts with the surface of 22.112 km<sup>2</sup> and 1,026.420 inhabitants. There were only 3 Jewish communities: Bihać, Sanski Most and Mostar, with, around 300 to 400 members, the rest 11.600 was found on German occupying area, because 12 000 of Jews lived in B&H before the war.

succeeding to reach salvation territories of the zone I and II, and then, the ground of Italy, and with the other part they finished in newly formed partisan units. Yet the greatest number of Jews-refugees from whole Bosnia and Croatia, under the burst of hand of death of ISC, in the first phase avoided the Zone I in Split around 3.000 souls and in Zone II in Dubrovnik 3.500 souls.<sup>52</sup>

Disciplinary measures, which were taken over by the Italian's command, had no goal of genocide destruction of the Jews as it was in ISC, but it DID limited the human rights.<sup>53</sup> Anti-Jewish measures were referring to application of the whole property, permanently settled ones and immigrants, prohibition of register of the Jewish children in the schools and finally, the decision of the Italian authorities on possible migration to Italy.

The ustashas were constantly asking the Italians, across the diplomatic representatives, to surrender the Jews.<sup>54</sup>

But, luckily, it didn't come to that neither after the capitulation of Italy, where the Jews from the II Zone were interned on the newly formed concentration camp, Rab. The decision on the interning of the Jews from the II Zone was brought by the Italian Government in June 1942, and carried out in deed at the beginning of 1943, with the goal to prevent taking away of Jewish refugees into concentration camps in Independent State of Croatia and Germany.



**Departure of the Jewish families from Hvar to concentration camp Rab in May 1943.  
The family of Danon Jakov from Sarajevo, wife Regina, daughter Erna.<sup>55</sup>**

In the quoted order of Italian command it was remarked that the interning of Jews was about be carried out out of "human reasons".<sup>56</sup> It should be mentioned that this great gesture toward the Jews by Italian command simply bypassed Slovenians, with whom the same ones were being acting utterly unhuman. Transferring of the Jews fro the concentration camp in II Zone started by the end of May 1943,<sup>57</sup> by which there were definitely saved a few thousands of Jews, mainly from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia. There should

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<sup>52</sup> J. Romano, *The Jews of Yugoslavia 1841/45 the victims of genocide and the participants of NLW*, Belgrade 1971.

<sup>53</sup> E. Tolentino, *Fascist occupation of Dubrovnik 1941/45*, JIM Beograd, 1971.

<sup>54</sup> From international Jewish foundations, Italy was unofficially for each protégé received one dollar a day, what in a specific way, describes Daniel Danko-Samokovlija in his work "Dollar a day".

<sup>55</sup> From the family album of the family Jakov Danon from Sarajevo.

<sup>56</sup> In Berlin, in May of 1942, it was bought the decision on the final solution of the Jewish Question, and the German side, during the year, carried out a terrible pressure on all allies and satellites to approach on the same way, or to surrender them to the Third Reich. Italy stricted more times during the year anti-Jewish measures in which scopes all the Jewswere interned in the concentration camps, now located in the annexed part of Dalmatia and Croatian coast, actuall the inside of Italy and Albania.

<sup>57</sup> Italy is in the course of the year intensified anti Jewish measures, within which almost all Jews were interned in concentration camps, now located in the annexed part of the Croatian coast, Italy and Albania.

be added 117 Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and Poland, which were temporarily placed in Gacko.<sup>58</sup>

The inner order in Italian concentration camps was left to the very internees, by which the work of the Committee of the Communist Party was made possible, Slovenian concentration camp on Rab as the Jewish one too, which work, on 8<sup>th</sup> September 1943, brought to liberation of all internees. On that occasion, younger Jews joined to the partizan movement (700), while the older persons and children were transferred on the liberated territories of Lika, Banija, Kordun. Around 3500 of Jews, interned on Rab, it was saved, by a stroke of fate, almost 80%, while 20% got killed (in the concentration camps of Germany, in partisans, died on Rab).



**Concentration camp of Rab**

In the solving of the Jewish question by way of carrying out of the crime (sadist and bestial torturing, working exploitation by hunger and sickness, abusing of bloodsuckers and slaughters before the physical liquidation was such that the act of death was just a God's reward) by ISC. In Bosnia and Herzegovina got killed between 10 and 10,5 thousands of Jews of different age group, with that that from the other places of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Banja Luka, Bihać, Sanski Most, Prijedor, Modriča, Derventa, Bosanski Brod, Šamac, Doboj, Brčko, Bijeljina, Tuzla, Zenica, Mostar, Vlasenica, Goražde and Višegrad) and the smaller places it got killed around 3.500, except for Sarajevo, what practically means that from **14.000**, as there were Jews before the World War II in B&H, got killed in different ways (by the killing because of a small looting and robbery, physical liquidation in the systems of the concentration camps of ISC (Gospić, Jadovno, Jasenovac, Gradina, Stara Gradiška and the series of small island concentration camps and open pit along Lika, Banija and Kordun) **75%** of prewar membership of Jewish community of B&H. Dr. Samuel Pinto, in his book on genocide over the Jews in B&H, presented a datae on 2.900 Jewish sufferers in other places of Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>59\*</sup> (Banja Luka 241, Bijeljina 217, Travnik 211, Žepče 187, Zenica 171, Brčko 168, Tuzla 150, Zavidovići 138, Bihać 127, Visoko 99, Zvornik 70, Sanski Most 60, Vlasenica 57, Derventa 43, Bos. Brod 43, Mostar 44, Prijedor 42, Višegrad 36, Bos. Gradiška 36, Doboj 29, Jajce 27, Rogatica 25, Modriča 13, Šamac 15, Prnjavor 6). On the whole territory of criminal ISC, **30.500** Jews, of various age group, suffered on the different ways (without a few hundreds of Jewish refugees from Europe<sup>60</sup>), what means that **39.500** of prewar number got killed in percentage around **75,7%** of Jews.<sup>61</sup> The crimes were carried out by ISC, ordered and directed by the Third Reich (concord) with the bless Vatican, which, by that, directly influenced on the genocide performance in ISC.

<sup>58</sup> The territory of Zone I, which joined to Italy, made a territory marked as Ljubljanska province, Rijeka zone, the territory of Novi Grad to Split and Croatia island (Rab) and Boka Kotorska. Zona II is the area in which part entered the territories of Croatian islands Pag, Brač and Hvar and other areas behind the lines of Zone I and II, where the military power had the Italians and the civil one Croatians.

<sup>59</sup> Dr S. Pinto made a list of 7.600 the Sarajevo Jews murdered in NDH concentration camps from 1941–1943. The Museum of Genocide and Victims of the Second World War 1941–1945 gave in 1964 information for 8296 the Sarajevo Jews casualties, those killed in Jasenovac were – even 4.074 and in Auschwitz 63 only.

<sup>60</sup> Jewish refugees from Europe (Austria, Germany and Czechoslovakia were in Banja Luka (58), Čapljinina (147), Bosanski Šamac (34), Brčko (236) and Derventa (120).

<sup>61</sup> Jewish Historical Museum, Belgrade

## THE DESTINY OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF BOSANSKA KRAJINA IN THE WORLD WAR II

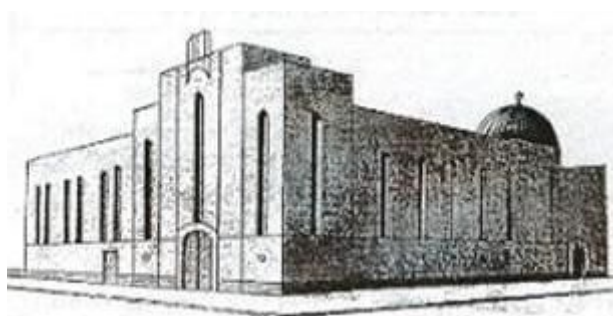
### JEWISH COMMUNITY OF BANJA LUKA

Banja Luka's Jewish community was a center of the Jews of Bosanska Krajina, and dominated over the other surrounding Jewish communities in many things, because it represented the place from which the famous Jewish families were developing their businesses toward the inside of Bosanska Krajina, what indirectly tells on family connections of Jewish families of this area.

Confirmation for these assertions may be found in the testimonies left by prof. Stojan Bijelić, in which there says that Salamon Haima Poljokan (Levi), on his arrival in Banja Luka, in 1860, found three coreligionist, natives A. Baruh, Isaak Papo, called Papići, and Mento Levi, casher in the Sephard's community, which, according to all archive indicators, was founded between 1848 and 1850. A. Pinto and G. Šljivo, who cited further that, by the roll from 1879 187 Jews lived in Banja Luka agreed with these assertions. That number was significantly increasing by every fifth year roll, what can be seen from the given table, which points to the number increasing, from 1879 to 1910, to 234 or 125.00 %, to which the domestic Sephards from the direction of Sarajevo, Skoplje and Belgarde greatly contributed, as well as Aškenas' Jews mostly from the Double Monarchy, who greatly influenced on the development of both Jewish communities in Banja Luka, Sephards and Aškenas, them to be European.

Grad	1879	1885	1895	1910		1941	Increasing	2009
Banja Luka	187	327	336	Sephard's 222	Ashkenashs 199	480	62,3%	92

The Sephards built the first synagogue in Banja Luka in 1870 on the left bank of Crkvina (today's location of Market), from the wood. In it the primary Jewish school-meldar was working, with 23 boys. This datae was confirmed by Turkish resource and Zagreb's paper "Obzor".



**Sephard's Temple built in 1937 in Banja Luka. Aškenas'synagogue – built in 1902/1903**

Banja Luka's Sephards built the second synagogue in Banja Luka in 1880, and in 1936/37 the third one with the cultural center with the rabbi Joseph Nahmias at the head. Sephards rabbis were Jakov Elijas Menahem Romano and M. Atijas. The municipal protocol started to be registered in 1905, thanking to the president of community of that tome, Salamon A. Poljokan (Levi).



Well-known Banja Luka's Jewish families out of the circles of the city of Banja Luka, on which it will be talked about more in the chapter on Holocaust, are Poljokan (Levi), Sarafić (Salom).

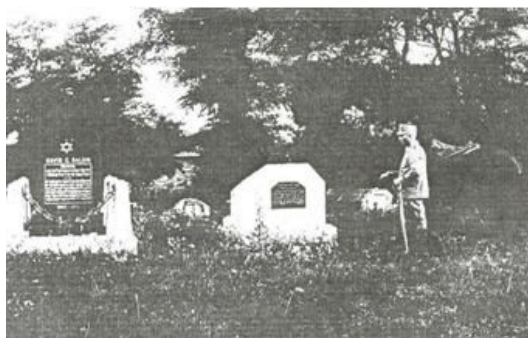
Aškenas community was founded in 1883 in Banja Luka, and was much richer and better equipped. The building of synagogue was approached already in 1903 with rabbi Pinekas Keler at the head, who, then, at the Aškenas community, organized the courses of Hebrew. In 1925 he moved to Bohemia, where, in Trenčín, he was appointed to archrabbi.

Known Banja Luka's Aškenas' families rav Herzler, Bramer, Castl, Fisher, Brikner, Herzog, Gottlieb, Schnitzer, Grunwald, Rozenraugh, who, by their professional orientation contributed a lot to both economic and social, and cultural development of Banja Luka. Two communities, two rabbis, and one cementery, in the Banja Luka's settlement of Borik, was founded in the distant 1883, by the engagement of the state official Bernard Nojbah, as the bond which connected all.

The coming of Sephard's Jewish families to Banja Luka from Serbia was in the period of bad laws in Serbia (1866) – in which the work of the Jews was forbidden in the inside-, so that they were forced to immigrate, across the river Drina, to Bosnia or to carry out the names's change by adding the suffix "ić", if the surname of the domestic origin was being alluded to. Thanking to the activity of Alliance for the equality of Jews in Europe, on the Berlin Congress in 1878, that kind of discrimination was abolished, but, for many Jewish families there was no return.

At the forming of the list of Jewish families, in essence, it should be differentiated those who were born in home towns and represented a part of domicile population through the historical periods, and then those who, by the development of the trade roads, came in the area of Bosanska Krajina before the Austro-Hungary occupation, what, primarely, reffers to Sephard Jews, and finally, after the occupation, on Aškenas's, who, under the pressure of growing discrimination of anti-Semitism in home countries and under the shriek of economic reasons, were forced to leave hearths or to endure further humiliations, which, in practice, meant a kind of assimilation, the name change, converting to Catholicism\* for the sake of change of the working of the destiny. So that Aškenas Jews, as the history showed, yet from the reign of the Turks, came to Bosnia, because their living conditions in the Ottoman Empire were much better and favorable than in the very Christian Europe, "full of love for a man", because it speaks in favor of that the status of Jews in the neighboring Croatia, which, yet from the reign of Marija Theresa executed a great religious discrimination toward the Jews, in which, judging by all, there should be asked for the real roots of genocide, carried out by the Independent State of Croatia, predetermined by Vatican and the Third Reich, to perform the crime as a real proof of ther loyalty.

Therefore the main motive, which made Aškenas, in the most cases, to leave their homes was **anti-Semitism**, and all other reasons were of secondary nature. The numeral explosion of Aškenas, mainly educated ones, in that time, with deficit professions, greatly contributed to the economic development of Bosanska Krajina. Out of Sephard's families in Banja Luka, which pactly became a part of domestic environment, at the first place, as it was said earlier, were the families **Poljokan-Levi, Salom-Sarafić, Papo and Altarac**. In the most cases, these families were a small part of the great Sephard's families come from the direction of Sarajevo to Banja Luka, and from Banja Luka, dealing with the trade businesses they were gradually leaving to other towns of Bosanska Krajina (Bihać, Sanski Most, Jajce, Derventa, B. Brod and Doboј) and settled in them and founded Jewish communities.



Jewish cemetery, B. Luka 1913

The families Poljokan and Levi are practically the parts of the same ones, with that that the surname Poljokan was added with Levi, because by the saying of Luna Albahari, the father of Bohora, Rafe, Isaak and Dudo, Salamon, as a little child lost an eye in a game, so that because of the unfortunate loss of that eye, practically all his further and closer descendants became **poluokani-poljokani (half-eyed)**.

The pioneer of Sephard Jews in Banja Luka was exactly mentioned **Salamon Levi (Poljokan)**, who came to Banja Luka in 1863 from Sarajevo, and in Banja Luka, with the sons Bohor, Raf, Isaak, Dudo, formed a great family, which marked the city for all times and was known outside the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and which roots are still present in Banja Luka. On the branches before the mosque Ferhadija, for the beginning he rented čepenak and there was selling the goods, after which he went to Sarajevo every week. His family and relatives were the real masters of the trade of that time, which was not raising above the trade of čepenak, town's calling and the calling of the customers, but it was successful. Carried by great ambitions, elan and ability, they modernized their shops very quickly, which, more and more, were accepting European look, so that his shop of mixed goods already in 1868 was the fifth one in Banja Luka according to the size, with the circulation of 25.000 thousands of guildens yearly.<sup>62</sup>

Poljokani were procuring goods in Italy, Turkey, Austria and France. They were striving to appoint to their shops the look of the ones they saw in the great European trade centres. So that the family Poljokan gained a great fortune by trade, and the schooling of the posterity in Europe wasn't questioned for any moment.

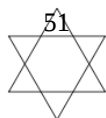
**Hadzi Rafel called Rafo Salamon Poljokan** (born in 1849) formed a great family in Banja Luka. He had the sons Salamon–Haim, Jacob, Isaak called Braco, and the daughter Matilda. He founded the shop of mixed goods on 25<sup>th</sup> of January in 1884, which, in 1910, became the ownership of the oldest son Salomon. Hadzi Rafo was a great world's traveller, tradesman, Zionist, the only Jew from Bosnia and Herzegovina who was present at the First Zionist Congress in Basel. On this distant road Hadzi Rafo directed to Bazel out of a simply reason – he was driven crazy by the idea of Zionism, so far that he was a regular guest at all greater Zionist gatherings in Europe. The spirit of Zionism was spreading in the family circle, so that he took his daughter Matilda on the next Zionist Congress in Hamburg. Hadži-Rafo was not left by the delight on Zionist movement until the very death, in 1930.

**Salamon-Haim R. Poljokan** had a house beside the hotel Palace in the very center of today's Banja Luka, which area is now named as the Square of Krajina, and where, in the groundfloor, were trade shops. The shops were entered across the wide stairway, by which the same ones were called Poljokan on the wide steps. In 1907 he was the member of the supervising council of the first Banja Luka's savings banks. With wife **Micika**, called **Mici**, a daughter of Isaak Poljokan, he had a son Rafael and a daughter Sarina called Šarika. In the night of 17/18 October 1940, Salamon was killed in his own house, with his wife Micika and son Rafael, while the daughter Sarina was being treated for a long time after in Zagreb.

**Jacob R. Poljokan called Jako-Jakica** (born in B. Luka in 1883), by profession a tradesman, had a son Rafael and a daughter Sarina, who attended Roman Catholic woman's civil school. He dealt with agency and comission businesses. He lived in Banja Luka, in Jukićeva St. No. 17.

**Isak R. Poljokan called Braco**, the son of Rafo Poljokan (Banja Luka 1897). As we can see he was the descendant of the most prominent Banja Luka's Jewish family, whose image and work all borders of his home town Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the a Jewish national worker, and European intelligence in respect of strenghtening of Sephard's period and the accomplishment of aspirations toward the modernization of Sephard's movement. Of exeptionally fine look, well-built and fearless fighter for the Jews and Jewish rights, he had in himself all characters of a man of Bosanska Krajina. Dr. Braco Poljokan finishes the Real Grammar school in Banja Luka, and already on 17<sup>th</sup> June, 1917, he submitted

<sup>62</sup> Galib Šljivo, *Banja Luka during the Turkish reigh from 1527–1878*, Banjaluka 1999





a request for the continuation of juristic studies, in Vienna, Lion and Paris, to the city district office in Banja Luka.<sup>63</sup> The great merits for the promotion of Sephard movement in B. Luka and the foundation of Vienna branch of Esperance in Banja Luka in 1925 belonged to Vienna student Dr. Isaak Braco Poljokan, a great Jewish national worker from Banja Luka. He dedicated his life working across Vienna Jewish society "Esperance" and Vienna Jewish paper "Sephard's World", and the editor of Sarajevo "Jewish Life" and "Jewish Voice" to the union of Jewish people on the world's scale. He studied law in Grac, Vienna and Paris, and received doctorate in Sorbonna, having defended the thesis "La crime de Guerre. " His close associates in Sarajevo were Dr. Vita Kajon and Dr. Kalmi Baruh, with whom he started the mentioned Sephard's papers, with the fact that "Jewish Life" was being published from 28<sup>th</sup> March of 1923 to 1<sup>st</sup> December of 1927, after which "Jewish Voice" was being published from 1<sup>st</sup> January of 1928 to 15<sup>th</sup> April of 1941. He was writing travels emotionally encroaching to into psychological fight of self as a man toward the human injustice, picturing, with that, the psychology of people and the history of its people. Politically almost undecided, yet he joined to the opposition, worker's, revolutionary movement, what, after the departure to Split, brought to the partizans, in which ranks he was killed during the Drvar landing.<sup>64</sup>

**Hadzi Isak P. called Kučo** (born in 1855 in B. Luka) the son of Salamon, who had the sons Abraham and Salamon and a daughter Mazalta. He had his building across the Šehova mosque (hotel Palace) from 1933, in which the shops of mixed goods, and on 1<sup>st</sup> March 1899 he founded the society for the trade with mixed goods Poljokan Isaak & Sons. On the top of that building there was a cupola, with the David's star, which was crushed during Alliance bombing in 1944. The older Banja Luka's citizens remember that there was a great linden before the shop, by which the shop was called Poljokan under linden. He belonged to the group of greatest tradesmen in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a long series of years he was the president of the Board of the first Banja Luka's savings bank.<sup>65</sup> He lived in Jukićeva St. next to the very Jewish Cultural Center with synagogue. He was the owner of famous Poljokan Park in Banja Luka, which is even now mentioned by both the young and old.

**Abraham Isaka Poljokan** (1875 in B. Luka), tradesman, married, had the daughters Rachel, Sofija and Josipa, who attended Higher Girl's school in Banja Luka, and lived with parents in Albrecht St. He was one of the founders of the Bank for trade and turnover d. d. Banja Luka.

**Salamon Isaak Poljokan**, born in Banja Luka (15.04.1878 – 30.08.1938), a prominent tradesman and citizen, The son of Isaak and mother Mazalta, born Baruh. He was married to Erna Poljokan, the daughter of Rafo Poljokan, with whom he had sons Izak and Rafael, and the daughter Mela, who married to Dr. Jašo Albal in the synagogue Bet Israel in Belgrade,<sup>66</sup> in 1935. Salamon Poljokan was the president of Jewish God-respected community of Sephard's rite from 1932 to his sudden death in 1938. The ownership over the Society Isaak Poljokan and Sons was taken over by Izak and Rafael.

It was enlarged the number of Jews in Banja Luka after the forming of the Kingdom of SCS, because of migration of Aškenas families, and mostly because of the growing number of anti-Semitism in Europe, and that there was almost none economic branch where the Jews were not represented. It was opened a great number of specilized shops for craft's and trade's services. They were in Gospodska St. and wider:

1. Watchmaker-jeweler Moric Gotlib
2. Pharmacy Robert Bramer
3. Cadik Alkalaj, agency shop

<sup>63</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, Registre of foreign firms No.: 8, 882 and 1500; *Bosnisher Bote* 1908.; *Sarajevo newspaper* No.: 37/1911 and 29/1912

<sup>64</sup> ARSBL, OOBL, AJ 28-5; UPBL, br. 472/1921

<sup>65</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, Br. Fi-65/1912; National unity No.:1/1926

<sup>66</sup> *The Jewish Almanah*, Ph.D. A. Pinto, SJOJ, 1965/67



4. Kalmi Altarac, money changer
5. Jakov Baruh, photograph shop
6. Salom Altarac, son Kalmo watchmaker
7. Isak Baruh, commission of foreign goods
8. Moritz Hercog, glass and porcelain
9. Bernarth Bruckner, dentist shop
10. Robert Bramer, optician shop
11. Helena Sorger, laundry
12. Leopoldina Krebs i Johan Singer, fashion dressmaker, shop
13. Haim Nahmias, the factory of wooden pipes and combs
14. Salomon Poljokan, commission shop of soil products
15. Laura Levi, manufacturer shop
16. Majer Levi, man's suits
17. Jakov Levi, petty merchant
18. Todoros Levi, peasant shoe shop
19. Moše Levi, tinsmith shop
20. Dr. Haim Bukus Levi, the first RTG apparatus in Banja Luka
21. Moritz Jelinek the grocery of lumps and chandler
22. Julijus Šnicler (Julius Schnitzler) and (George Cohn) Đorđ (Đuro) Kon
23. Aron Salom, watchmaker, goldsmith, from 1926 kept a great trade of bulbs and electro equipment
24. Moritz Gotlib, watchmaker and jeweler
25. Isaak Poljokan, trade of mixed and fashionable goods
26. David Nahmias, tinsmith's turnover
27. A. Fišer, iron objects.

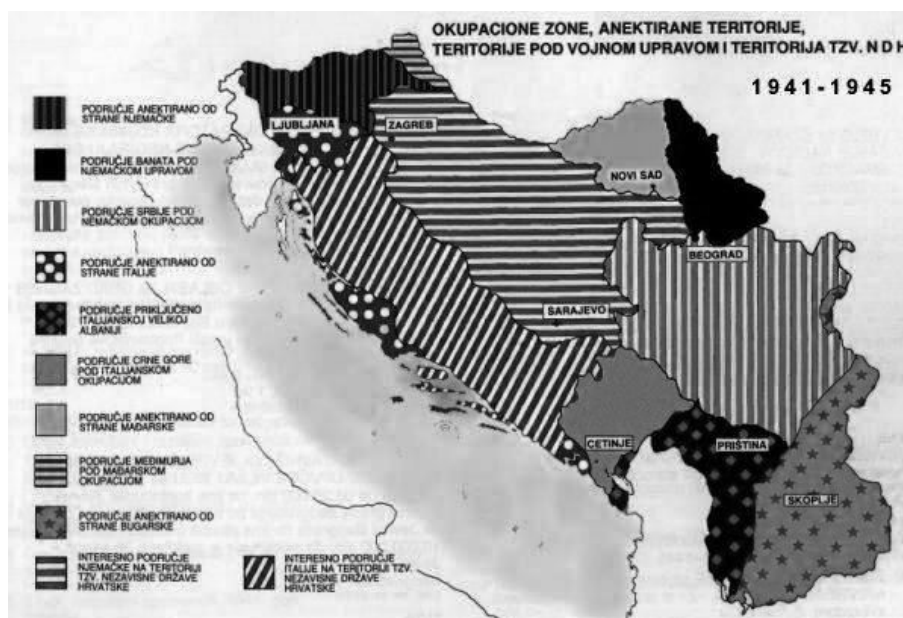
There were existing many Jewish trade and craft shops, about which we are going to talk on the next occasion, and which according to everything undisputably is telling on the participation and significance of Jewish population for the complete economic and cultural development of the city of Banja Luka, with the remark that Banja Luka's Jews made almost from 5% to 7% of population of the very city of Banja Luka before the World War II, what is exceptionally small percentage in relation to their significance in the economic development of the city on the river Vrbas.



**Gospodska St. in Banja Luka, filmed in 1920**

Working of the Association "Jewish Assumption Society", "Beruria" and three youth societies "Ezra", "Debora" and "B'ne Cion", and "Esperanse", and the association of Sephard's movement, and across Jewish newspapers in B&H "Jewish life", and the youth's sports society "Makabi" (heb. gavel) was really developed, thanking to the persistet work and devotion of Jewish youth and student's intelligence. It actually reflected the generation union within the Jewish community and interpersonal trust of Sephard and Aškenas community, which was growing gathered around the idea of Zionism.

A crucial moment, which was indicating the beginning of the end of life of the Jews in Banja Luka, was a triple murder in the house of the most prominent Banja Luka's family Poljokan, in the night 17/18 October in 1940, in their family house, which from the left side leaned on the hotel "Palace", across the way of the city park, at the very center of Banja Luka, on a brutal way there were killed: Salamon Haim Poljokan, aged 65, his wife Micika and their twenty years old son Rafael, and that nothing was carried away from the house. After that nothing was the same for the Jews. Extensive investigation did not bring more light to this happening. The coming time was about to show that the members of the family Poljokan were the first victims of Fascist crime and terror, which started in Banja Luka, already in the following 1941, which, practically, marked the beginning of the World War II, the period of Holocaust and tragical, bloody suffering of the Jews throughout the world.



On the eve of the World War II, in Banja Luka, there were living 500 Jews, gathered around Jewish communities, Sephard's and Aškenas's. By the stratigic decision of the creator of Holocaust and genocide over the Jews, Independent State of Croatia came in power in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which proclaimed Banja Luka for the capital of the Quisling creation. In a jiffy, there was forbidden the public reading of Torah in the synagogues. The Jewish cultural center was turned into brothel, and Aškenas's one in the horse stable. The famous "numerus clausus" came into power, the law on schooling which was forbiding the further schooling of Jews. Sacking from the state's services, without the rights on pension, and the agents in the Jewish shops were just a part of preparation works before Holocaust,

which was about to be truly performed over Banja Luka's Jews, and was realized shortly according to all taken measures.

Advertising and film material with the liquidation of the Jews was especially strengthened by the elements within ISC, who saw Banja Luka as its future ethically clean capital. In order to create from Banja Luka "the most Croatian" city, cleaned from "foreign" element, the Ustasha's-Croatian leadership with the head Ante Pavelić at the head, and the minister of Interior Andrija Artuković, for the execution of this genocide act, determined Dr Viktor Gutić, bloodsucker who, from his very coming from 15<sup>th</sup> April 1941 was as a Ustasha's support for Bosanska Krajina and a trustee for the liquidation of Vrbaska regional unit ruled by ban.<sup>67</sup>

The plan of liquidation of the Jews and Serbs consisted of two parts. The first part was forming of special armed gathering for the confiscation of the property of Jews and Bosnian Serbs, and liquidation of their owners. The second part was taking away of into the concentration camps the Jews, Serbs, Gypsies and communists, their working exploitation, and then a physical liquidation. Soon, Ustasha's authority, with usurper "iron broom" head, Gutić, from Banja Luka, at the head, tried to roll his monstrous measures in legal regulations, issued by central authorities of ISC. It is not difficult to conclude that the point of these so-called various decrees and local regulations, in essence, were, anti-Jewish measures, with the goal of complete depriving of rights of the Jews and their socially-economic failure and physical liquidation, which, according to all possible criteria should happen in as shorter time as possible.

At the very beginning of the occupation the Jews on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina were exposed to permanent threats, harassment, abusing and the prohibition of movement with the simultaneous sacking from all functions in the state's and city services. At the beginning of May 1941, it was brought Legal regulation on change of Jewish surnames and marking of the Jews and Jewish firms, and setting of the trustees of Jewish shops on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina (except for the part of Herzegovina inhabited exclusively by Croats), with the aim of usurping of Jewish property. Special attention was paid on Banja Luka's Jews, because, according to estimate Ustasha's support, Banja Luka was the most suitable town for the role of future capital of ISC.

Therefore, straight away, on the coming it was started with racist measures toward citizens of Banja Luka of Jewish nationality. Then there followed the legal regulations on: taking over of all buildings and properties which belonged to the Jews, regulation on nationalization of Jewish property and firms and Regulation on marking of the remained Jewish shops with inscription "Jewish Firm", written in black color on the yellow base, Jews were obliged to wear yellow strip with blue letter "Ž", and there were placarded the notices on prohibition of movement and taking away of the Jews on forceful labor in the concentration camps of death. After these preparation works/orders/ there started a massive heedless taking away and simple robbery of Jewish movable and immovable property in Banja Luka. For such "legal robbery" "Ustasha's authority"<sup>68</sup> was taken care for, which, with its



**Disreputable "iron broom" Viktor Gutić**

<sup>67</sup> Dr Viktor Gutić, Banja Luka's barrister, born in Kotor Varoš, the main bloodsucker of the Jews, Serbs, Gypsies and communists in B. Luka's region and surrounding towns: Prijedor, Sanski Most, Kotor Varoš, Kulen Vakuf, Ključ and others. He came from the peoples' family. The Jews, put it this way, had fed him before the war, and he was a regular guest in the house of Isidor Sarafić and felt as if he was in his own house. He is responsible for the death of hundreds of families of Banja Luka's Jews, and, among the others for the death of Isidor Sarafić and his spouse Safira, who were taking care of him as a son, and he caused their death.

<sup>68</sup> The beginning method of the robbery in ISC was "contribution" for the Jews: The Ustashes would catch the prominent Jew, and then asked the purchase for his head in a great money and gold.

further local regulations and decrees simply was running and competing in the organized robbery of the Jewish property or even non-organized robbery as an aspect of open usurping or, said as the people say, "grabing" of Jewish property as one "reached and could", even when it was no longer in the hands of the Jews. In the most cases that property finished in the hands of individuals, ustashas' chief assistants and trustees of Jewish shops, who were the ordinary thieves, loyal to the ustasha's state, and who "were managing" Jewish shops, having the only goal – the reaching of personal material profit. On the bringing of the regulations, they were simply throwing out the real owners from the shops, not wishing to pay them even a minimum amount, which ustasha's authorities officially aproved at the beginning<sup>69</sup>. The following step of ustasha's authorities in Banja Luka was the assesment of the values of Jewish houses and firms, which were offered to "well-known" buyers by the price of eight times lower than the market value.<sup>70</sup> It was recorded that the famous under price buyers were Matic Stjepan (in 1942 he bought the craft shop of Isidor Altarac, Čačić Dragan (1942 bought bookbindery Isidor Montias) and Ibrahim Maglajlić (1943 bought trade shop with colonial goods and the pastry workshop, used to be the ownership of family Sarafić-Salom, which was located across the mosque Ferhadija<sup>71</sup>). Beside the new name of new master beside them, the old one remained too. This was only an illustration how big reputation had the firm of Salom Sarafić. After taking away of the firm and business premises by the same principle, appointing the agents, it was approached to the robbery of living premises. On that way many Jewish families were deprived of the right of taking of the money for the rent, what was often the only resource of incomes. The flats, in the constellation of relations, in which the agents were managing the Jewish living premises were massively robbed. Everything was being carried from the flats what had market value. Finally, in the morning on 5<sup>th</sup> May 1941, the utmost intentions of ustasha's authority was the transfer of the flats. That morning, Banja Luka dawned covered with red posters with the order that all Jews and Serbs must move out from the downtown, in 24 hours, to the most distant suburbs. On the expiration of the deadline, the owners, found in their flats were being thrown out the flats, and the house things robbed. It was being tried to erase from the face of the earth all that was Jewish and Serbian.

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<sup>69</sup> In one of the documents of ISC, it is quoted that the chamber of the agents of Ustashas support in B&H refused the request of Teodor Vajs for the payment of monthly rent on the behalf of the taken trade shop.

<sup>70</sup> "Jewish Voice" from 21<sup>st</sup> February, 21<sup>st</sup> March, 8<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> August of 1930.

<sup>71</sup> For all the time of occupation a new owner had marked "BEFORE SARAFIĆ" with the name of his firm.

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U ime povjerenstvom javrajakih radnja

Banja Luka

Naredbom g. Ministra unutarnjih poslova broj 3367 od 4. listopada 1941. g. naređeno je da sve židovske trgovine moraju posred osimve obaviti osimve is koje se se vidijeti da je to židovska trgovina. U § 10. niti. naredbe naređeno je da se te osnake sastoje is liste židovskog papira u različiti iznosi od 500 do 1000 os. a jasno istaknutih osimve najviše "IZBORNIA TRGOVA" po židovini lista. Sve osnake imbu se prilijepiti u sredini svih listova i vratiti u vijetini od 100 os. isnat sebuje osnake pođa, vialjive a ulične, dotično ulazne strane.

Pravdnaji sve osnake kašnjavaju se globom od 5.000.- do 100.000.- Din. ili zatvorom od jednog do šest mjeseci, pa upozoravam sve povjerenike da se postaraju da gornjoj naredbi šim prije osavolije, jer du ih se osavoljenje iste smatrati lično odgovornime.

*[Handwritten signatures and stamps]*

NAČELNIK POLICAJSTVA  
11. 11. 1941.

**Proclamation of the agents of Jewish shops in Banja Luka, with the following signatures, document ISC No.:3367/41, the Archive of Republic of Srpska**

Finally, after all preparation works, it was approached to the question of the synagogues.<sup>72</sup> With the goal of destroying of all documents which would speak about the presence of the Jews in Banja Luka, the destroying of the Jewish community protocols, pinekasas started, Sephard's as Aškenas's too, in which the important information and happenings in the interest of Jewish community were recorded. Pinekases of both Jewish communities were confiscated and carried away in the unknown direction, together with the home Jewish ritual objects, personal and family documents, church books, praying books and inventory.

Modern Sephard's Cultural Center with the synagogue, which was built in 1937, which practically was the pride of Banja Luka's Jews because it made possible further survival of the Jewish community in Banja Luka, with the German-ustasha's bless, in the half of 1941. Husein Kabiljagić, loyal to the authorities, turned the street low-grade restaurant, in the inn with the brothel called "Linda bar", which was regularly visited by German and ustasha's soldiers because of additional fun. In order to lower and humiliate morally, as much as possible, of Banja Luka's Jews, occupying authorities forced their wives and daughters to clean, wash, iron, and bath the prostitutes, and to serve in the brothel as the girls for everything.<sup>73</sup> It was especially difficult for the Jews from Banja Luka to be involved in forceful labor of demolishing of an Orthodox Church in the center of Banja Luka, which is now renovated in the primary look, in the full sense of that word, after 70 years.

<sup>72</sup> A special form of forceful labor, which was not directly connected with the Jews of Banja Luka was the bringing of Jewish doctors, mainly from Croatia, in the different places of B&H, and to Banja Luka, as a part of SES team, what, according to the seen things, wasn't the main reason of deportation.

<sup>73</sup> The Jewish girls were raped in the brothels and forced to be the girls for the fun.

GRADSKOM POGLAVARSTVU

BANJA LUKA

Ovom je Uredu potrebno znati u kojem se stanju nalazi predmet Židovskog doma u Banja Luci a u kojoj je bila smještena gostionica i javna kuća pod imenom "Linda bar", obzirom da je Kabiljagić Husejn iz Banja Luke ponovno prikazao prijedlog da ostaje u cjelosti kod prije prikazanih molba za kupnju odnosno zgrade, pak će naslov izvidima ustanoviti sadanje stanje stvari i u iscrpnom izvješću obavijestiti ovaj Ured.

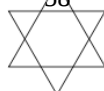


Ulašćenju državnog rizničara  
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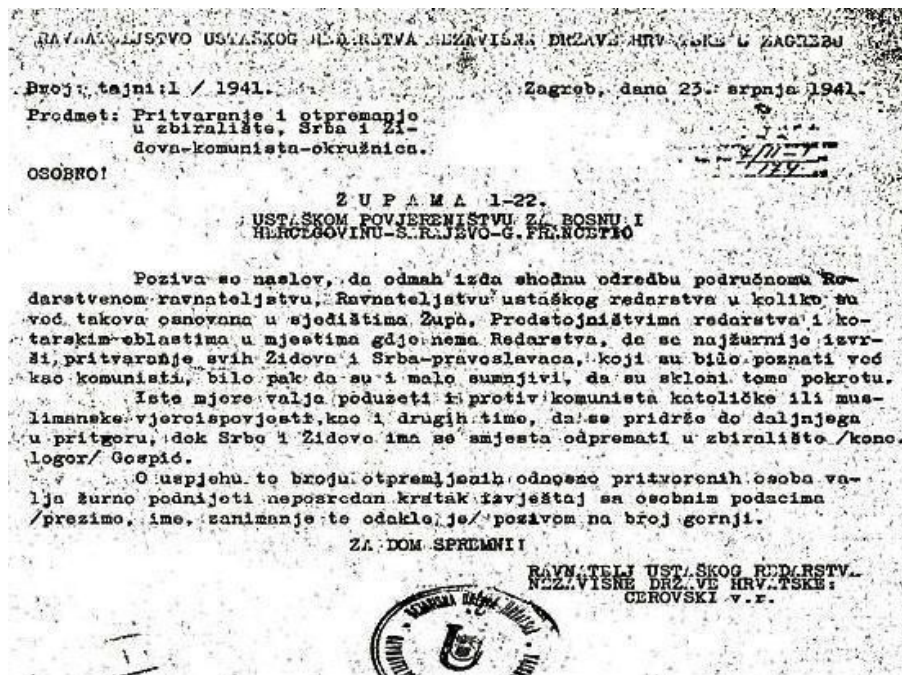
u.  
*M. Puharić*

**The report on the state of Jewish in Banja Luka, which was turned into the brothel, document ISC No.: 71312/42 (The Arhive of Republic Srpska))**

During the most part of 1942, when the internations of Banja Luka's Jews to concentration camps were being greatly prepared, Sephard's Cultural Center with the Temple was being used by Nazi organization of Yugoslav "Kulturbund", and not long after that and the local "circle wave station" (radio station) and Banja Luka's city announcement. It was especially difficult for the Jews from Banja Luka to be involved in forceful labor of demolishing of an Orthodox Church in the center of Banja Luka, which is now renovaded in the primary look, in the full sense of that word, after 70 years. The center was being used for those purposes until May of 1944, when, in the Alliance bombing of Banja Luka the Temple was crashed, and the Cultural Center was mostly saved. We are going to talk about that little bit later. The destiny of Aškenas Temple was not differentiated much. During the war that temple was being used by the Germans as the horse stable, because of what the inside completely devastated. The sceleton of the building remained only, with, to a certain degree, the protected interior. The only Jewish thing that left after the war in Banja Luka, as the remeberance and memory during their existance in the city of Vrbas, and shortly after it served to its purpose and intentions, is an old Jewish cementery in the settlement of Borik, which we is going to talk be talked about more later on, because of the realization of the real truth. Because of the lack of reign of rights and non-application of the Law on the property restitution, until today the destiny of the Jewish property has not been solved, as well as the Jewish question in the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Almost parallely with the attack on material goods of Banja Luka, the carrying out of the other part of the plan, and that was the action on the working exploitation, at first in the form of forceful labor, regardless the sex, age and health state, and after it followed the taking away into "the working concentration camps", with the bestial exhausting with hunger and gradual physical liquidation.







The order of Ustasha management in Zagreb from 23<sup>rd</sup> July of 1941, on the arresting of the Jews, Serbs and communists from Herzeg-Bosnia.

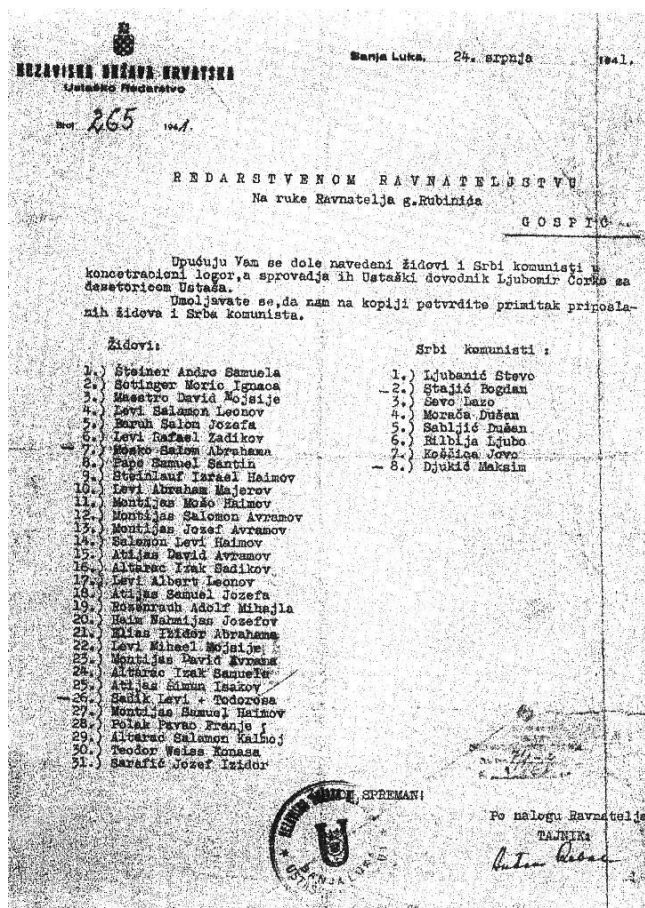
Already in May of 1941, on all public places in Banja Luka the inscriptions were posted: "Prohibited entrance to the Jews, Serbs and dogs"<sup>74</sup>, what represented further aspect of limitation of free movement. Not long after that the taking away of forceful labor, what became regular and dayly occurrence.<sup>75</sup> For a short time it came to the first internation of the Jews throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, and their taking away into already formed the concentration camps of death.<sup>76</sup>

Management of ustasha's police of ISC in Zagreb, on 23th July 1941, directed the order to ustasha's agencies for Bosnia and Herzegovina to all districts 1-22 on imprisoning and departure in the collective centers of the Jews and Serbs-Orthodox ones, as well as the communists of other religious, Muslims and Catholics, what was just one in a series of bad excuses of Quisling ISC, according to which all those, regardless the nation, color, religion, and belonging, who stood on the way had to be removed. Only a day after, 24<sup>th</sup> July 1941, ustasha's police of Banja Luka reacted promptly and directed to concentration camp Gospić, 31 Jews and eight Serbs from Banja Luka district (ISC - ustasha's management from Banja Luka No.: 265 /24.05 41. The group was led by corporal Ljubomir Ćerko with 10 ustasha's, and the manager of concentration camp Gospić, Rubinić on 25<sup>th</sup> July 1941, confirmed that reception.

<sup>74</sup> Ustasha's support for Bosanska Krajina forbade the Jews and Serbs the bathing in the spas in Gornji Šeher, Laktaši and Slatina, in the living conditions.

<sup>75</sup> As the forceful work it can also be treated the bringing of the doctors, Jews, from various areas of ISC, who were engaged in the different places (the Bureau for the stamping of endemic syphilis) and were permanently exposed to difficult and bloody businesses. The majority of Banja Luka's Jewish doctors, specialists, were killed in the whirlwind. On the surprise of all, Jacob Konforti died in Banja Luka in 1942 by natural death, and dr. Felix Fišer was shot in January of 1944.

<sup>76</sup> The first concentration camp on the territory of ISC was "Danica" at Koprivnica, formed in April of 1941. In June of the same year the concentration camps in, Gospić and Jadovno on Pag and Rab, in Kerestinac, Jastrebarsko, Sisak and many other places. From the August of 1941, as the continuation of the concentration camp of Jadovno, which, after the liquidation of the remained prisoners-of-war, was abolished because of "a small permit power", and was put in the function of the complex of the concentration camps Jasenovac - Gradina - Stara Gradiška. The commanders for the concentration camp Gospić-Jadovno was Pudić called.

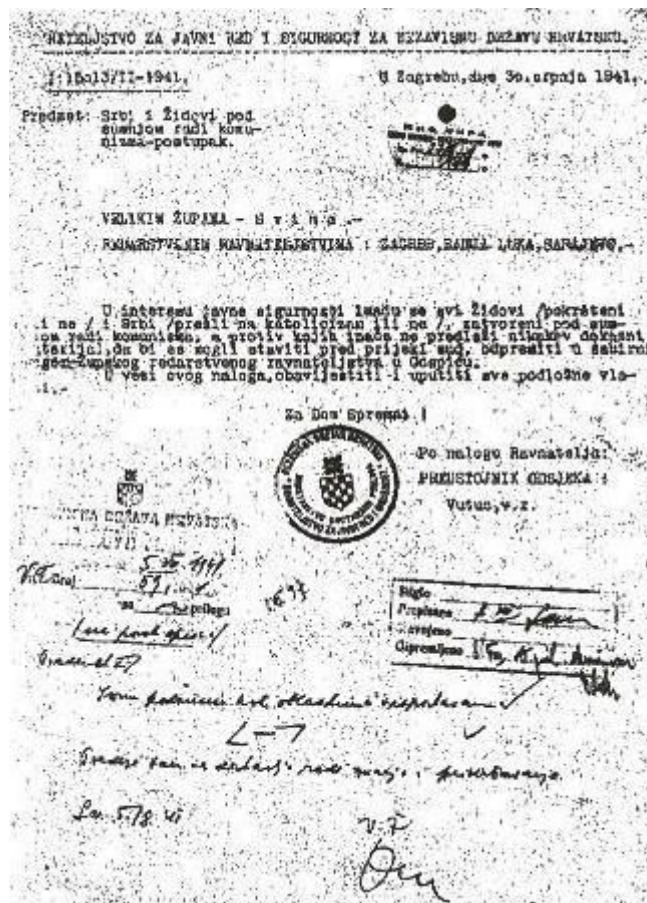


**The list of 31 Jews and 8 Serbs, supposed communists from B. Luka, directed to the concentration camp of Gospić, on 24<sup>th</sup> July of 1941.**

Ustasha's cardinal of Croatian origin, bloodsucker dr Gutić stated to the journalists what kind of genocide assignment he got from the minister Andrija Artuković, and that he was "iron broom", which was about to clean Banja Luka, the future capital of ISC, from the Jews and Serbs".<sup>77</sup> Ustasha's genocide criminals were not living in peace: on 31<sup>st</sup> May there were led out, from the "Black house" and shot priest Živko Danilović, Nikola Ćurčija and many others, and on 11<sup>th</sup> July all Orthodox priests in Bosanska Krajina, with their families, were arrested and, then, led to the concentration camp of Caprag, from where they were expelled to Serbia.<sup>78</sup> Massive genocide murders were carried out on a wider area of Banja Luka, Kotor Varoš, Sanski Most, Ključ and Prijedor, and, on those days, the crimes were performed in other places of Bosanska Krajina. In the documentation of police Management and the Supervising services of Banja Luka, they were saved the data concretely speaking on the number of killed Serbs and Jews, as the victims of the genocide. There were saved the data brought up by the very criminals during the court process against Andrija Artuković, ustasha's minister, who expressed, across Gutić, to his slaughters, his discontent in respect of the progress of liquidation, primarily of the Serbs and Jews, and that there should be daily sent the reports on the progress of liquidation, which dynamics he consolidated, and the number of liquidated too. With the St. Ilija's day massive murders and slaughterings started in Banja Luka and surrounding places.

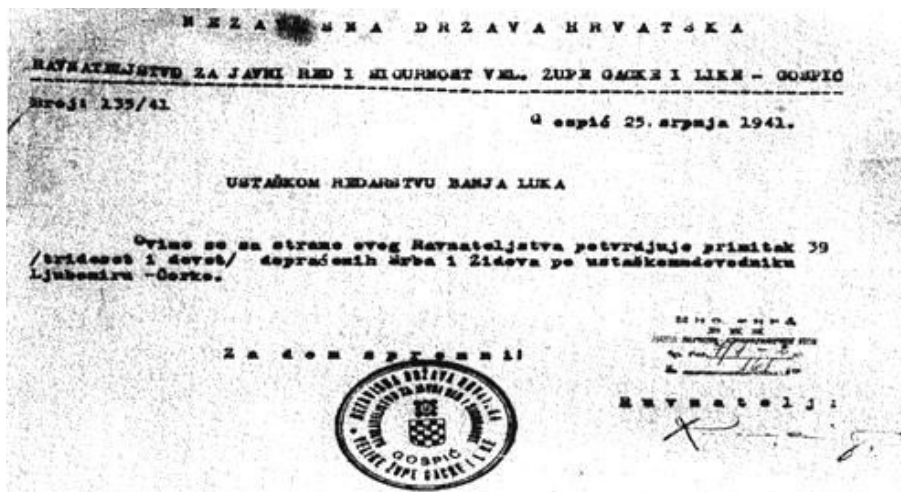
<sup>77</sup> Dr M. Bulajić, *Ustashes crimes and Genocides and the trial of A. Artuković in 1986*, Belgrade 1988.

<sup>78</sup> In the second half of February of 1942, on the basis of the assignment given by Pavelić and Artuković, Gutić carried out the massive slaughterings of the Serbian population in the villages around Banja Luka, Drakulić, Motike and Šargovac.



The decision of the Management for the public order and security<sup>79</sup>

<sup>79</sup> THE DECISION OF THE MANAGEMENT FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY, No.: 15013/11-1941. In Zagreb, on 30 July of 1941 – T o a l l ISC- GREAT DISTRICTS POLICE MANAGERMENTS: ZAGREB, BANJA LUKA, SARAJEVO, TO ARREST ALL THE JEWS AND SERBS UNTIL 30<sup>TH</sup> JULY OF 1941, WITHOUT THE EVIDENCE PROCEDURE, DIRECT TO THE CONCENTRATION CAMP OD GOSPIĆ, MANAGEMENT FOR THE PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF CROATIA. Subject: The Serbs and the Jew under the suspicion because of Communism-procedure. TO GREAT DISTICTS - In the interest of public security all the Jews (Christened or not)and the Serbs (converted to Catholicism or not) are to be imprisone dunder the suspicious of the Communism, and against whom there is no proof material, to be put before the drumhead trial,and directed to the collective concentration camp of District Police Management in Gospić. In the connection with this, to infom and direct allsubordinated authorities – For the Home Ready! M.P. On the warrant of the manager: THE CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT: Vutuc, 3 v. r.



The certificate of the concentration camp in Gospić on the reception of 31 Jews and 8 Serbs, totally 39, from 25<sup>th</sup> July of 1941.

In the local occupying paper "Croatian Krajina", it was announced the order "to all Jews and Jewish women in Banja Luka, to address to the City Management, from 14 to 16 June of 1941, because of the exact evidence".<sup>80</sup> A few days after the registration, by the end of June 1941, it followed the first internation of Banja Luka's Jews. There were formed a group of 50 Jews, taken from Banja Luka in the unknown direction, and somewhere at the road killed and robbed. Until the beginning of July 1941, in Banja Luka, there were made two groups of forcefully arrested ones, taken away and, according to the tested recipe and in the immediate vicinity of the city, robbed and liquidated. By the end of July, more accurately on 28<sup>th</sup> of July in 1941, Ustasha's cardinal for Bosanska Krajina delivered the order on arresting of 40 heads of Jewish families to the City Management, who were taken to the concentration camp in Gospić after, and mostly on different ways liquidated.

<sup>80</sup> On the basis of the submitted applications to the police Management in B. Luka, it was formed a list of over 400 souls, aged over 15, who had to wear visibly emphasised the yellow strips with the letter "Ž" and David's shield of a blue color.

304

REDARSTVO BANJA LUKA

Uputuje Vas se spisak dolje navedenih židova s molbom, da ih se spremi u Vaše Ravnateljstvo, jer će biti transportovani u koncentracijski logor.

Kada budu svi dopremljeni izvolite obavijestiti ovo Ravnateljstvo.

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1./ Poljokan E. Jakob    | 21./ Levi J. Majer        |
| 2./ Kruno I. Aleksandar  | 22./ Montijas H. Leon     |
| 3./ Montijas H. Isak     | 23./ Levi I. Najin        |
| 4./ Poljokan E. Isak     | 24./ Nahmijas J. Samuel   |
| 5./ Montijas I. Josef    | 25./ Hofman M. Filip      |
| 6./ Levi L. Mamo         | 26./ Hermann-Brumby       |
| 7./ Bana I. Kavoslav     | 27./ Herceg L. Leopold    |
| 8./ Polgar E. Franjo     | 28./ Altaras I. Josef     |
| 9./ Levi M. Leon         | 29./ Laslo K. Ignjat      |
| 10./ Levi M. Josef       | 30./ Salom A. Avram       |
| 11./ Levi M. Albert      | 31./ Levi T. Isak         |
| 12./ Levi J. Isak        | 32./ Baruh J. Isak        |
| 13./ Rot M. Josip        | 33./ Braun L. Julio       |
| 14./ Najbah B. Hugo      | 34./ Levi S. Moric        |
| 15./ Saliković A. Samuel | 35./ Altaras M. Mike      |
| 16./ Stajanski L. David  | 36./ Lihtenštajn I. Josef |
| 17./ Nahmijas D. Josef   | 37./ Papo E. Josef        |
| 18./ Stajanski S. Isidor | 38./ Papo A. Susbul       |
| 19./ Nahmijas S. Josef   | 39./ Salom Albert Martin  |
| 20./                     | 40./ Kabiljo A. Kljajac   |

ZA DOM SPRINGI !



RAVNIŠKI USTASKOG REDARSTVA  
BANJA LUKA  
RAVNIŠKI USTASKOG REDARSTVA ZA  
BIVŠU VRH BANOVINU

Original list of the arrested Jews, from 28<sup>th</sup> July of 1941, for the deportation to Gospić, document ISC No.:304/41

Ustasha's cardinal for Bosanska Krajina prohibited the bathing in the spas in Gornji Šeher, Laktaši and Slatina to both the Jews and Serbs. The Jewish women were taken to the forceful labor by night. They were working in the brothel or washed the streets. Each of them, on the occasion of washing the street, would get the punch in the head by the rifle butt if they would lift it. In that period, because of so-called antistate's activity, ISC authority was arresting two times the small groups of Jews (by 5-7 persons), and as a part of the groups of different national belonging, and sent them to Gospić. In that way, at the beginning of July of 1941, it came to the acknowledgement that, in Banja Luka, in the first half of 1941 lived more than 500 Jewish souls, what suited to the number consolidated by the roll from 1921. After that, it was approached to the massive arresting and forceful leading of all arrested members of the Jewish families with the separated lists of the Jews, Jewish women and their children. There were totally recorded 150 adults and 20 children (around 170 persons). Three days later, on 31<sup>st</sup> of July of 1942, on the basis of the order, to the District police of Banja Luka, of Ustasha's Supervising service in Zagreb, Banja Luka's Jews, by the urgent act, were being interned into the complex of concentration camp of death Jasenovac-Gradina-Stara Gradiška, and managed to cross on the territory controlled by the Italians, more accurately in the I ana II Zone, on which we were talking about.

Some Jews, yet, after the primarily departure to Dalmatia on a mysterious way managed to escape to Italy.<sup>81</sup> After the mention of registration of the Jews the remain Jewish families. In that way the District Police region under the No.: 456/42 from 28<sup>th</sup> July of 1942,

<sup>81</sup> Among the rare Banja Luka's Jews, who escaped to Dalmatia during 1941, and from there to Italy, were David Moše Levi, Mosko Kabiljo (the main actor in the arresting of Victor Gutić in Venice in 1945), Erna Danon-Nahmias, Hinko Leona Levi, Ignac Laslo, Jakov Jude Baruh, Samuel Jude Baruh and others.



received the notion that, in the night 27/28 July of 1942, all remained Jews in Banja Luka had to be arrested. After that a complete list was made.<sup>82</sup>

MONTENA REPUBLIKI  
K. No. 1913 - F. 45  
- 768

- P O S T I S U H N O S T I S I D O V K I -

Na dan 28. srpnja 1942.

1. Rozner Regina	46. Maruk Luna	91. Najbah Adita
2. Fridman Marija	47. Poljkan Klara	92. Papo Lina
3. Altaras Berta	48. Steinlauf Ana	93. Poljkan Klara
4. Levi Regina	49. Kasatra Hana	
5. Rimer Ilona	50. Trumer Ida	
6. Salom Berta	51. Trumer Sarlota	
7. Fabio Ela	52. Polak Ana	
8. Levi Erna	53. Levi Tea	
9. Poljkanit Tina	54. Rosenrauch Jeti	
10. Stern Paula	55. Atijas Kena	
11. Altaras Regina	56. Levi Dijana	
12. Elijaju Klara	57. Atijas Mela	
13. Elijaju Irena	58. Montijas Ana	
14. Levi Anula	59. Elijaju Rikica	
15. Montijas Zumbola	60. Levi Luna	
16. Levi Angela	61. Salom Hanci	
17. Alhalel Rifka	62. Salom Sida	
18. Finol Sarika	63. Atijas Tilda	
19. Rozenhak Elza	64. Montijas Klata	
20. Fridman Gizel	65. Levi Gracija	
21. Rozenhak Hani	66. Altaras Ana	
22. Snicler Henrijeta	67. Schnitsler Irena	
23. Macetra Blanka	68. Steinlauf Hani	
24. Vestrohak Elza	69. Polak Marija	
25. Levi Kahaela	70. Papic Sofija ud.	
26. Levi Klata	71. Levi Flora	
27. Kohn Frida	72. Altaras Matilda	
28. Dienefeld Regina	73. Abanun Luna	
29. Weis Sarlota	74. Abinun Sarina	
30. Papo Adam	75. Altaras Bea	
31. Hercog Gizela	76. Papo Angelina	
32. Baum Klata	77. Levi Matilda	
33. Baum Flora	78. Altaras Sultana	
34. Abinun Mazalta	79. Altaras Dorina	
35. Papo Loti	80. Levi Erna	
36. Montias Blanka	81. Levi Suonja	
37. Levi Reba	82. Spieler Sofija	
38. Levi Sarina	83. Abanun Bukica	
39. Atija Suroza	84. Lichtenstein Bukica	
40. Atijas Sipura	85. Levi Sekica	
41. Albahari Tilda	86. Levi Regina	
42. Kabiljo Roza	87. Levi Anula	
43. Nahmijas Mazalta	88. Montijas Elza	
44. Altaras Estera	89. Steinlauf Regina	
45. Abinun Kena	90. Rosenrauch Sarina	

Original list of the arrested Jewish women of B. Luka, 28 July of 1942<sup>83</sup>

<sup>82</sup> The publication of the Alliance of Jewish societies of Yugoslavia circles the number of the refugees on four and half thousand (2.000 in the first occupying zone, and 2.000 in other occupying zone of ISC, the remain on Kosovo and Montenegro), while the data of the Board of the Jews from Yugoslavia in Palestina is telling that there were 8.000 of Jews interned from Yugoslavia, before the capitulation of Italy (report of Muhidin Pelesic, The Jews in the diplomatic archives of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia).

<sup>83</sup> On the original list of the arrested Jews, predicted for the deportation to Gospić, we can see that the arresting was being planned in advance, because it dates from 24<sup>th</sup> of July of 1941, and it came to realization, according to all quotations, on 28<sup>th</sup> July of 1941, and the word "released" was added with four name: Mamo L. Levi, Ernest R. Bramer, Julio M. Braun i Sumbul A. Papo (document ISC, No.:304/41, kept in the Archive of Republic of Srpska).



Original list of arrested Jews (children) on the day of 28 July of 1942

Dirng that in Banja Luka, more exactly on the location of Slatina, running from the death attack, 58 German emigrants was settled, who, little bit later on, were arrested ba Banja Luka Police service<sup>84</sup> on the order of the Police service of ISC from Zagreb and directed to Jasenovac:

1. Alpern Abraham (1887) Kolomea
2. Alpern Roza (1890) Buczacz
3. Auerbach Markus (1890) Wiczyn
4. Auerbach Chanhe (1895) Skalat
5. Auerbach Leon (1927) Bremmen
6. Auerbach Josef (1929) Bremmen
7. Benedikt Heinrich (1884) Traunsdorf
8. Benedikt Josef (1886) Traunsdorf
9. Eckhaus Abraham (1888) Cholojora
10. Ehrlich Simon (1901) Sassnovitz
11. Ellinger Hans (1898) Pohrlitz
12. Feldmann Paula (1903) Mattersburg
13. Figer Kleryl (1894) Mikulszin
14. Frühling Chaim (1893) Zmigorod
15. Hernfeld Hans (1904) Wien
16. Hernfeld Berta (1904) Kiew
17. Hornfeld Mira (1928) Wien
18. Hirschenhauser Samuel (1882) Sarvar
19. Hirschenhauser Rosa (1888) Marz
20. Hirschenhauser Adalbert (1925) Mattesburg
21. Hirschenhauser Bernard (1932) Mattesburg
22. Horovitz Benno (1901) Neu-Sauderz
23. Katz Moses (1904) Lemberg
24. Katz Cynja (1908) Kazumin
25. Katz Alfred (1931) Frankfurt
26. Katz Alfred (1931) Frankfurt
27. Katz Herbert (1936) Frankfurt
28. Kornfein Arnold (1888) Lackenbach
29. Koch Paul (1894) Pressburg
30. Kuhlberg Moritz (1896) Oswitzim
31. Kuhlberg Channe (1895) Polonice
32. Kupfer Leo (1887) Zamost
33. Kupfer Regine (1894) Kolomea
34. Kupfer Ingeborg (1922) Berlin
35. Lindenfold Alfons (1909) Stuttgart
36. Lubadovsky Aron (1883) Auszinow
37. Majirovit Seliji (1890) Bukovska
38. Mayersholm Sigmund (1903) Frankfurt a/M
39. Nemon Benjamin (1889) Kropivna
40. Pragan Julius (1887) Wien
41. Pragan Emilie (1890) Buda
42. Ritter Mendel (1889) Osvierzin
43. Ritter Agathe (1899) Escin
44. Scharf Sigfried (1909) Coski Tošćin
45. Schneider Karl (1879) Neufeld
46. Schneider Johana (1892) Kobersdorf
47. Schnur Friedrich (1904) Wien
- 48.



The Jews in Slatina

<sup>84</sup> The herald of the coming sufferings of Yugoslav Jews was a "flood" of Jewish fugitives from Germany, Austria and Checzech-Slovakia. In the period from 1933 to 1940, 55.000 of them arrived to Yugoslavia. After a short stay around 50.000 of those refugees went on the different ways, toward the east, where they found the salvation, while 4.000 of them was imprisoned during the occupation of ISC. Exactly such group of 58 was imprisoned on the location of Slatina, near Banja Luka, and then finished in the concentration camp of Jasenovac.



Schnur Hilde (1903) Wien 49. Siener Wilhelm (1908) Wien 50. Siener Ettel (1894) Sokolovka 51. Steiner Olga (1899) Wien 52. Stern Berthold (1906) Frankfurt a/M 53. Triger Heinrich (1896) Wien 54. Triger Margit (1898) Lemberg 55. Triger Johanna (1937) Wien 56. Wajsblatt Hil Pinkus (1898) Wolbron 57. Wajsblatt Chaje (1895) Krakau 23 58. Wajsblatt Toni (1925) Frankfurt.

Above-mentioned emigrants were inherited from the ex Yugoslavia, and they were located in Slatina, district of Banja Luka. The quoted people were put under the police supervision, but their stay, in the interest of public order and security, was not wanted in Banja Luka, considering the occasions which, because of Chetnics-Communist actions, were ruling those areas, and therefore, this District police area suggested to direct the above-quoted emigrants to the concentration camp of Jasenovac, and, in that sense, asked the approval.<sup>85</sup>

This thorough forceful arresting, detaining and deporting into the concentration camp, simply put, were avoided by all those to whom, by the concurrence of circumstances, was given a chance to grab the freedom (whether they were absent from the city – because of the businesses, medical treating, relative visit and similar) or, little bit later by buying of false identifications (mainly women, children and older persons), managed to come to the sea or to join to the partisans on the basis of party experience or to be hiding on the hidden shacks and places, far away from people and roads.<sup>86</sup>

After 1942, it can be freely said that there weren't the real Banja Luka's Jews, except for those rare ones who came to the city from other places of ISC, and were forced to serve Ustasha's authority in order to save their heads. After the return there were no exit, the life was simply hanging by a thread. However, Banja Luka's Jews, who were constantly, until the end of 1944, living in Banja Luka, could be counted on the fingers of a hand.

In such position of forceful labor, and daily fight for a bare life (they stayed because they were needed to ISC authority) were a chemistry engineer Leon Poljokan, who had lived in Banja Luka until 1944, and after, joined to the War of National Liberation and Dr Haim-Bukus Levi, who had been in Banja Luka until the September of 1944, when, on the area of Sanski Most, he was included in the National Liberation Army. The remained, one-ciphered number of Banja Luka's Jews were making, in the most cases, women, who, during the war years, changed the national and religious identity, in order to save the running head. We are talking about the acceptance of Catholicism. After the finished war operations a small number of Jews returned their previous identity, while the majority, fearing from possible repeated suffering, and ugly pictures and memories, did not do that, even a great number accepted Orthodox religion. In that way, in the period of occupation, in April 1941, until the summer of 1942, 67% percent of Banja Luka's Jewish population were taken to the concentration camps. The remained 33% of them lived in the eternal fear from the physical extermination, and, individually or in small groups were trying on various ways to reach the territory of Herzegovina and Dalmatia, in which the Italian's occupying authorities, then, were still not letting the internation of the Jews to the concentration camps. That was not the case with Banja Luka's, Sarajevo's and Tuzla's Jews<sup>87</sup> but with all Jews from the areas of old Yugoslavia

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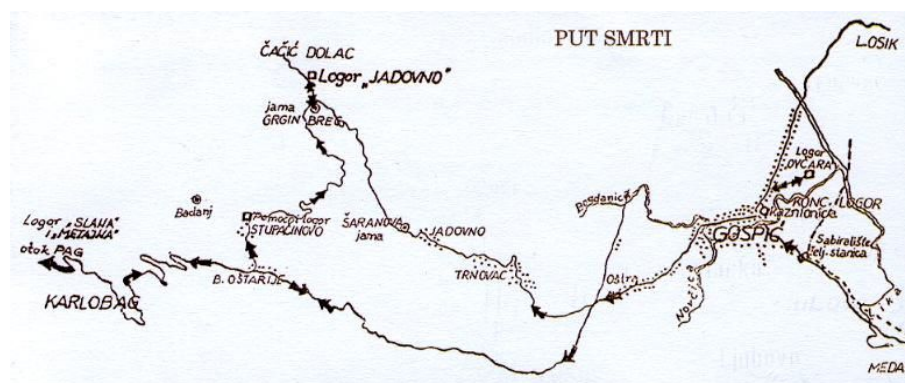
<sup>85</sup> The first measure of the Quisling government Cvetković-Maček, was the prevention of the entrance of the Jewish refugees from Europe to Yugoslavia. But, in spite of that a few thousands of them managed to escape and settle in a smaller places of ex Yu, with that that the Alliance of Jewish communities must take care of their support.

<sup>86</sup> David Levi, a lawyer and chief of court office in Banja Luka, all the war years, beginning from 1940. He was hiding in the deserted cottage on Krčmarice, near Banja Luka. On the telling of the Jewish Community of Banja Luka, Z.P., his uncle Jozef Levi was hiding on the attic of the family house near the Venice bridge. A young Banja Luka man, from the family Levi also, according to the telling of his nephew Z.I., he was hiding in Banja Luka, with the help of his girlfriend, Croatian, who caused his death later on. The brother of the murdered, born in 1910, saved himself hiding in the dugout in the very Banja Luka.

<sup>87</sup> In 1989 Ratimir Deleti, a Croatian from Umag, a judge of the district court in Tuzla, was proclaimed as a Righteous man among the people, in 1941, because he supplied Jewish families from Tuzla with the permit for the transmission to Zone I, on the basis of Kvaternik assertion on the converting of the Jews from Tuzla to

and the whole world, who were asking for salvation in illegal emigration on the territories of the Zones I and II, under the Italian command. The arresting, detaining and taking away of Banja Luka's Jews in the complex of the concentration camps of death ISC (Gospić, Jadovno, Jasenovac-Gradina, Stara Gradiška ) was, as we can see, finished in a very short period time, what greatly interpreted a real small number of the Jews, in relation to other towns, who joined to the fight for life in the former anti-Fascist movement, which, on the carrying out of certain activities at the beginning of the war in ex Yugoslavia, was not defined, by which, later on, after the liberation, it justified the suspicions rolled in the Legal regulations (which were primarily referred to the bringing of catastrophic laws on nationalization and abandoned property), by which the property genocide over the ex Yu Jews was committed, which brought to further alijas of the Jews from the ground of ex Yugoslavia. But, we are going to talk about that and document some time later on. The concentration camps for the majority of the Jews of Bosanska Krajina were the ones in ISC, and it can be said that, unfortunately, they were the first Jews to step in those camps, out of a simple reason, because they were the first ones to bear the burnt of Fascist regime of ISC.

Not until the forming of the collective concentration camp of Gospić a certain number of Banja Luka's Jews were directed there according to the order of Police service from Zagreb, in the second half of May 1941, where they, in most cases, finished their lives.



The road of death from the collective concentration camp Gospić across Ovčara, Jadovno, Slana, Metajna on Pag and series of karst pits

The concentration camps "Jadovno" on the mountain Velebit and Pag were the first ones in the system of concentration camps in ISC, which, temporally, preceded to the most concentration camps in Germany<sup>88</sup>, were the places of massive sufferings of the Jews and Serbs in the period from the middle of April until the end of August of 1941, and the open wound still bleeding because of the suffering of innocent victims of Ustasha's terrors.

Catholicism. And it was such. All these Jews survived the war. 10 families arrived to Israel. The families: Domany David with the family Domany Hermina with the family Domany Ruben with the family; Wiesler Lina with the familys, Wiesler Ruben with the family; Segal Dina with the familys; Hirschbein Edi; Kleinman Elsa, Altarac Hana; Šaban-Danon Hana. For the rest ones we have no data.

<sup>88</sup> Auschwitz was formed in October of 1941, the massive killings in the gas chambers started in July of 1942. For the massive killings on Velebit, the Ustashes did not build the factories of death but used the natural bottomless pits, over which openings they were bringing the columns of tied and tortured and innocent people, whom they were hitting with the hammers and knives, a few of the first ones, who, by inertia, would pull the rest ones too. The others were killed over the pits, whom they themselves had to dig, or the were thrown in the sea tied with the stone. Because of the began reoccupation of the Croatian coast and Lika, already from 15 August of 1941, conditioned by the development of the rebellion on the area of Lika, Banija, Kordun and K. Krajina, the Ustashes liquidated in Jadovno, Slano and Metajna. The rest of 2.123 prisoners, from 9 to 21 August, they shipped to the concentration camp of Jasterbarsko, and then to Jasenovac. In Jadovno, Metajna and Slano on Pag, according to different resurces were killed: Commemorative area of Jasenovac, Narodna knjiga, Belgrade 1987, **37.000 of people**, Military encyclopedia, Belgrade, book 4, 1972. – **80.000**, the Ustashes crimes of genocide and the trial to Andrija Artuković, 1986, book 4, Ustaški zločini genocida i suđenje Andriji Artukoviću 1986, Rad Belgrade 1989 – **72.000**.

Simply naive, the mountain, a low hill of barbed wire and a few barracks of concentration camp's management and nothing more, and the innocent people were being brought to open point of death because of slaughtering and killing. The bestial atrocity, which were performed by by Ustasha's-Croats of Pavelić regime on the road to death, cannot be compared with the crimes which were carried out in the German camps, out of a simply reason because the overreached them in the most worse sense of the word. On the basis of available documents ISC and Italian military, multiple testimonies of survived prisoners-of-war, documentation of Yugoslav state's organs and the statements of the very criminals, studying of series of authentic archive resources, many supplements in the press and magazines. G. Đuro Zatezalo, in his book on the concentration camp of Jadovno, presented exact datae that in the system of concentration camp of ISC, Gospić-Jadovno (32103) and Slano and Metajna on the island of Pag (8.020) in the period from 11<sup>th</sup> April to 21<sup>st</sup> August of 1941, how much the concentration was working, there were totally killed 40.123 of innocent people (38.010 Serbs, 1.988 Jews, 88 Croats, 11 Slovenians and 9 Muslims and two Czechs, one Russian, a Gypsy and a Montenigrin. Among the killed Jews in the system of concentration camps Gospić, Jadovno-Slano-Metajna, which was somewhere around 2.000, was a great number of Banja Luka's Jews, who, from the July 1941 to July 1942, transported to Gospić, and on this ocaasion we are citing their names in alphabetical order, while the more detailed interpretation we are to give by the survey of archive by the families:


1. Altarac Zadik Isak (32 years)
2. Altarac Samuel Isak (22)
3. Altarac Isidor Jozef (29), student
4. Altarac Moše Miho (29)
5. Altarac Kalman Salamon (49)
6. Atijas Avram David (32)
7. Atijas Jozefa Samuel
8. Atijas Isak Šimun (27)
9. Baruh Jozefa Isak
10. Baruh Jozefa Salamon
11. Baum Isaka Lavoslav
12. Vajs Jonas Todor
13. Elijas Abraham
14. Kabiljo Arona Elijas
15. Laslo M. Ignac, a veterinarian
16. Levi Majer Abraham, a tradesman
17. Levi Leon Albert (31)
18. Levi Moše Albert
19. Levi Todoros Zadik
20. Levi Leon Isidor (28)
21. Levi Jakov Isak (31)
22. Levi Todoros Isak (29)
23. Levi M. Jozef
24. Levi Moše Leon
25. Levi Jakov Majer
26. Levi I. Majim
27. Levi Mojsije Mihael
28. Levi Š. Moric
29. Levi Zadika Rafael
30. Levi Leona Salamon
31. Levi Haima Salamon (50)
32. Levi Todoros Simha (23)
33. Lihtenštajn Isakar Jozef
34. Maestro Mojsija David
35. Montijas Avram David
36. Montijas Haima Dudo
37. Montijas Haima Isidor
38. Montijas M. Isak
39. Montijas Avram Jozef
40. Montijas I. Jozef
41. Montijas M. Leon
42. Montijas Haima Mošo (32), bookbinder
43. Montijas Haima Rafael
44. Montijas Avrama Salamon
45. Montijas Haima Samuel
46. Mosko Abrahamama Salamon
47. Najbah Bernard Hugo
48. Nahmijas David Jozef (42), a tradesman
49. Nahmias Samuel Jozef
50. Nahmijas Jozefa Samuel (23)
51. Nahmijas Jozefa Haim (37), a tradesman
52. Papo S. Jozef
53. Papo Santin Samuel
54. Polak Franje Pavao
55. Polgar P. Franjo
56. Poljokan Rafael Jakob
57. Rozenrauh Mihajlo Adolf
58. Rot M. Josip
59. Salom Arona Albert
60. Salom Avram Aron, optician
62. Salom Berta
63. Sarafić Isidor Jozef
64. Sotinger Ignac Moric
65. Herceg M. Leopold
66. Hofman M. Filip (67)
67. Štajner Saumel Andro
68. Štajnlauf David
69. Štajnlauf Herman Isidor
70. Štajnlauf Haima Israel.

After the disbanding of these concentration camps, the Ustashes the transported a smaller number of survived prisoners-of-war from Metajna to the concentration camp Kruščica beside Travnik, while the majority ended in the concentration camp of Jasenovac, according to many the biggest and the most terrifying concentration camp of death on the world, where a human life was losing every sense, and wished death became the only awake hope of salvation.


By the crime, Jasenovac was primarely specific concentration camp of death in ISC, on a huge space of massive crypts Bročice, Krapje, Uštice, Mlaka, Dubičke krečane, Bajića jame, Slabinja, Ševarlije to Stara Gradiška. Along the winding flow of the river Sava, around the place of Jasenovac, the villages Krapje and Bročice, it went a long road of death, covered with the corpses.



#### Jasenovac criminals Ljubo Miloš i Maks Luburić



Concentration camp Jasenovac, "Balkan's Auschwitz", the blackest crime of Croatian ISC in the world. It was built in the blood of innocent people on a floodable part of a ghostly Lonjsko Polje, in the bundle of the rivers rivers Sava, Veliki and Mali Strug, Trebiž, Lonja, Ilova and Una. It occupied the surface from 210 km<sup>2</sup> of system of Nazi-Fascist concentration camp of death Jasenovac, Stara Gradiška. It was the most horrifying "collective" concentration camp and the place of execution in occupying Yugoslavia, and the first in Europe by the brutality of crime, which was performed over the innocent people by human degenerates of Croatian origin, so-called Ustasha, only because they were representatives of other religion, nation and political comprehension. It originated in the half of August of 1941, at the beginning at the very around a few places, the villages Jasenovac, Krapje, Bročice and Gradina, by sadist bringing: working exploitation, hunger torturing and sickness (typhus, dysentery and psychohorrorose) until the edge of the death of innocent people from all sides of ex Yugoslavia. Remarkable example of bestial torturing, suffering and slaughtering by fanatical human degenerates in the blood of crime with the breaking of human dignity. In the chronicles of home land, along the whole series the towns of ex Croatian origin, so-called Ustasha, only because they were representatives of other religion, nation and political comprehension. It originated in the half of August of 1941, at the beginning at the very around a few places, the villages Jasenovac, Krapje, Bročice and Gradina, by sadist bringing: working exploitation, hunger torturing and sickness (typhus, dysentery and psychohorrorose) until the edge of the death of innocent people from all sides of ex Yugoslavia. Remarkable example of bestial torturing, suffering and slaughtering by fanatical human degenerates in the blood of crime with the breaking of human dignity. In the chronicles of home land, along the whole series the towns of ex Yugoslavia, there are many remembrance of survived prisoners-of-war, which documented tortures and sufferings are the proof of unseen of those evil times of ISC, which, on a small door, unfortunately are returning to new, old Croatia in the connection of national-religious politics, which is stigmatizing younger generations.



"I, Ljubo Miloš, born on 25<sup>th</sup> February of 1919, a legitimate son of Miloš Ilija and mother Milka, born Soldo, Bos. Šamac, admit the crime I did in Jasenovac as a concentration

camp manager. In "Ustasha's movement" I joined on under the influence of my cousin Max Luburić. The function of the commander of the concentration camp of Jasenovac I was performing from October 1941 until the beginning of the summer of 1942. The order for the creation of the first concentration camps in Independent State of Croatia (ISC-NDH) came from Eugen Kvaternik so-called Dido, more correctly Pavelić, who was very "interested in" interning of foreign elements from our beautiful country primarily Serbs and Jews. Mijo Babić, called Giovanni, was the first, by the order of Pavelić, to organize the concentration camp Jadovno at Gospić, and the concentration camp Kruščica at Travnik. After his death, in the summer of 1941, the concentration camps were taken over by Vjekoslav Maks Luburić. In the month of August of 1942, when the Italians spreaded their zones to Karlovac, Prisoners-of-war from those concentration camps, as well as from Kruščica "were transferred" to newly formed concentration camps in Krapje and Jasenovac.<sup>89</sup>



**The confiscation of things**

"From Gospić to Jasenovac we were transported to in the cattle freight cars without water, food, and we had to relieve ourselves in the freight cars. The road lasted for 48 hours. While we were waiting on the station in Jasenovac, Ustashes' were rushing at the freight cars beating and robbing us, (they were wresting the rings, hand watches, good shoes under the threat that we mustn't tell anybody about that). We were taken to the concentration camp Jasenovac II – Bročice, and we were mostly sleeping there in the open, because there was only one barracks, where 126 people could be

placed. At tomorrow's day, on 21<sup>st</sup> of 1941, Ustasha's determined us, younger ones, to put the fences from barbed wire in three order, and to enclose the future concentration camp. After 8 days I was transported to a new concentration camp Krapje, to which we had to go running (14 km), in order to come before the dark. The new prisoners were coming permanently to this concentration camp, mainly the Jews. There the embankment for the flood should be built. They forced us to the work site, which was distanced 5 kilometres from the concentration camp, and were returning us before the evening but never in a complete composition (they would usually keep us 5-6 last days in the colony and kill on the road. The work was tiring, the food awful and the people were falling from the exhaustion, and the Ustashes, who had a role of armed guard, would be killing them on the spot. One morning, after fifteen days, we were ordered to go out from our barracks, with all our things. We were standing, in such a way, under Ustasha's guard until 2 o'clock p.m., and then, Ustasha's lieutenant Ljubo Miloš appeared and ordered us to approach to the spot where the blankets were spread, and to leave our things, for example rings, watches, money, documents, photographs, cigarettes, knives and similar (excerpt from the memory of Jakov Danon from Zagreb, 1972).<sup>90</sup>

The first ones who came to the concentration camp were the Jews and Serbs from the abolished concentration camps Slana and Jadovno, and were straight away determined to

<sup>89</sup> The extracts from the hearing of Lj. Miloš, the commander of the concentration camp of Jasenovac; A. Miletić, *Konc logor Jasenovac 1941-45*, knjiga II

<sup>90</sup> The Ustashes were taking (robbed) all the things to every prisoner, whatever he brought him/her: money, watch, and other precious things, and, on that occasion, he had to stae that he did not hide anything, otherwise there would've been a death punishment. "He came in the conc. camp with m on 18 September of 1941, an oldmen called Poljokan from Banja Luka, and after he handed over the things and stated he did not hide anything, the Ustashes, during the search, found in the lining of the coat some of the sown money. At the same moment Ljubo Miloš, in front of everyone, stabbed a great knife in the chests, out of which the old man died. (The statement of the witness Steiner Hinko, taken from the book of V. Dedijer "Vatican and Jasenovac", Belgrade 1972.



work on the businesses of the lifting of the embarkment, where, practically, the conditions of work were ruinous, what was the goal of a monstrous Quisling-slaughtering ISC.

"Finally, we reached the meadow of 10 km<sup>2</sup>. At the end of the meadow we noticed that , on a kilometer around, on every hundred meters, a wooden tower as a watchtower, was standing. Then we saw three, very long, barracks, but so low that a ceiling could be reached by the hands. Barrackks were closed during the day, and no one must not enter until the evening. We were determined to work on the embarkment, and the next morning we convinced ourselves what it meant the Voice of a prisoner-of-war "appearance for work". We were devided before the barracks on tens, who encumbered 4 showels, 4 pickaxe and 2 handy prams. The work on the embarkment was lasting 6 hours, and it was awfully difficult. Every ten, by running step, had to bring and throw as much as possible of the land for the embarkment. It was so every day. At noon and in the evening 5-6 people were disappearing. The one who could not wald, exhausted, and was falling, he would be finished off by the rifle butt. Usually, the last Ustasha from the colony would liquidate him with a bullit in the head so that he, allegedly, would not escape "beaten" like that. We were working on the embarkment just beside the very water, but we mustn't let ourselves along the water to wash our shirts, not to mention our bodies.<sup>91</sup> Lice were multiplying so that we could not get rid off them, but we were constantly shelling and cleaning ourseves by night, opening, during that, the live wounds on the body, who were often dangerous for the life of many of us, tortured and hungry prisoners-of-war. One October morning, during the work on the embarkment, well-known cutthroat Jozo Matijević gathered all Ustasha's Guard and made a speech, after which the merciless beating with the showels and rifle butts by guardians, so that, practically, on that occassion no one from 1.500 prisoners left unhurt.<sup>92</sup> (excerpts from the memory of Adolf Fridrih from Zagreb).



**The order of Ante Pavelić carried out thoroughly by Maks Luburić**

Ustasha's concentration of death Jasenovac could receive mostly 3.000 prisoners, but the main headquarter of chief Pavelić in Zagreb wasn't of such opinion, and on 27<sup>th</sup> of April issued an order to all regional institutions "that Jasenovac may receive unlimited number of prisoners".

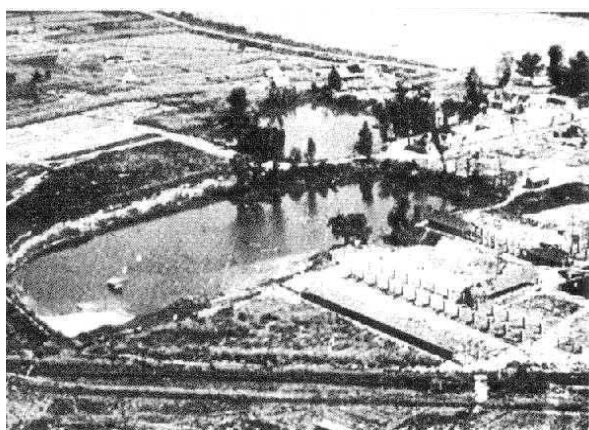
<sup>91</sup> In the whole concentration camp there was a well, beside which an Ustasha was standing, who was taking care that the prisoners didn't take the water.

<sup>92</sup> Maks Luburić, Ljubo Miloš, Jozo Matijević, the main commanders of the concentration camp of Jasenovac. They were doing personally the inspections over the brought victims, classifying them according to the groups, the Serbs in Serbian, the Jews in Jewish, etc.

The greatest sufferings of Jews from ex Yugoslavia, in Jasenovac factory of death by Croats-Ustashes were in the period from August 1941 to December 1942 (there were killed 25.000). Full four years and under the Ustashes' escort, the transports of death for Jasenovac were going by train (or truck) with unimagined speed, but often by a lon and exhausting walking. All the travelling to the concentration camps, the victims were exposed to different measures of abusing. Jasenovac transports of death were so numerous that the people were practically numbered by freighted cars.<sup>93</sup>

The Jews from all areas of ISC were almost delivered by the end of the spring of 1942, and the beginning of summer. Out of a great number of younger and older ones, who arrived until the end of 1941, not even 10% remained alive until the spring of 1942.<sup>94</sup>

**Concentration camp I – Krapje**, 12 kilometres upstream the river Sava. It worked from July to November 1941. Barracks alone on the pillars, practically pile dwelling. The prisoners: Serbs and Jews, and Zagreb's streetcar not like-minded persons, who were not for the crime, ISC and Ustasha's-Croatian ideology of the Chief. The forest, dagger and mallet were coming to them, and, first of all, awful tortures, Jesus pains. The The land ate the bodies. The floods, great floods took the bodies.<sup>95</sup>



**Jasenovački logor. Ulaz u logor.**

**Concentration camp II – Bročice**, so-called Versajev beside the very road Jasenovac-Novska, peripheral meadow, stark-naked wasteland, barbed wire, liquidation, in the forest, wreck, founded in the summer of 1941, and stopped working in the September of the same year. The forest swallowed the people, and the tortures, pains of Jesus, and the floods, great floods took the heads.<sup>96</sup>

**Concentration camp III – Ciglana**, The beginning of autumn of 1941, the Ustasha's brought the first prisoners in Ciglana, an industrialist, a Serb Ozren Bačić.

<sup>93</sup> In the statements of the survived there is the statement: "When Jasenovac skeletons were coming back transported from death to life, 15.000 of freighted cars would've passed before us, with 40 skeletons, and that is around 600.000 of the dead (Newspaper "Naprijed" to organ of CP of Croatia, 13. IV 1944.)

<sup>94</sup> Newspaper "Naprijed" to the organ of Communist Party of Croatia, from 13 April of 1943, in the article "The Ustashes crimes in the concentration camps will not be forgotten", it nsays: 30.000 of Jews were taken to the concentration camps of ISC. 29.000 killed. Today in Jasenovac and Stara Gradiška there are less than 1.000 Jews, Gypsies are exterminated totally.

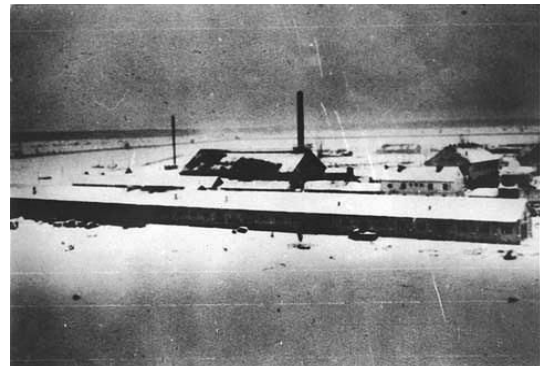
<sup>95</sup> Extracts, Simo Brdar, *Gradina*, Glas srpski, Banja Luka 1994.

<sup>96</sup> The extracts, Simo Brdar, *Gradina*, Glas srpski, Banja Luka 1994.



**A special knife for slaughtering, for the hand "noit to be tired".  
The corpses are lowing along the River Sava to the Black Sea.**

"At the beginning of 1941, according to the command of Luburić, I was directed to Jasenovac again, because of the register of the prisoners in both concentration camps, Krapje and Bročice, where there were 4.000 of prisoners, mostly the Serbs and Jews. Immediately after Luburić came with the command from Dido Kvaternik – that I was determined for the commander of working service of newly formed so-called concentration camp III, which should be formed out of the working service of so-called concentration camp I, which was beside the wood between Jasenovac and the village of Bročice and so-called concentration camp II, which was in the proximity of the village Krapje. The concentration camp should be formed, and to organize the work in the factory of chains, brickkiln, sawmill and economy, because the buildings with the technical devices had already existed. Then there was an engineer Beretin, who had built the concentration camp I and concentration camp II, and the concentration camp III enclosed in wire, raised lookout tower, built a part of the embarkment and the first barracks in the concentration camps. For all the time of this concentration camp existence, the directions for the treatment of the prisoners were exclusively given by Luburić to Matković, Brkljačić and me. It is known that many transports were coming to Jasenovac, mostly tied, and were going straight away to Gradina on liquidation, and were not escorted to the concentration camp through the books. At the foundation of the concentration



**1. Central part of the concentration camps of Jasenovac III-Ciglana**



**Remains of the Brick Plant where the Picily Stoves operated**

camp, out of coming up prisoners from the concentration camps I and II it was separated a group of working able ones, which stayed in the concentration camp III, while the rest, a greater part of the prisoners, were handed over to Adžija Sudar, Stanković and Jusić Mujica, who liquidated them".<sup>97</sup>

"Before the Christmas of 1941, a small group of 50 prisoners from Ciglana was taken for the demolition of the barracks in the concentration camp of Jasenovac I and II. We were

<sup>97</sup> The extracts from the hearing of Lj. Miloš, the commander of Jasenovac; A. Miletić, *Conc. camp of Jasenovac 1941-45*, book II.



driven there by truck. The feeling during the drivings was a very difficult, because we did not know where they were taking us. We were about to get closer to the barracks, where we stayed until November of the same year, we knew where we were. We entered the barracks thinking they were empty, but we immediately felt some stench, and after we saw what had happened to them. Many human corpses were lying on the boxes for several weeks certainly. Those were the unlucky persons, exhausted, old and sick, who stayed there after our evacuation of the concentration camp, left to themselves, without water and food, locked, soon died of cold. We had to take them out and bury in the common pit, which we dugged low and covered with soil. Then, they ordered us to tear down the barracks. As the winter was strong, and we did not get the food for three days, majority of prisoners were falling from exhaustion, and the Ustashas liquidated them after. I was told so by the eyewitness of final liquidation of Jasenovac II. It was similar in the concentration camp I Krapje. There left 700 of prisoners, since they were younger they were evacuated. In the night between 21 and 22 November of 1941. There came a group of Ustashas with a prisoner of Bulgarian nationality, who had to take part in the bestialities. They were being taken out of the barracks into the darkness, where they were waited by the cutthroats of bloody hands. They were slaughtering them by daggers since they astounded them with the hammers previously, and knocked down on the ground. That night 613 people was slaughtered, an Ustasha revealed in order to emphasize his "bravery". The human lives, at those evildoers, had no value. People were being killed massively and individually, as one wanted and when he wanted." (Memories, Jakov Kabiljo, 1971)

"December of 1941, severe winter, sleeping in the open and who survived survived, and there was a small number of such. The builders, prisoners-of-war were making the fence from a barbed wire, concentration cam wall (8 km long), Ustashas hospital, raising of high lookouts. The bricks and tiles should be provided for all of that. The others were working on the embarkment, and were dying flowing along the river Sava. The new barracks were appearing by murderous work (sawmill and carpentry), two for the Jews, one for the Serbs. It was working the chain factory of shackles, knives, chains, daggers, locks and other subjects from the iron. Brickkiln



Chain factory

was considerably baking the bricks, tiles, and sometimes the people in Picili's ceramics.<sup>98</sup> The experimental rabbits were the Jewish women and children from Stara Gradiška, and Pilići organized an oven so-called crematory for the burning of the dead and killed prisoners, but from the spring of 1942 they were being thrown, exhausted and sick, alive in the oven of the brichkiln." One day I saw how they burnt hundreds of children in it. But, one day after bloodsucker Luburić came to the concentration camp Jasenovac and ordered that the work in crematory should be stopped, because there were circling the stories in the surrounding villages that alive children were being burnt, what caused the scorn toward the compatriots Ustashas, within the Croatian population of those villges, and ruined the respect of the Ustashas. One time, the Ustashas were killing with rifle and pistol, individually or in a gropup, and later on, they passed on the saving of ammunition, and they were killing with sticks, hammers, daggers and knives. The prisoners-of-war determined for "the approach of death" had to dig the graves to themselves. The greatest number of prisoners-of-war was

<sup>98</sup> Rearranged the brickkiln' oven, so-called Picili's ceramics, was swallowig of 40 people straight away.

regularly liquidated before the coming of the transports of death. (Memories of Adolf Fridrih, Zagreb 1972)<sup>99</sup>

"To skip this terrifying story here, because of the chronology, you should have the strength to tell something, my brother". "The autumn, for hundreds of thousands of people, women and children. The life was falling from the family trees. The groves of souls were burning. Crazy. Cry. The smell of the burnt flesh and bones. The stomach under Adam's apple, salty mucus overflowed the tongue. Dagger shone. The Ustasas "were doing their job". Barbed wire. The prisoners-of-war were sculpturing the stone a little bit, for themselves to wall in. The walls high few meters were walled by the prisoners-of-war skeletons. From the West, when you were going behind, you were falling, when they were cutting an artery on your throat, so that no one saw it."<sup>100</sup>

The immediate manager at the liquidation of the newly coming prisoners (every new coming meant simultaneous death of old and new prisoners, if the number of people, according to the working needs winter liquidation, was beating the capacity of the concentration camp) was friar Satana Majstorović Miroslav.

"I, Filipović Miroslav, born on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1915 in Jajce, father Ante, mother Marica, born Radulović, admit the crime I did. I finished High School in Visoko, school theology in Sarajevo, and served as a priest until the end of 1941 in Petričevac at the very Banja Luka. Then I was called for the preacher<sup>101</sup> under PTS until the end of June 1942, when I got under the German court, out of which I was by Maks Luburić, and brought to Jasenovac for one of the commanders of the concentration camp Jasenovac III. The concentration camp was mainly divided in three sections: a, b and c. Under "a" were the easier accused ones and professional workers, who were fairly well trusted, because they were familiar with order and concentration camp discipline."

**Concentration camp IV – Kožara – the factory of leather**) on the place Gojlo, prisoners-of-war, mainly professional people. The processing and partial finalization of leather products. It was founded from the half of 1942, and it lasted until the Ustasas' retreat, by the end of April 1945) "the workshops of shoemakers, tailors and electricians, carpenters, plumbers and other crafts were the "real asylum" many of those (no one believed in wonder which could've saved us, but we were thinking about the way of escaping or to be engaged in work, which was so needed to the Ustasas), who were lucky to grab the workshops. A little bit later, the concentration camp "Kožara" was organized outside Jasenovac, in which, by the order of Ustasas, the workshop of boots, and woman's shoes was. The most human leader of the group<sup>102</sup>, the main and responsible shoemaker was Sado Koen, who was trying to accept as many as possible of the Jews, even if he knew they were not the shoemakers. Sado Koen was a great man, not only that he saved my life but he risked his life for other man" (Passages from the memories of Jakov E. Atijas, Jerusalem 1972).

"There were still coming the easier convicts and professional workers. That section was made by industrial-turnover group, economy warehouses, and that was the skeleton of the

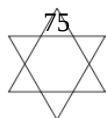
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<sup>99</sup> The remembrance of the Jews on the concentration camp Jasenovac, The Union of the Jewish communities of Yugoslavia, Belgrade 1972.

<sup>100</sup> Simo Brdar, *Gradina*, Glas srpski, Banja Luka 1994.

<sup>101</sup> Preacher, church persons, who were a part of the war units of ISC.

<sup>102</sup> Grupnici were the chiefs of the working sections in the concentration camp of Jasenovac, and were mainly Jews, exclusively because of them being experts and their education. But, exactly because of that fact it came to the black slandering and disgracing of the dead Jews, prisoners-of-war of Jasenovac (even to our days), which is brought in in the literature of newer date, so that the authors, faced with the historical facts brought in the works of A. Miletić, would finally give up from their quotations, on the persistent intervention of the Jewish community of Belgrade (how all the Jews are confident and shrewd, and that they managed, in so-called prison hierarchy, to grab the places from which they were intriguing against the Serbs) by Vojislav Prnjatović and their group, who, on the intervention of general Milan Nedić, directed to the Management headquarter of the German commander in Serbia, were released on freedom on April 1942, and, during that, in order to play up to Germans, and on somebody's intervention, stated a great lie on Jewish prisoners-of-war. The extracts from the hearing of fra Satan, commander of conc. camp Jasenovac 1941-45, book II.



concentration camp, which was rarely changed, and rarely had significant changes. In the section "b" , newcomers were coming mainly, the ones who entered through the gate of the concentration camp, the prisoners without the profession and professional education, practically those whom were not cared for much, whether they would live a month or three years in the concentration camp. The field workers, wood group and others belonged to that section , out of the new groups for momentary significant need. That section made the central concentration camp. Under "c" newcomers – prisoners were counted in, being predestined in advance to be in the concentration camp as short time as possible. The ways and the causes were undefined, whether it was liquidation or sickness or exhaustion, that was not looked on. "C" section had always been of a passing character, and for such it was delivered in advance not to be put in the concentration camp records. They were not getting out from the barbed wires." (excerpts from the minutes from the hearings Majstorović-Filipović, one of the commanders of concentration camps Jasenovac – Stara Gradiška.<sup>103</sup>

Luburić determined the state of number of 2.000, so that the simultaneous increasing of the number state cause the need of following leveling i.e. the very and direct liquidation of the prisoners.

"At the beginning, the movable drum-head trial, with Vignjević at the head, sentenced 80 to 100 prisoners on death by firing squad, what, together, was the first massive liquidation. After there were more and more such ones. By the coming of Majstorević in 1942 such massive killings of prisoners were performed in Gradina, Jablanica, Mlaka and Uštica. For such act there was no written directive, but Luburić himself, on the occasion of his visits to concentration camps I and II, was carrying out such liquidations, afterwards done by all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, emulating him. I myself am personally known with the fact how many prisoners were liquidated in the concentration camps I and II, but I know that in the concentration camp I there was a crate from barbed wire, which was 60 cm tall, so that prisoners could not either lie or stand in it, and all imprisoned in that wire (theatre) deadly suffered.



**Jasenovac slaughters (cutthroat people on a pile)**

After the liquidation of the concentration camp Krapje, it was founded the concentration camp "C", where the prisoners were liquidated by "punishment" in different ways, out of which, by cruelty was separated "the work on the seat", a space enclosed in barbed wire, not only from four sides but also above the head, not only a meter from the ground. In order to be able to stand and make a few steps in that space the prisoner had to bow to the waist. They were sitting and lying on the ground mostly, while it was raining or snowing, on the wind or sun without any protection. No wonder that none of these "convicts did not endure more than a week of torture". Then Granik started to work, a pretty tall crane above the river Sava, for the lifting of the logs, which were being unloaded from the ferryboat to truck. Otherwise, the ferry was connecting the concentration camp Jasenovac and Gradina. But, now, they were using it for the killing of the prisoners. Out of Zvonara, which was considered as, and it was known that no one was coming out alive, and they would take off the victims and transport them tied by 10 on that crane. They would hit them, one after the other, on the head by a heavy hammer or an iron barbell, and were throwing them half-alive from the Crane, into the river Sava. They were performing such killings from the winter 1942 to the winter of 1944." (Memories of Adolf Fridrih, Zagreb, 1972).

<sup>103</sup> Under the leadership of Ustasha chaplain friar Filipović-Majstorović and the captain Zelić, a terrible crime in the Serbian village Motike was performed. On that occasion, in the home school, there were slaughtered 200 of children, out of which one survived, thanking to surgeon Kulenović and the local residents who hid him.

"Somehow the news on the terrifying crimes and massive murders in Jasenovac penetrated into the public. An international commission of the Red Cross came in 1942, to meet themselves with "the real state" of the things. The great preparations for their coming were being carried out. All sick and tired prisoners were killed, and the barracks were cleaned. Practically, there stayed only those ones who, by their look, did not instill the suspicion that they were treated badly. And there were not many of them such. They could not express anything with words, because had no chance for that. The action of Red Cross, which should've been noble, brought the bitter fruits of death and turned into the opposition (Memories Mišo Danon, Belgrade, 1972).

"One time a commission came to see how good we lived and in which hygienic circumstances, and if there was enough food for us. It was especially and strictly ordered, under the death threat, to all prisoners-of-war, that, on the questions of the members of the commission, must not answer anything else, but to say or show the number of a prisoner, marked on a hand. Such commission, for which nobody knew where it came from or who asked it to come, never came after." (Memories, Jakov E Atijas, Jerusalem, 1971/72)

By the end of 1941 or beginning 1942, an international commission, brought by Dido Kvaternik, visited the concentration camp Jasenovac. There were 30 of them with the representatives of management, and among the the representatives of Vatican, Italy, Germany, France, Hungary, Bulgaria and Spain, and the representatives of Red Cross from Switzerland. For their coming all the things were "masked", the ones which could reveal the crimes, and they were visiting only those objects where Luburić took them. On the departure from Jasenovac, a German (she) writer, who was the member of the delegation, wrote in the German newspapers the article on Jasenovac, which was printed in the Croatian newspaper after. She wrote on concentration camp complimentarily.<sup>104</sup>



**ISC propaganda on "human acts"**

By the end of January 1942, the sign for "approach" was given by the siren, for the interruption of work. We had to gather all before the command. On that occasion, Ljubo Miloš made a speech and said that the picture of the concentration camp had to be changed in three days. There was littered a lot of material around the concentration camp. Everything should be gathered and put in order, the roads and paths, so that the concentration camp had to be perfectly clean and tidy. A new "central kitchen" with the dining room had to be finished in that period of time. As in the beehive, everything was swarming in the concentration camp, and the prisoners were working without the stop, until the midnight. The blows were falling on all sides, some were falling fainted, some dead. In the morning, after such work, we were surprised by a thick polenta. Everyone got his portion, and, for the afternoon thick bean with meat. It was the same for the dinner. Again, some of them were hoping that the regime was about to be changed. "Still, they are taking care of us", some prisoners were saying. What did actually happen? It should come the international commission. Hospital barracks (ambulance and dispensary) were emptied, the patients were liquidated.

There, Dr. Jozef Salamon was also among the doctors, spa doctor from Ilidža. In totally cleaned and put in order barack, they brought iron beds with the clean bed linen from somewhere. Ambulance got a new furniture and instruments, the doctors got new coats, and put the healthy patient, who, on a day of commission's coming even had a glass of milk on their tables beside the bed. The electricity was supplied in two barracks. Every prisoner got the strip, the Serb's blue, the Jews yellow, while the Croats and communists got the red one. No

<sup>104</sup> The extracts from the hearing of Lj. Miloš, Jasenovac commander; A. Miletić, Conc. camp Jasenovac 1941-45, book II



one must not speak anything to the members of the commission under the threat of death punishment, and on a question of a member of the commission, the prisoner should answer: I am a prisoner number ..., and to show the strip saying "the datae you may get in the office". Commission came on a certain day around 11 o'clock, with Luburić and other slaughters at the head, during waht the commission had seen what the Ustashas showed them. After 1 o'clock p.m. it was made a report in the Officer's Mess, with the rich lunch and music. After certain time we get to the newspapers, in which it was written that Jasenovac, truely, was not neitherconvalescent home nor place of torture, and the the prisoners were to "constructive work", etc." (The excerpts from the memory of Albert Maestro Nahari, 1971).<sup>105</sup>

When the commission left, everything went as it had been before. The Ustashas were forcing and killing, withou difference the old and young mercilessly. The young Ustashas were long preparing for that and without a little of pangs of conscience and compassion were doing the kiling of small children, what speaks in favour of their insanity.

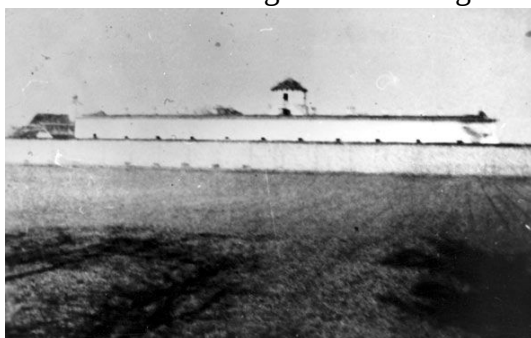


**The prisoners-of-war of Jasenovac. Luburić said: "They will be my Janissaries!"**

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<sup>105</sup> The remembrance of the Jews on Conc. camp Jasenovac, the Union of the Jewish communities of Yugoslavia, Belgrade 1972.

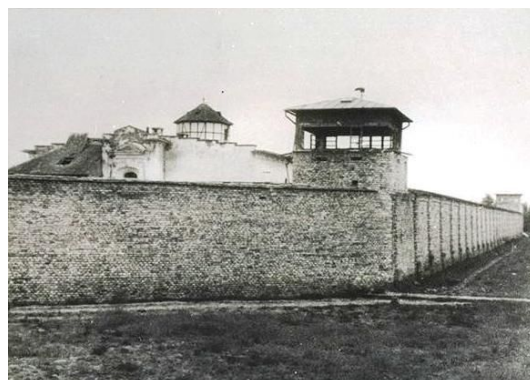
**The concentration camp V – "Kula" Stara Gradiška**, 30 kilometres from Jasenovac along the river Sava. Former fortress, which ISC transformed into branch of Jasenovac concentration camps of death, located in an ex prison Stara Gradiška. At the beginning of 1942 it was transformed into concentration camp. The dwelling of the prisoners, in the walled buildings for the living and work as concoction bearable for the prisoners but it



**Conc. camp Stara Gradiška**

wasn't like that. The buildings of prison, Ustasha's hospital, and the place of torture in the basement. The most tragic state was in the "woman's" concentration camp "Kula", which was located on the left side of the camp, with a special entrance. "For a short time after my coming to the concentration camp, it was jammed. Not only that but the yard was full of women and children too. Taking them a small amount of food, the hunger approached straight away. They were getting a broth with corn flour only, After fifteen days a

German comission came and choose helthier men, women and older children, transporting a few hundreds of them in groups on work to Germany. It was a terrible sight to look how they were taking the childron from the breasts of their mothers, and even the smallest ones. If the mothers would be escaping, crying or defending theirselves, the Ustashas would be shouting "What are you rebeling, the children are to be going to the dormitories, kindergartens, where they will feel better than at home. "The child's dwelling" originated in that way, with the children until the age of 12. They would cllose the smaller children in smaller premises, while the infants were massively and quickly dying. The gravediggers would be carrying them in their hands as "small stacks". At the immediate proximity of the economy we neither could look nor hear the crying and screaming of those children.



**Kula – Stara Gradiška**

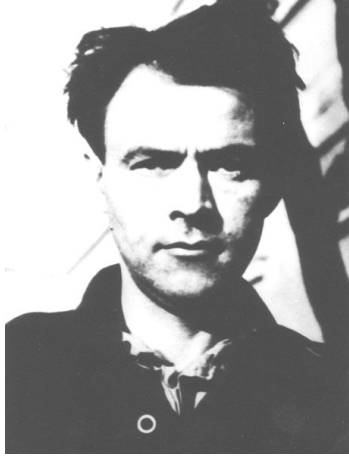
Everyone of us saw in those children a child of his own. The destroying of the children for the Ustashas was too slowly, so that one night they strangled with cyclone the rest of a few hundreds of children. Soon, it was known that Luburić uniformed the older children with Ustasha's sign. He was performing the repeated education of the children. They were taking them to the concentration camp church, teching them to sing Ustasha's songs. Luburić was coming often to the concentration camp, and the children were marching and singing Ustasha's songs. One day, in his escort, Luburić said: "They will be my Janissaries!"

In the first half of 1943, the authorities decided to liquidate all Serbs and Jews, and then they transported them from Stara Gradiška<sup>106</sup> to Jasenovac, and the Croats came on their place. In that way, I was tranfered in Jasenovac, and, there remained in Gradiška, 150 Jews craftsmen, in total, and 150 Serbs, peasants, for the land cultivation. In the management of the headquarters of the main evildoers of Stara Gradiška were: Miroslav Majstorović-Filipović, ex frair, lieutenant Ante Vrban from Lika, Nikola Gagro from Herzegovina and many other evildoers of Ustasha's (she) duty performers: Milka Pribanić, Maja Buždon and Nada Luburić, the half-sister of Maks Luburić (Fragments from the memory of Albert Maestro, Sarajevo, 1945)<sup>107</sup>

<sup>106</sup> In the Conc. camp Stara Gradiška 75.000 of people, women, children were killed.

<sup>107</sup> The remembrance of the Jews on conc. camp Jasenovac, the Union of the Jewish communities of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1972.





**Ante Vrban. The poisoning of children with potassium cyanide**

In the early morning hours 400 to 500 prisoners were leaving in the colonies, escorted by the Ustasas, on the carrying out of utterly difficult and exhausting jobs: the clearing of the forests and gathering of the woods for the fuel, the labor on the embarkment (it was needed to build the embarkment long 25 kilometers, in order to prevent further floods in Lonjsko Polje). After work "from morning to tomorrow", without food and water, almost tens of the working units was returning in the concentration camp, and sometimes, and very often the escort-Ustasas were coming back alone. Practically, the manhood of the working units of the prisoners remained killed on the field, in the forests, along the banks of the river Sava, walled in the embarkments, which they were building, where one fell he stayed there for all times.

That year, it was unheard-of winter. The prisoners were dragging along the concentration camp, without food, half-naked, bare-footed and dirty. There was no water because it had been frozen. The dysentery and typhus fever, out of which many patients had died, were taking over because of the dirt. The Ustasas were saying "Let them die so that we don't have to kill them." How many of them was dying daily was not precisely known, but it is enough to mention that there were employed 120 gravediggers-prisoners, who were exchanging constantly, though they were choosing younger and stronger ones for that difficult job. They were just carrying, burying and throwing the dead in the river Sava or in "crematory" of Picili. The gravediggers had no contact with the rest of the prisoners, not revealing what they had seen, and they were liquidated every 2 to 3 months.

Gradina, that horrible immense field of ghostly pains, torturing and sufferings of the prisoners-of-war to the death. For many people, the drumhead trial was simply a place of fast liquidation of "surplus" of the prisoners in the momentary occasions. According to the thinking of Ustasha's directory (Luburić, Miloš, Satana), there should've carried out "the rejuvenating" of the working cadre or leveling of the number of prisoners according to the working need of the concentration camp (winter's liquidation) or the influx of the prisoners was such that it manifoldly surpassed the capacities of "permeable power" of the concentration camp, and everything should be brought down in normal limits by a massive and fast liquidation.<sup>108</sup> Why was Gradina chosen? is a question to which there is no adequate answer even today. All answers, from the simple, natural ones to the socially colored, human, realist (dense, rich vegetation, vast forests from where the cries of the victims, hit by the dagger, hammer, ax, pickaxe and knife cannot be heard, marked with the rivers from three sides, with the bunkers set around, guarantee the difficult approaching to partisan's units,

<sup>108</sup> The majority of the prisoners-of-war from the conc. camp of Jasenovac, who were located on the left bank of Sava, was transported by the ferry across Sava, on the right bank, in the place of Donja Gradina, where they were killed in different ways, which, by that, became the greatest massive grave on the world.

exclusively population of the surrounding villages, and Donja Gradina also, and the hillsides of the mountain Kozara and Prosara, predominantly with the Serbian population, which was drawing out in generations through the wheel of the history, and the exclusive criminals of ISC from Pavelić to the bellow, it came to mind to change the same natural and social landscape, by creating the town of death Gradina, the town of massive sufferings and killing of the Serbs, Jews, Gypsies and all non like-minded Croats, Muslims, ant-Fascists regardless the color, nation and religion, the town of innocent victims, women and children, the ghostly town of immense graves Gradine, for the eternal remembrance of



**Jasenovac's Caldrons for soap**

permanent pain. Donja Gradina, on 818 hectares, was the largest liquidation center of Jasenovac prisoners. In a narrower zone of that place of execution, on 117 hectares of the field, forests, meadows and pastures, it was being spread the greatest children's cemetery in the sout-east Europe.<sup>109</sup>

Dimitrije Sekulić from Prijedor, Jasenovac's gravedigger says: "For all the time I spent in the concentration camp, I was a gravedigger in Gradina, with 24 comrades of mine more. Our jo consisted of digging of deep pits along the very bank of the river Sava. The distance between the graves must not be larger than 20 cm. They were being killed in the most bestial way. The pits we were digging could contain 500 corpses, because they were piled in layers. The group of 30 Ustashas were killing 3.000 prisoners daily. At that time of May and June of 1942. the Ustashas were bringing the masses of women and children, older and exhausted men, everyday. Every transport was brought on the spaces next to the house of Pero Vukić, which was enclosed in barbed wire. The house of P. Vukić was transformed into the house of horror and terror by the Ustashas, because they were closing in the house those whom they did not manage to liquidate during the day. Already, at the following day they would be leading them out towards the graves, with fiendishly tied hands on the back, individually, and then three pairs together, where they were killing them.



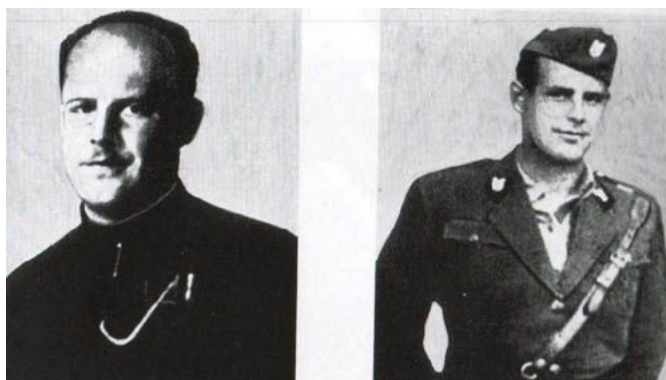
**Jasenovac's terrifying poplar, and the pains, pains of Jesus**

Jacob Finči from Sarajevo stated before the Country's comission of Croatia for the esablishment of the crime: "I was working as a gravedigger for 10 days, and during that time I was digging the corpses of cracked heads, without heads, mands, legs and with the pulled out fingers from the hands and legs, with the nailes pinned in the chests, with cut genitals. During that time I digged around 3000 corpses, among which I recognized the corpses of five gravediggers finished off by the Ustashas. Every normal man simply gets sick on the mentioning that Ustashas were making soap from the parts of the bodies, according to the recipe of devil's servant engineer Hinko Picili (5 kg of meat, 10 liters of water and a kilo of caustic soda), by which it would be come to the additional bases of datae, which was sent to the soap factory on the finishing off, which was about to be called later "Saponia" Osijek.

<sup>109</sup> Publicist D. Lukić, one of the luckily survived Jasenovac prisoners, in his book "We were oonly children" with the letter and number, by name and surname, he quotes the names of the names of 19.432 children of average age 7,3, who were killed in Gradina ("Krajiške novosti", April 2005)



Heavy sufferings and crimes that were done by the degenerates of the Croatian people remain for all times as an example of bestial sadistic manihajism and genocide of the inquisition type, which limits with the pure pathology of human spirit entrapped in the labyrinth of material existentialism.



**Friar Filipović-Majstorović, bloodsucker,  
one of the leaders of the concentration camp of Jasenovac**

The autumn, the autumn of Jasenovac of 1941, and the brickkiln of Ozren Bačić, chainman, mills, sawmills and other objects became the place of execution of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children. The Serbs, Jews and Gypsies should be exterminated. The founder of the concentration camp, Eugen Dido Kvaternik, the commander Vjekoslav Maks Luburić, and the deputies in his absence, excellent bloodsuckers and slaughters: friar Majstorović-Filipović Satana, Ivica Matković and Brkljačić, Ljubo Miloš, Dinko Šakić, Joso Matijević, Hinko Picili, Pero Brzica<sup>110</sup>, Žile Friganović, Pudić and great number of other collaborators, who were assisting in those crimes. The death was the only salvation and solution, but it could be reached across the great pains. Perfidious, genocide slaughterhouse of death. And then all of us was about to go home. There existed "the bloody house." There was the entrance, there was the town Gradina, the death was the only way out. The millions mosquitos, flies, lice and fleas. Don't cut my throat mister! the knife in the stomach, the soft parts in the frail children. The Ustashas are sending in the Paradise, across the river Sava to Gradina, there is the freeing."<sup>111</sup>

And now, after almost 70 years from a classical genocide-Holocaust, carried out by the German servants of Quisling ISC, Ustashas, the degenerates of Croatian people, the collaborators, because the Germans did not prevent it, but were silenced in their own fear, and in that way contributed to the inquisition of death under the Catholic church support. On these areas of ex Yugoslavia and further there is present a picture of horrible injustice and pains, performed by Titoist regime, over the dead souls of innocent victims and their small-numbered descendents, on the behalf of false brotherhood and unity because of non-adequate human, moral non-solving of the question of Jasenovac and its victims, which still cry out for the truth. Unfortunately, the question of Jasenovac has not been solved yet, by sight of many families of victims and their ancestors, as we said, it was "put under the carpet of forty years of lasting of brotherhood and unity, behind which, for all times, remained bipolar separation between newly created quasi-states, which were created in the national spirit after the fall of ex Yugoslavia, which was actually drowned on the basis of the same, false brotherhood and unity of national families. Now, the Pandora's box is open, and all long-range unsolved social questions became evident. Many people will say, emotionally tied to that, that the regime was good, but it DID had a lot of false glamor, created in the fervor of the World War II, on these

<sup>110</sup> In Gradina, in the bet and competition in the fast slaughtering of people, among Ustashas, (Brzica Friganović, Zrinjušić and Šipka), it is quoted that Pero Brzica was far above the others, for a poor he slaughtered 1.360 people.

<sup>111</sup> Extracts, Simo Brdar, *Gradina*, Glas srpski, Banja Luka 1994.

areas, under the cheer of brotherhood and unity, achieved in the zeal of the fight of difficult offensives (Užička Republic, Sutjeska, Neretva, Kozara), which recorded hundreds of thousands of the victims of war. And allegedly, those were the victories of national Liberation movement, under CPJ (Communist Party of Yugoslavia), under the leadership of Tito, in which it was achieved and created New Yugoslavia (which no longer exists), in the blood of the people, who gave their lives for the freedom. According to many people, everything what is false and was maintained on the false legs of centralist regime and fear from the bare island, it has to collapse sooner or later, what happened actually. The question of Jasenovac is finally opened now, after 70 years of the crime, toward the all opportunist sides. International commission for the Holocaust must express the readiness toward the definite establishment of the number of the victims, in order to avoid further emotive explosions on non-critical magnifying of the number of victims in the people-sufferers, to the silencing and lowering of the victims number by those who committed the crime. That state is actually activated on these areas of ex Yugoslavia between Croatia, as a legal follower of Quasi-Nazi creation of ISC, which, now, across the alerting of the historical facts and with the help of classical blow on the basis of material existentialism, uses eminent individuals of Jewish community in Croatia for the accomplishment of its political goals \*, bipolarly dividing the same one on the basis of long-established secular Judaism, bitter fruit of assimilation. The perfect proof of that factual state in young Croatia, which youth, more and more, is falling under the influence of proustasha's elements, which are working on all lines of social life, is finally long-awaited a new placing of Jasenovac, the museum of Holocaust, for which the international commission for Holocaust, as a part of marking of the commemoration for the victims of Jasenovac 2009, made of verified experts for the genocide, definitely emphasized that that is shamless placing and further humiliation of the victims, simply put it, because of running away from the truth. Finally, in order to avoid further agony and present speculations – which are more and more present in the Croatian public opinion - the International Commission on Holocaust cut it and gave its definite opinion that the number of 700.000 thousand of sufferers in the system of the concentration camps of death of ISC Jasenovac-St. Gradiška is the closest to the truth. A great contribution to it gave the basic IV International Conference on Jasenovac, held in Banja Luka in 2007. Finally, this question of Jasenovac victims should be solved in the spirit of national reconciliation and tolerance between newly created states of ex Yugoslavia, if the same ones have enough courage and freedom of democracy for such confrontation. According to many people, the final unsolved Jasenovac question, which, for all the time of living, now already ex Yugoslavia, "was being put under the carpet" of brotherhood and unity, which cracked after the death of its creator, by promotion of nationalism, one of the basic reasons (everything else is just an annex) for so bloody and destructive conflicts deeply among (religiously and nationally) divided constitutive peoples of ex Yugoslavia, and now in the full sense of the word, is still up-to-date in the transition Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is clear as a daylight that the dead and the families of the victims and their descendants are waiting that moment for 70 years. No one denies that the Communist Party, at that time, was managing, from 1940, the general rebel of the people and was the only hope for the life and the sun of the future. It was such with the Jewish national minority, which, on the whole area of ex Yugoslavia, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, joined to the revolutionary movement in the volume being possible, bearing in mind the fact that already in 1941 majority of Jewish youth (20.000) was interned towards the systems of concentration camps of death of ISC, what caused relatively small number of the Jews in National Liberation Movement (NLM).

Dedijer, in his Diary, quotes the datae that 1.320 Jews, already in 1941, joined to National Liberation War (NLW), and 4.572 joined on the territory of ex Yugoslavia until the end of war, out of whom 1.318 got killed, and survived 3.254.<sup>112</sup> In comparison with the fact that before the II World War in ex Yugoslavia lived 82.000 Jews and 15.000 of them survived

<sup>112</sup> J. Romano, Jews Yu 1941/45, the victims of genocide and the participants of NLW.

after the war (thanking to NLW), therefore the number of the Jews, joined in NLM, was not so small, how some people want to show it, but the same ones gave a great contribution to NLW, what was especially shown in professional medical corps cadre.<sup>113</sup> A great number of Banja Luka's Jews in NLM was relatively small, because the majority of them was killed in the hug of concentration camps of death, with the expression of mixed feelings which were only drawing the solutions, which should've been accepted in one moment. There were young Banja Luka's Jews, intellectuals, who, their feeling for justice, prosperity and better tomorrow, put in the service of communism, as the replacement for undreamed the Zionist dream, a wish that that dream turns into the reality and possible way toward the accomplishment of those wishes, with the preponderance of ideals of justice and equality on the whole world. There were those, who, simply said, had no rights and chance, and, therefore neither choice of different solution, the life or death. Still, the primary offer, within the time, has been harmonizing and lowering the clash between needs, wishes and possibilities. On the emotive plan, everything was getting the tone of reality which was regularly bringing down on a mere surviving. Permanent fight for life. It was difficult to be command of ours faculties and clear consciousness. Simply, a man had to get involve in all that and adjust to situation, in which you could lose your head in a moment. There were shootings everywhere. The going away to Tito's partisans was the only possible solution. The right solution for life. The feelings were mixing, bearing and dying, and through the years of war maturing with the sight in the hope for fairer reality, which was about to never come. Banja Luka's Jews were participating in NLM and revolution, directly in an illegal work, in a greater number but the very numbers were telling, which, despite of early sufferings of Jewish youth in the concentration camps of ISC, close and proportional to the total number of Jews, who, before this terrifying cataclism of Holocaust, had lived in Banja Luka.

The official number of 50 and more Banja Luka's Jews, the participants of anti-Fascist fight and revolution, we separated by archive researches according to birth place regardless the fact that, businessly, they found themselves in other places of ex Yugoslavia, and as such it is unfixed and was not final, and it is only an expression of compromise, because it is impossible not to show the contribution that the Jews gave to the wakening of the anti-Fascist consciousness, on the need of uniting in the fight against Fascist force, by their suffering not only to Banja Luka but throughout the world. Banja Luka's Jews joined NLM, already, at the very beginning of the World War II.

**Albert Salom** took an active participation during the student's days, in almost all left-winger organization, and on all performances in Banja Luka and within the CPY (Communist Party of Yugoslavia), because of what he was arreste several times and imprisoned by the Ustashes, who killed him 1941. From the youth, already in 1939, the members of the CYLY (Communist Youth League of Yugoslavia) in the Secondary Technical School were **Rena Atijas**, and in Grammar School **Avram Levi**. In the worker's syndicate the active ones were **David Atijas** and **Erih Štern**, dentist.

**Moric Levi**, after the finishing of the Technical Faculty in Zagreb, left to Split, where he joined to liberation fight as a part of Split batallion, from there he left for X Krajina brigade, with which he participated in the liberation of Belgrade and in the fights on Srem's Front.



Banja Luka's **Albert Trink**, graduated lawyer, was the member of Communist Party from June 1941. According to directive of District Committee of CPY was disposed to Janj, where he organized the rebellion. During the war he was doing the functions of commander of Glamoč's and Banja Luka's detachment, the chief of staff of XIV Middle-

<sup>113</sup> In NLW there were included 300 doctors, 70 pharmacist, 100 students of medicine, 40 students of pharmacy and 100 nurses.

**Albert Trink**

Bosnian brigade and many others. He is the carrier of certificate of service in partisan forces in 1941.

**Nahmias Erna-Danon**, was born in 1894 in Doboj, a housewife from Banja Luka. After she had escaped to Dalmatia, she joined to NLM. She worked in the rear organs on the making of the cloth for partisans, and then transferred to Italy.

**Dr Lora Jozefa Nahmias**, a doctor from Banja Luka, born in 1913, completed the studies in Zagreb, joined to the partisan rear ranks in 1941. During the dressing of the casualties she was caught by the Ustashas and taken to Svodna and shot there.

**Samuel-Mirko Nahmias**, the son of Jozef, born in 1918 in Banja Luka, joined to partisan's detachment on the territory of the West Bosnia. He was a pioneer-automatic rifleman in V. Kozarska. Because of the shown courage and bravery, he was promoted in the rank of general-major after the war. And he is the carrier of certificate of service in the partisans from 1941.

**Atijas Albert David**, barber's worker from Banja Luka. Until the war he was a member of revolutionary movement and the member of CPY. He joined in NLM immediately after the organizing of rebellion, but on July 1941 he was caught by the Ustashas and sent to Jasenovac. On 22<sup>nd</sup> of April in 1945, he got killed during the attempt of escaping from the concentration camp.

**Baruh Juda Jakov**, born in 1908, a photographer from Banja Luka, escaped to Split after coming of the Ustasha's authority. He was confined to Korčula by the Italians, and after the internation and liberation from the concentration camp on Korčula in 1942, he joined to Korčula's detachment.

**Baruh Juda Moric**, born in 1911, a photographer, already in 1941 escaped to Split, where he joined Dalmatian partisan detachments.

**Baruh Juda Nisim**, photographer from Banja Luka, born in 1915. Already in 1941 he joined to Tito's partisans on Romanija, and got killed next to Paklarevo, the community of Travnik.

**Baruh Juda Samuel** barman from Banja Luka, born in 1913 in Sarajevo, in blood kinship with predecessors. He escaped from Banja Luka to Split by secret canals, and in 1943, joined to National Liberation Army (NLA) as a part of Dalmatian corps.

Before the very war, the representatives of the family Bramer, who hold, in the very downtown of Banja Luka (in Gospodska Street) the far and wide pharmacy shop.

**Bramer R. Ernest**, a registered pharmacist, born in Banja Luka in 1899. He completed the studies of pharmacy in Zagreb in 1922. On July 1941 he was anticipated for deportation to the concentration camp of Jasenovac, but he was released because of the lack of cadre. In NLA he joined in 1944, on the duty of the manager of the medical corps warehouse of ZAVNOBIH.

**Bramer R. Alfred**, a registered pharmacist, born in 1912 in Banja Luka. He completed the studies in 1938 in Zagreb. He joined to NLA in February of 1945, on the duty of pharmacy referent of XXV division.

**Bramer R. Hans**, a registered pharmacist, born in 1901 in Banja Luka. He completed the studies in 1925 in Zagreb, where he started to work together with his spouse Bramer Flora. He escaped from Zagreb to Croatian coast, where he was interned by the Italians to the concentration camp Kraljevica, and then, in June 1943 he was transferred to Rab. Immediately after the liberation from the concentration camp in September of 1943, he joined to NLA on the duty of pharmacy referent of XII division, and the spouse worked in the hospital of IV corps.

**Druker Oskar Gerda**, the pupil from Banja Luka, born in 1928. On the coming of the Ustashas in Banja Luka she managed to transfer to II Zone, where, after, she was interned to the island of Rab. After the liberation of the concentration camp of Rab she joined to the ranks of NLA in 1943, and after the completion of medical course she joined to the ranks of XII proletarian brigade, on the duty of nurse.

**Finci Jakica**, trade representative from Banja Luka, born in Sarajevo in 1910. On the coming of the Ustashas he ran away to Pag, where, in 1943, he joined to the partisan ranks of Dalmatian corps. He got killed the same year in the island fights.

**Hercl Dr. Margita**, born in 1900, a pediatrician from Banja Luka. She had joined to the revolutionary movement before the war. In NLA, she joined to as a member of CPY. She was the manager of partisan hospital in Tisovac, and then in Čemernica, where she got killed in 1942 in Chetnic's attacks.

**Hofman Arnold**, born in 1881, a veterinarian from Banja Luka. In NLM he joined in 1944, on a duty of a referent of veterinary medicine of Bosanska Krajina.

**Hofman Arnolda Alma**, a student of pharmacy, born in 1922 in Banja Luka. She joined to NLA from September of 1943, on the duty of pharmacy referent, IV division of Bosanska Krajina.

**Poljokan Jakoba Sarafina**, married Kadelburg, born in Banja Luka in 1914. She escaped with her husband from Sarajevo to Zone I, where she was interned by the Italians to Kraljevica, and then, after the spring of 1943 on Rab. After the liberation she joined to NLA on the duty of a cook in textile workshop of IV corps of Bos. Krajina.

**Kavezon Davida Moric**, a civil technician from Banja Luka. He was born in 1918. On the coming of ISC he ran away to Knin, and then in 1943 he joined to NLA as a part of 10<sup>th</sup> Krajiška brigade. After the difficult wounding he was directed to the hospital ST Andren (Italy), where, after the war, he returned to Banja Luka, because of the taking over of the inheritance from the died parents, together with his brother Samuel, who ran away during the war to Haifa.

**Laszlo Ignatz**, a veterinarian from Banja Luka, born in 1896 in Šurovica (Slovakia), and completed the veterinary medicine in Pešta in 1910. After the coming of ISC, he was transferred to the I Zone by the secret canals. He was interned by the Italians in the concentration camp Kraljevica, at the beginning of 1943 in the concentration camp of Rab. On the liberation of the concentration camp he joined the same year in NLA, on the duty of veterinarian of NOO for the Glina district. On the completion of the war he returned to Banja Luka and took over his property. In a short period of time he was performing the duty of the president of the post-war Jewish community of Banja Luka.

**Levi Todorosa Benjamin**, a student from Banja Luka, born in 1913, escaped to the II Zone of Dubrovnik, where he was interned to the concentration camp Kupare, and at the beginning of 1943 on Rab, and after the liberation of the same one he joined to the partisan units of VII Banija brigade.

**Levi Juda Flora**, born in Banja Luka in 1900, joined to CPY very early, and her apartment became the place of meeting of Banja Luka's illegal residents. During the civil war she was collecting an aid, and after the fall of ex Yugoslavia, in 1941, she joined to the Party. At the same year she was arrested in a raid, taken to the court and sentenced on the execution in the concentration camp of Gospić or Metajna on Pag.

**Levi Leona Hinko**, born in 1924 in Banja Luka, barber's worker, ran away to Dalmatia, where from he was interned on Rab, and on the liberation of the camp in 1943 he joined to NLM on Banija.

**Levi Todorosa Hajim-Bukus**, born in 1899, a doctor from Tešanj, completed the medical school in Vienna, and on the coming of the Ustashas, he was disposed in the team for the stamping of syphilis. During 1944, he joined to NLM as a referent of the medical corps in Sanski Most.

**Levi Todorosa Jozef**, a clerk from Banja Luka, born in 1910. After the coming of ISC in Banja Luka, until 1944, he was hiding in a dugout near Banja Luka, after which he joined in NLA on a duty of a corpsman in the veterinary facilities of V corps.

**Levi Jude Lela**, a clerk from Banja Luka, born in 1903. She joined to the revolutionary movement before the coming of ISC, and was doing the illegal work on the

collecting of "the red aid" in Banja Luka. Not long after she was noticed by the Ustashas and sentenced on death on 5<sup>th</sup> of September in 1941 in Glina.

**Levi Jude Mica**, a tailor from Banja Luka, born in 1896, long-standing illegal worker, was collecting an aid for Spanish Republic, hiding communists in her apartment and was handing out the party material. She was discovered by the Ustashas, and in August of 1941 she was taken to the concentration camp of Gospić, and then to Metajna on Pag, where she was murdered.

**Levi Todorosa Moric**, a student of technique from Banja Luka, born in 1916, escaped to Split, where, at the beginning of 1943, he joined to Split partisan corps, and then on a duty of commissair of 3<sup>rd</sup> batallion on 10<sup>th</sup> Krajiška brigade and the commander of engineer batallion.

**Levi Saloma Hana**, born in Banja Luka in 1902, escaped to Zone I, and then interned to Rab in 1943, and on the liberation of the same one she joined to NLA, as a background worker.

**Levi Tilda**, nurse, born in Banja Luka in 1916. In NLM, from the beginning of the rebellion, she was working on the distribution of the medical material in the concentration camp of Stara Gradiška and the partisans of Kozarački detachment. She was discovered by the Ustashas and sentenced to death by firing squad in 1942, in Banja Luka.

**Levi Leona Zlata, married Ježić**, born in 1919 in Banja Luka, by profession – a teacher. In NLM she joined in 1943, working as a tutor in partisan's children's home. After the air bombing of partisan's positions by the Germans she lost both of her legs, and, as a heavy invalid, she was transfered to Italy on medical treatment.

**Nahmijas Danona Erna**, a housewife from Banja Luka, born in 1894 in Dobož, escaped to Zone I, Split, where, at the beginning of 1942, she joined to the illegal residents, working on the jobs of making of the clothes for the partisans, as a background worker. Not long after she left to Italy.

**Nahmias Samuela Dr. Rafael**, born in Banja Luka in 1898. On the coming of ISC, he was directed to Travnik, where, as a doctor, a specialist of epidemiology, worked in the teams for stamping of endemic syphilis. At the end of 1943 he joined to NLM. He was doing the duty of manager of partisan hospitals in Travnik and Bugojno.

**Nahmias Jozefa Samuel-Puba**, a son, born in 1900 in Banja Luka. On the occupation he escaped to Dalmatia, and then the Italians interned him to the concentration camp of Rab. On the liberation of the concentration camp in 1943 he joined to NLM. He was working in the background units on the liberated Banija.

**Papo Jakov**, craftsman from Banja Luka, joined to the illegal movement after the capitulation of Yugoslavia in 1941. He was discovered, tortured and then sentenced on death by firing squad in 1941 by the Ustasha's mob of soldiers.

**Poljokan Braco Dr. Isak** a Jewish national worker from Banja Luka. In 1941 he escaped to Split and joined to the partisans. He got killed as a fighter during the landing on Drvar.

**Poljokan Albert**, born in Banja Luka in 1920, studied in Sarajevo, where he also joined to the partisan's units of eastern Bosnian brigade. He got killed in 1942 in the fight at Olovo.

**Poljokan Salamona Leon**, an engineer of chemistry, born in Banja Luka in 1901, joined to NLM in 1944 as a member of NOO and ZAVNOBIH.

**Rozencvajg M. Zlata**, a housewife from Banja Luka, born in 1900. She, together with her brother Rozencvajg M Dr. Erih and his wife Frida from Zagreb, was directed to the structure of the team for the stamping of endemic syphilis. She joined to NLM in 1944 as a nurse in the surgery department of Hospital Center in Banja Luka.

**Romano Menahema Majer**, born in 1913 in Banja Luka, a geometer from Sarajevo. On the breakdown of Yugoslavia he was taken as a reserve officer to PWO camp, in Germany. In the concentration camp in Osnebruk he actively joined to the party work.

**Salom Mira**, a pharmacist from Banja Luka, born in 1915 in Banja Luka, escaped to Zone I, then interned to the concentration camp of Rab, and after the liberation of the concentration camp she joined in NLM in 1943.

**Sarafić Isidora Dr. Jakov**, born in Banja Luka, completed the medical school in Vienna in 1931. He was in NLM from 1941, in the medical corps units of Skopje corps. He was caught by Bulgarian fascists. In 1942 he was interned to Bulgaria. After the break of Bulgaria in 1944, he was liberated and returned on the duty of the chief of the medical Macedonian corps.

**Sarafić Isidora Dr. Samuel**, a graduated lawyer, born in 1910 in Banja Luka. He was arrested in Belgrade, and as a reserved officer he was transferred to the POW camp in Germany. On the liberation of Yugoslavia he returned and, in May of 1945, joined to NLA on the position of adjutant in the headquarters of the 21<sup>st</sup> Serbian division.

**Štern Armina Dr. Gertruda**, a doctor from Banja Luka, born in 1912, joined very early to NLM. She was working in the partisan's hospital on Borje and Vijačani in Bosnia. She was imprisoned by Chetnics, and after the bestial torturing shot.

**Štern Armina Erih**, a dentist from Banja Luka, born in 1916, joined to NLM at the beginning of 1942, as a medical worker on Manjaca, and got killed in the Chetnics' attack at the end of the same year.

**Vajs Jonasa Teodor**, a tradesman from Banja Luka, had been an active in the worker's syndicates before the war. He was the participant of NLM from 1941, but was arrested after a few months and taken, at first, to Gospić and then to Jadovno, where he was liquidated.

This list should be added a great group of doctors, who, by the establishment of Croatian Ustasha's state (with the help of Fascists, Germany and Italy) so-called ISC, were simply exiled from the great towns (Zagreb and Osijek) on the forceful labor. as a part of the team for the stamping of endemic syphilis (SES), mainly on the territory of the towns of Bosnia:

**Rozenčajg Dr. Erih**, gynecologist, born in Banja Luka, directed to Banja Luka from Zagreb to Banja Luka on the forceful work as a part of SES team, where he joined in NLA in 1944, on a duty of the chief of the surgery center in Banja Luka.

**Ornštajn M. Dr. Karlo**, radiologist, from Osijek, born in 1894, completed the medical school in Vienna. On the coming of ISC he was directed, together with his wife Elvira and daughter Mila, from Osijek to Banja Luka, as a part of SES team. He joined to NLA in 1944, as a doctor, the wife as a cook, and the daughter as a pharmacy referent of Sanski corps.

As it can be seen from the above-mentioned, the majority of Banja Luka's Jews who joined to NLM and went into Tito's partisans, in the most cases (it was forced by the Fascists to do that) they did it by escaping to Dalmatia in Zone I, and after the internation in the concentration camp of Rab and its liberation in September of 1943, and joined to the ranks of NLA, because, practically, there was no other way out in the situation between life and death. After 1942, it can be freely said that there were almost no real Banja Luka's Jews in Banja Luka.<sup>114</sup>, except for those rare ones who came to the city from the other places of ISC and were forced to serve to the Ustasha's authority in order to save the running head. After the return there was no way out, the life was hanging by a thread. Thus, Banja Luka's Jews who were permanently living until the end of 1944 in Banja Luka could be counted on the fingers of a hand.

In such position of forceful work and the daily fight for a bare life were a chemistry engineer Leon Poljokan, who was living in Banja Luka until the end of 1944, in order to join then to NLM and dr. Haim-Bukus Levi, who was in Banja Luka until the end of September of 1944, when he was joined to NLA on the area of Sanski Most. The remained one-ciphered

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<sup>114</sup> David Levi, a chief of court office, was one of the rare Jews from Banja Luka, who, nevertheless, managed to survive the whole time of the occupation, hiding on the attic of his log cabin on Krčmarice, near B. Luka.



number of Banja Luka's Jews, in the most cases, was made from women, who, during the war years changed the national and religious identity in order to save the running head. We are speaking of converting into Catholicism and accepting it.<sup>115</sup> After the completion of the war operations insignificant number of the Jews returned their previous identity, while the majority, fearing from the possible repeated suffering, and the ugly pictures and memories, did not do that, even a great part of them converted to the Orthodox Christianity.

Over 350 members of the pre-war structure of both Jewish communities suffered in the systems of concentration camps Gospić - Jasenovac - Gradina - Stara Gradiška. It was a system of horror, where the logic was losing its every sense.

Before the gust of Nazism, as the history itself showed, 63,2% of the membership in the systems of concentration camps of death of ISC (Independent State of Croatia) was killed, and survived 150 persons or 37,8%, what is a really great number in relation to other Jewish communities. Here it mattered the Jews who had really left Banja Luka "on time", before the war, what, in the most cases, it made possible for them to save themselves from the hugs of death, which, by coming of ISC on the occupied areas of Bosanska Krajina and with the help of Fascist forces was being raged. After Holocaust 24 persons (13 males, 8 women and 3 children) of Jewish nationality returned to Banja Luka. The rest ones were welcomed by the postwar occasions in the service of YNA (Yugoslav National Army), where they remained to leave in the places of their service in ex Yugoslavia, and partly in Italy, out of which, after 1948 and the forming of the state of Israel, mostly left. The returnees to Banja Luka, not for a long, had experienced a terrible tragedy, which touched the Jews throughout, now ex, Yugoslavia, and which, by many people, may be equalized with the war ones, because, in essence and as the people say it, it was mattered "a simple robbery" of Jewish property, originated because of the introducing of catastrophic laws on nationalization, so that all those who, beside all the family's suffering in the concentration camps of ISC NDH, had at least a little of hope to remain, the same one the majority had to leave. It came to great alijas (migrations) on the whole area of, now ex, Yugoslavia (especially after the forming of the state of Israel in 1948) toward the Israel, America, Canada (outside migrations), when, for getting the visas, they had to give up the citizenship of FNRJ, by which they were losing the right of ownership on theirs real estates, which immediately passed to the ownership of FNRJ. And now, after 17 years of breakdown of Tito's Yugoslavia, there haven't been passed the laws on denationalization of the prewar property, those property which was nationalized from 1945 and 1990, while the left property in this new war, which brought to ex Yugoslavia, at least what concerns the transition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, under the pressure of Euroamerican law on the rule of the rights it was returned. Now and further it still exists the hope that the hand of justice, slow but reachable, will revoke those crazy laws of the state which no longer exists, and will return to people, at least, a part of rights of the ownership of their real estates, which, according to seeing of many people, now, after 70 years, has become real. All the postwar tragedy of Banja Luka's Jews is simply seen in the sad destiny of synagogues and cemeteries, which have experienced the same destiny as theirs followers.

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<sup>115</sup> PThe fall of the number of the membership of Jewish communities of Bos. Krajina, before the very World War II, because of converting on Catholicism and Islam was a pretty small in difference to Jewish communities in Croatia, where that number was pretty great (Varaždin). But, that act, practically, did not bring to salvation the "christened" by ISC authority, and they were further considered Jews. ISC looked on Jews racially but not religiously. For example, the persons, who were in a mixed marriage more than 20 years, were considered Jews.

Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova i narodnog  
 odnosa  
 OPŠTINA  
 OPŠTINE UPRAVE I BUDŽET  
 Broj: 13  
 Sarajevo, 13 aprila 1954. godine  
 Predmet: prikupljanja podataka o  
 imovini Jevreja iseljenih u Israel.

Svim narodnim odborima sreda-grada i gradskih  
 opština sa posebnim pravima

Jedan dio Jevreja građana FNRJ iselio se poslije rata  
 u državu Israel, pošto su se prethodno odrekli državljanstva FNRJ.  
 Odricanje državljanstva i iseljenje u državu Israel imalo je  
 posljedicu primenom čl. 3 Zakona o iseljenjima i dopunama Zakona o naciona-  
 lizaciji, i tačke 4 Uputstva za prenos nacionalisovane nepokretnosti ta-  
 ko, da su ovi izgubili pravo svojine na nepokretnu imovinu, koja je nepos-  
 redno prešla u svojina FNRJ.

Stoga je potrebno, da narodni odbori prikupe tačno sve podatke  
 o imovini iseljenih Jevreja na svojoj teritoriji bez obzira, da li je  
 imovina nacionalisovana ili na drugi način oduzeta /ekspropriirana, konfi-  
 skovana ili prešla u opšte narodna svojina na osnovu propisa Zakona o po-  
 stupanju sa imovinom koju su sopstvenici morali napustiti u toku okupa-  
 cije i imovinu koja im je oduzeta od strane okupatora i njegovih pomaga-  
 ča, ili podvrgnuta kakvim mjerama ograničenja vlasništva.

Za imovinu nacionalisovanu potrebno je navedeti tačno,  
 kada se to odigralo i čijom odlukom. Osim toga valja je utvrditi, kakvo  
 je stanje ove imovine bilo u vrijeme preuzimanja od strane organa FNRJ,  
 ili lica kojima su organi vlasti povjerali ili godjeli imovinu. Nadalje,  
 treba utvrditi od čega se sastoji takva imovina/zgrade, dućani, podrumi,  
 voćnjaci, oranice, livade i td.

Naročito je potrebno utvrditi stanje zgrada, njihovu površinu,  
 prostorijsku namjenu, starost zgrada, vrijednost zgrada odnosno imo-  
 vine po stvarnim dinarskim vrijednostima iz 1938. godine, prema stanju  
 istih u momentu preuzimanja. Za voćnjake, oranice, livade i td. treba tako-  
 dje ustanoviti površinu kao i vrijednost u dinarima po cijenama važećim  
 u 1938. godini. Za ova sve treba pribaviti zemljišno-knjižne isprave i  
 ustanoviti, da li je imovina opterećena, sa kojim imenom i u čiju korist.  
 Naročito je potrebno utvrditi, da imovina slučajno nije prodana prije na-  
 puštanja naše zemlje, jer takvih slučajeva ima. Ako je prodana, ustanoviti  
 kome licu i sa kojim imenom, i da li je imovinu u cijelosti isplaćeno. Osim toga  
 treba prikupiti i sve druge podatke i dokaze o važenosti sa pravni status  
 i vrijednost imovine/kupoprodajne ugovore, porezne prijave od prije rata,  
 knjige vođene u predseđu ili na posjedu, izvode iz poreškog katastra o  
 čistom katastarskom primosu prije rata, kao i zapisnike o preuzimanju imo-  
 vinski.

Sve podatke koji su potrebni za nacionalisovanu imovinu potre-  
 bno je prikupiti i srediti posebno i za ekspropriiranu imovinu. Sve ove  
 podatke prikupiti i srediti odmah sa svako lice pojedinačno, tako bi svi  
 podaci mogli u danom momentu postići.

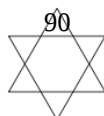
O prikupljenim podacima i sredjenom materijalu po svako lice  
 podijeliti izvještaj ovom Sekretarijatu. Ured sa saštitu u polovinske imo-  
 vine u inostranstvu bude centar prikupljanja ovih podataka.  
 Molimo prijem ovog raspisa potvrditi.

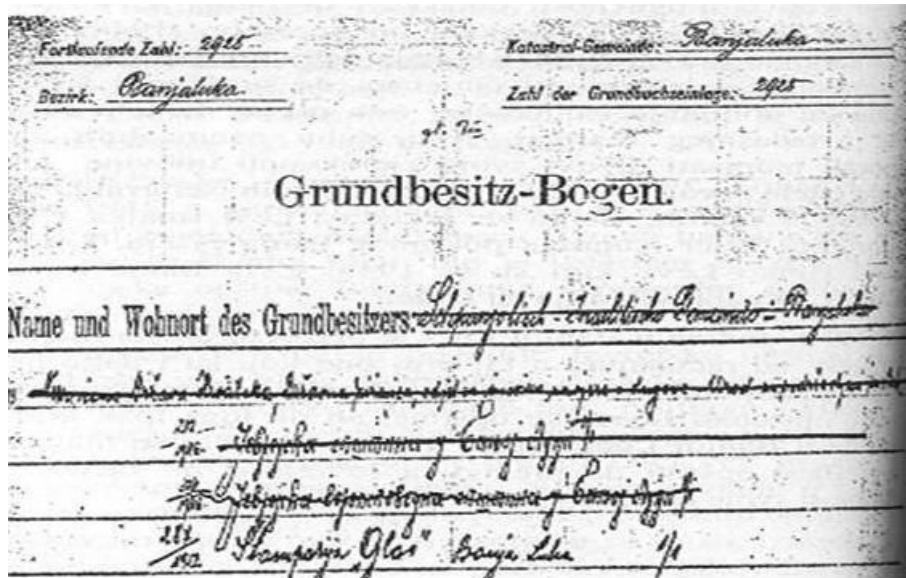
Bart Fabišan - Sloboda narodna  
 Državni sekretar,  
 Mikija Pašićević

**Document which is indisputably telling on the state's robbery of Jewish property**

On the occasion of the Allies' bombing the Sephard's home was partially damaged. By the partisan's establishment of the authority in 1945, and by the punishing laws on nationalization the home and the synagogues were passing in the hands of Youth radio-station and Banja Luka's printing shop of "Glas" and to unintentional industrial usage, where the exterior of synagogues was devastated, and the same ones were definitely being wiped off the face of the earth after the catastrophic earthquake in 1969, which hit Banja Luka. After Holocaust and liquidation around 350 Banja Luka's Jews in the concentration camps of death (Gospić, Jadovno, Stara Gradiška, Jasenovac-Gradina) and the final blows by Titoist regime, by the well-known punishing laws on "nationalization" and "deserted property", which was being taken from the Jews as so-called "surplus of property". The Jewish community of Banja Luka, after the war in 1945, comparing to the prewar work and the religious and cultural activities and the life of Jewish families, which were giving a special seal to Banja Luka, as if it did not exist. Pinekas, municipal protocols, Sephard's and Aškenas', were taken in unknown direction so that the crime over the Jews, the citizens of Banja Luka would be hidden, whom, in passing through, remained 24 (13 males, 8 women and 3 children), so small number as if there was no one left. Instead two it remained the only one common Jewish community as a part of ex Alliance of Jewish communities of ex Yugoslavia, which, in the fifties of the past century, in the spirit of the former regime, started with the sale of property God-respected the Jewish community Banja Luka, and that the members of the Jewish community simply did not know about that unnaturally done deed, but they were working in the house conditions. The destiny of religious buildings of the Jewish community of B. Luka was sealed by that.<sup>116</sup>

<sup>116</sup> The ground of Jewish Cultural center with synagogue as a building site of 835 m<sup>2</sup>, sold Contract No.:1235/48, the contract on the behalf of the Jewish community of Banja Luka was signed by the Union of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia.



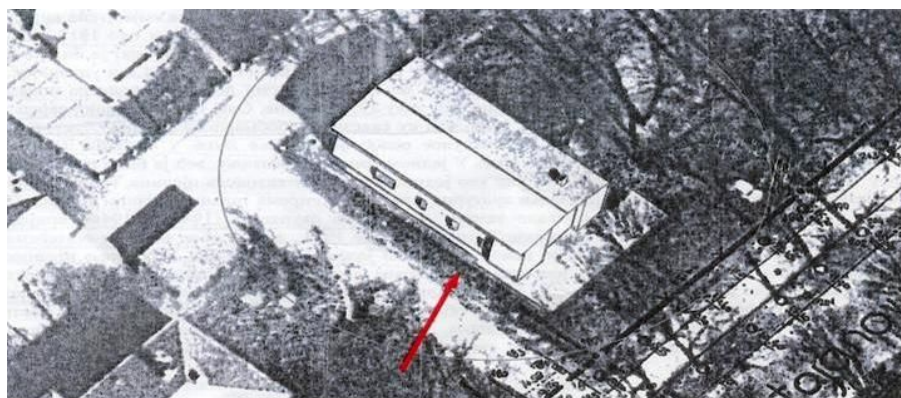


The changes of ownership in deed registry extract of sephard's home from 1937 to 1952



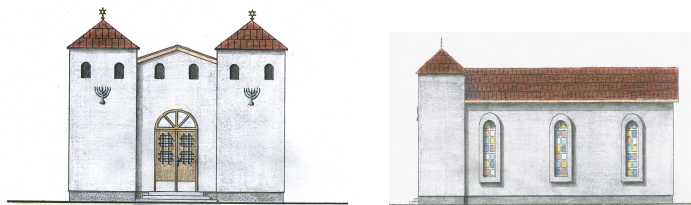
The survey of the transmission of the ownership on the original deed registry of Aškenas Temple from the Austr-Hungarian period until the creation of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (Archive of Republic of Srpska)

Point u on "i", with the definite wiping off the face of the earth, which put the horrible earthquake in 1969, which demolished Banja Luka.



Air snapshot of the remains of the desecrated building of Aškenas temple (arrow) after its transformation into the workshop, with the complete destroying of the

exterior and the copola of the Temple. It was filmed before the earthquake in 1969.  
On the left downward there is the picture of the Temple before the World War II.



**Aškenas temple**

The old Jewish cemetery un Banja Luka's settlement of "Borik" kept the longest, until 1976, when, on the initiative of the city board was transformed into the tennis playground.



**The snapshot of the old Jewish cemetery in Banja Luka from 1976, on both left and right side, the devastation of the cemetery started in 1977.**

During the removing of the marble commemorative plaques the parcel was unprotected, and therefore some marble plaques were stolen and finished on other cemeteries and private houses.<sup>117</sup> The three sides of the old stone wall were ruined, and the fourth one, toward the Orthodox cemetery, remained only, where it stands even today. The Bureau for the protection of the monuments, culture and nature remained mute, and it only did the archive filming as the remembrance on the part of the history (disappeared from the face of the earth) of a people, which was demolished by the vandal act of of the regime of that time, what finally brought to further marginalization of the Jews in Banja Luka, and the Orthodox one is still enclosed with the stone wall as it was separating for years from the Jewish one, which is no longer existing thanking to "Socialist streams" of the city administration for the right brotherhood and unity.<sup>118</sup> On the monument there were carved the names of the Jews who had suffered before the World War II, and there are missing the grave plaques stolen at "transferring" of the cemetery.

<sup>117</sup> At the beginning of July 2009 we were informed that the stolen marble plaques of the old Jewish cemetery are under the foundation of the houde predicted for the demolition in the settlement of Borik.

<sup>118</sup> Thanking to several years persistent searching (JOBŁ – Jewish Community of Banja Luka) of the parcel of old Jewish cemetery, the Government of Republic of Srpska and the city administration of B. Luka, by a great gesture, agreed for the granting of the replacing parcel for the construction of JCC (Jewish Cultural Center) with the synagogue in B. Luka, and before the law on restitution, which must be brought in the next year.



**a) Rješenje o iskopavanju groblja glasi:**

1. Dozvoljava se iskopavanje cijelog Jevrejskog groblja koje se nalazi u Banjaluci u Ulici Miše Stupara.
2. Troškovi iskopavanja, prenosa i ponovnog ukopavanja iskopanih ostataka umrlih na drugom groblju, snosiće Komunalni fond opštine Banjaluka.
3. Objava saopštenja o iskopavanju izvršit će se u službenom listu SR BiH, u dnevnom listu "Oslobodenje" i lokalnom listu "Glas".
4. Iskopavanje groblja, prenos i ponovni ukop iskopanih ostataka umrlih, mora se u cjelosti izvršiti prema odredbama Zakona o grobljima i drugim propisima koji regulišu način iskopavanja.
5. Iskopavanju će se pristupiti tek po isteku roka od 6 mjeseci od objavljivanja saopštenja o iskopavanju u službenom glasilu i u štampi iz tačke 3. ovog rješenja.
6. O izvršenju ovog rješenja starat će se Preduzeće za izgradnju Banjaluke, a po pitanju objave Opštinski sekretarijat za komunalne i urbanističke poslove.
7. Troškovi objavljivanja padaju na teret Komunalnog fonda Opštine Banjaluka.
8. Ovo rješenje stupa na snagu trećeg dana po objavljivanju u službenom glasniku opštine Banjaluka.
9. Objavljivanje saopštenja o iskopavanju u smislu tač. 3. ovog rješenja izvršit će se odmah.

**b) Skupština opštine Banjaluka obavještava:**

da je na sjednicama Vijeća udruženog rada i Vijeća mjesnih zajednica, održanim 7. jula 1976. godine donijela rješenje broj 04-370-295/76 od 2. 7. 1976. g. kojim se iz urbanističkih razloga dozvoljava iskopavanje cijelog Jevrejskog

groblja u Banjaluci, Ulica Miše Stupara.

U vezi sa navedenim rješenjem, ovim putem pozivaju se srodnici umrlih lica koja su zakopana u označenom groblju, da se u roku od šest mjeseci od dana objavljivanja ovog obavještenja, izjasne o načinu ponovnog pokopavanja iskopanih ostataka umrlih, kao i da preuzmu odnosno odluče o nadgrobnim spomenicima i drugim predmetima od vrijednosti sa groba odnosno grobnice.

Ukoliko se pozvani u određenom roku, o naprijed navedenom ne izjasne, posmrtni ostaci umrlih pokopaće se u zajedničku grobnicu.

Troškove iskopavanja, prenosa i ponovnog pokopavanja ostataka umrlih na Novom groblju u Banjaluci, snosiće Komunalni fond opštine Banjaluka.

Objašnjavanja u vezi sa ovom obavješti treba dostaviti pismeno Preduzeću za izgradnju Banjaluke — Banjaluka, ulica Svetozara Markovića bb.

\* \* \*

Kao što je već objavljeno, Savez i Jevrejska opština u Banjaluci staraće se za popis grobova, obred prilikom ekshumacije, kao i za uređenje zajedničke kosturnice i spomenika na novom jevrejskom delu Centralnog groblja u Banjaluci. U tom pravcu postignuta je saglasnost sa nadležnim organima i ustanovama koje su obezbredile i potrebna sredstva za tu svrhu.

**The Decision on excavation of the old Jewish cemetery in Banja Luka**



**The monument to Banja Luka's victims of Fascism**

## THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF BIHAĆ

There are no clear historical data on the coming of the Jews in Bihać, but there are existing thr bases of archive data for Bosanska Krajina and the notes of observation on the Jews of Bihać, which were gaven and made Dr. Samuel Pinto and Moritz J. Levi. It can be said that their coming into small Bosnian town on the bank of river Una was practically connected to the coming of the Jews in Bosanska Krajina during the Ottoman period, in a smaller number from the direction of Dubrovnik Republic and Dalmatia, on the transition of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>, following the development of the trade roads, which, as the artery, were breathing in a new life to the town, and made possible its fast transition from the provincial town into the modern one. The transmittion of the center of Bosanski pashadom in B. Luka in 1581 presented an additional moment, which, indirectly, in the military-strategic respect, was significantly strenghtening the position of Bihać in the respect of economic development, what, in time, was changing the character of the town with the following migrations of the people from the village to the town and the increased number of population. It was quoted the datae that the Jews primary came in Bihać, practically, as the tradesmen of sacks and the travelling craftsmen, who were offering the services around the surrounding villages, what, again, was conditioned by a weak net of roads in the Turkish time, about what it speaks the datae that totally 5% of land net of the roads, at the end of Turkish reign, was readied for the dirt traffic. The appearance of the Jews in Bihać, which lasts and transforms in the state, is connected for the last decade of Turkish rule in Bosnia, something before the Austrian occupation and Berlin congress in 1878, we are finding some families exclusively of Sephard's origin, who came to Bihać from Banaj Luka and Sarajevo, and who were traditionally in blood kinship.

Austro-Hungarian period, with its appearance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, brought to a great numeral explosion of Aškenas (because of the advancing anti-Semitism, which appeared in European countries), mainly from the direction of Austria, Germany and Hungary, and by itself their new appearances in a small Bihać. By the coming of the Double Monarchy there was carried out the establishment of the written documentation in all areas of the social life. In Bihać district, which is consisted of small towns Bos. Krupa, Bos. Petrovac, Cazin, Drvar, Kulen Vakuf, Ključ, Sanski Most and Stari Majdan, in the period from 1879 to 1910 the city increase in population was almost 100%, so that Bihać with 3.097 inhabitants went on 6.201 inhabitants in 1910.

It can be clearly seen out of the table that increasing of the Jewish population, which amounted in the period from 1879 to 1910 12,9% or 93 members:

City	1879	1885	1895	1910	1941.	Killed	2009.
<b>Bihać</b>	72	134	128	165	168	85%	0

It was quoted the datae that, out of 4 families permanently settled in, in the domain of doctors, judges and the states' clerks, who, after some time spent in province, were getting the transfer to larger places, Banja Luka and Sarajevo. In Bihać, in 1910 there were living 129 Sephards and 37 Aškenas. Out of the table of Bihać district it can be seen the relation of Sephards and Aškens for 1910.

Within time a number of Jews in Bihać was increasing, but, by the assertions given by Dr. S. Pinto, it had never crossed the cipher of 150 members, organized in 37 families, although there were 5 singles too. That is finally a number of the Jews who had been living in Bihać in 1940, before the World War II. Since the Aškenas were minority in Bihać, regardless on all resistances and intolerances in the relations of the Sephard's and Aškenas, domestic and foreign Jews, which were expressed in the bigger towns in B&H, that simply was not the case in this townw, they joined peacefully to the work of Sephard's Jewish community, which was

probably founded between 1903 and 1904, both meetings and services were being conducted in the home space. Not until 1906, on the initiative of former rabbi Avram Atijas, it came to the building of synagogue, which was dedicated the same year. On that occasion a lot of Jews from Banja Luka, Sanski Most, Sarajevo and Travnika came to Bihać, with the attached rabbis. On the dedication there were present important representatives of all surrounding Jewish communities, as well as the representatives of the town's municipality, and the states and military authorities from the place.

Around the very Temple it was built a massive stone fence. The entrance hall and roof of that, above all, fine Temple, kept four Doric pillars. A starway with ten steps was leading to the Temple. On the entrance to the Temple from the left and right sides there were stairs for the gallery, the places predetermined for the women, while the place in the groundfloor with the branches was determined for the man's members of the synagogue. Altar's part was of a half-circled shape, in the head with the recess for Aron (h) a kodeš, while a little bit before it there was an altar with the teva from carved maple tree. Ceiling above the altar was spheric and colored in blue color, the color of sky on which the stars of gold color were spilled. The temple was intentionally made, functional, good acoustically and with a lot of light (Levi J. Moric).



**Synagogue in Bihać, built in 1916, destroyed in 1941/42 by the Ustashes**

As the first rabbi, in Bihać, rabbi Davičo Perera was being mentioned, who was not staying in the town for a long time, and he was soon inherited by the rabbi Benjamin Alhalel called Binjo, while the third and the last one rabbi was Avram Juda Atijas. It was quoted that he came young, performed the service full of strength and enthusiasm. By nature handsome with a fine voice he was the apple of the eye of the society. He was loved not only by his believers and the township council members but all citizens regardless the religion and age. He was also teaching religious instruction in the primary schools and grammar school.

The Jews of Bihać were approximately the small tradesmen and craftsmen: shoemakers, tinsmiths, plumbers, cobblers making peasant shoes (opanaks), watchmakers, barbers and tanners, who lived pretty modest out of their work. There there were the poor people, socially taken care by the municipality: a nurse, a pharmacy laboratory technician, a upholsterer, a geometer, a few doctors, judge, teacher, veterinarian, high school teacher and accountants. By the work of commune, except for few state primary schools, a cloister for female children was working as well. The trade school, out of which ranks, mainly the first clerks and accountants appeared, which was abolished yet 1912, and the classical eight-grade grammar school was replaceable.



**Meldar (picture taken from [www.elmundo.sefarad.eu](http://www.elmundo.sefarad.eu) )**

According to the given total number of population, by introducing of, then known, communal tuition, the Jewish children quickly came to the first place according to education, almost there was none of the Jewish family which children did not attend the Grammar school. According to the telling of Rifke Levi, born in Bihać, there was working the meldar within the synagogue, where male children were learning alphabet, square letter. The Bible and prayers in Hebrew were in Judeo-Spanish without the translation, so that the children did not understand the text they were reading judeo-Spanish. The writing and



counting was not being taught, what was the father's concern. The female children were getting the basic knowledge on religion in the family.

By introducing of communal tuition in the state's schools, it was being taught the religious instructions. The duty of a religious teacher for the Jewish children was being performed by rabbi Juda Atijas. The children, who, practically, could not finish the grammar school, were learning the crafts.

The Jews were living in almost all parts of the town, and there was not the street ghetto at all, so that the old Jews of Bihać were mainly declaring themselves as Bihać people. The famous Jewish families of the town of Bihać, by number, peculiarity, participation and roles in NLM, were Alhalel, Kavezon, Atijas, Abinun, Levi, Baruh, Pinto, Maestro and Altarac.

They lived in wooden houses (Ashkenazy) with the classic Bosnian furniture: low tables and chairs, sećija-banch and dolap-closet. They were mainly dealing trade and crafts. Those were the crafts specific for the Jews: tinsmith's and shoemaker's. They had the shops in the downtown and Otoka.

Kavezon and Atijas had sawmills, sheep and orchards in Golubić. Jako Atijas was being mentioned already in 1930 as the owner of the sawmill in Golubić. They had the shops of mixed goods (life groceries, various kinds textile and leather), which was being driven by caravans from Banja Luka. The changed economic conditions, with the penetrating of a foreign capital through the state's investments on the exploitation of natural richness, brought to the further prosperity of the area, with the widening of the volume of the trade, which crossed local borders of Banja Luka's downtown and reached to Senj, Vienna, Trst and Budapest. Fridman opened the paperhanger shop, and Altarac were being developing the leather trade and shoemaker shop. The first World war in 1914 took many Jewish young men in war, and, at the same time, stopped the development of economic flows in Bihać, what brought to the poverty which did not bypass some Jewish families. It became more expressed after the completion of the war, and, in fear from the same one, it was felt the wish to educate more young people. A great role in further education and tuition of the young "La Benevolencija" played, which was working on the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The scholarships made possible that, around 8 students, mainly from Bihać, to have finished the studies successfully.

On the eve of the World War II 168 Jews lived in Bihać. The first German troops came to Bihać on 13<sup>th</sup> and Italian ones on 17<sup>th</sup> April, 1941. The power was being kept by the Ustashas. It was forbidden the public reading of Torah, and the synagougue itself was robbed, destroyed and demolished. The agents were set in the Jewish shops, while the owners of the shops were set as a free manpower. All Jews having been in the state service were sacked without the right on the pension. The Jews had to register and wear a yellow strip. With help of German and Italian Fascist military forces, the Ustashas authorities, as it was about to be shown, of Nazi creation ISC, were predetermined for robbery, converting and physical liquidation of the Jews, Serbs, Gypsies and all other forces, who were opposed to the regime of the ruling clique, regardless the color, religion and nation, under the wings of Holly Chair. The Ustasha's regime came to power with the great help of local priests of Catholic church, who appeared as main organizers of the local Ustasha's authority, as the preachers. Ljubomir Kvaternik was appointed for a great head of a tribal state, Pero Šimić from Zavolj for an Ustasha center, and the president of the district court was Jakov Džal, a lawyer from Bihać.

The Jews were the first ones on the blow. Pero Šimić, a student from Skočaj, now as an Ustasha's center, gave the order to the Jews that they had to collect 25 kg of gold and 100 kg of silver for 6 hours, what was a game of a classical tribute, because, after that, there followed the arrestings and robberies of the Jewish property. The Temple was simply robbed,

the silver candlesticks were taken from the Temple, the ornament for Torra, even the curtains were handed over to the Ustasha's head of the concentration camp. The Germans were the first ones to get into the Jewish houses, then the Ustashes, and were doing a shameless robbery, without any warrant or receipt. Almost all prominent Jews of District Office from Bihać were arrested and taken to the prison: a rabbi Atijas Avram, dr Emil Levi - a judge of the District court, Levi Rikard ( Kiko) a son of dr Emil Levi, student, Moco Kaveson - a lawyer, Rudi Rehniker, and the small tradesmen: Jakov Kaveson, Jakov Baruh, Levi Moric, Haim Farhi – a geometer, Atijas Albert (Miko) - an employee of "Tivar".

The communists were arrested, and then bestially killed, there were among them: Salamon (Braco) Kaveson, David Atijas. Already on 22<sup>nd</sup> of June, 1941 almost all Bihać Jews were arrested and driven away to the concentration camp of the village of Bukovača near Bosanski Petrovac. At the same night the Ustasha's first lieutenant Enver Kapetanović came in, with the escort, having approached to the bestial spanking of the Jewish prisoners to exhaustion, not looking the them being old or their agr group.<sup>119</sup> The living conditions in the concentration camp were very difficult and unconditional. The building where the concentration camp was had no toilet, and we were relieving ourselves in the premise where we slept. The psychosis was terrible in the concentration camp. The trenches around the helping airport in Bosanski Petrovac were being digged during the day, and nightly the Ustashes were abusing bestially over all prisoners, whom they pulled out outside, and then raped, returning them again half-dead in the concentration camp. In the benefit of ISC propaganda, so-called conditionality of the concentration camp, for the Red Cross needs, they were mainly taking photos of the smaller groups of prisoners doing the hygiene measures of having bath and washing, while they were forcing the children to play imitating, by that, the conditions of fun and careless living in the concentration camp. After some time, the Ustashes gathered all Jews from Bihać and escorted to Kulen Vakuf, and then to Bosanski Petrovac, and finally to Prijedor. The District president from Bihać allowed to the Jews to go wherever they wanted, and they went mostly there where they had their relatives and known people. But the majority heavily stayed in Prijedor. The Jews having gone to Cazin and Bosanski Petrovac were collected straight away and returned to Bihać, and then killed in the village of Žegar, near Bihać.

By the liberation of Prijedor in May 1942, the young joined to the ranks of NLM and were being set off to the refuge towards the mountains Kozara and Grmeč. The Jews forced to stay in Prijedor after the partisan retreat, were mainly taken to concentration camps St. Gradiška, Jasenovac across Banja Luka or were being killed on the spot (military concentration camp Žegar near Bihać). As we can see, in the moment of truth, faced with the thin line between the life and death, the Jews from Bihać joined to National Liberation Movement (NLM), which, nevertheless, was giving a hope in lifge and undreamed Zionist dream. To that movement the Jews who joined were:

**Abinun Avram Moric** , an engineer of agriculture from Bihać, born in 1910. Before the war his father kept a small shop of petty goods on the market place. He completed agronomy in Zagreb. On 24<sup>th</sup> of June of 1941, when all Serbs and Jews were driven away from Bihać, Abinun, with all members of his family was settled in the concentration camp in the village Bukovača, and from there to Bos. Petrovac, and then to Prijedor. After the getting of the permit from Prijedor, he went to Cazin where he joined to NLA in 1942 as a quartermaster in the background units of Bosnian corps. He got killed very early in the severe fights in Ključ in 1943, during the very fourth enemy offensive of the Germans.

**Atijas Azriel Cevi** (a lawyer), born on 20<sup>th</sup> July of 1914 in Bihać. Yet in the grammar school he joined to the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY), and was arrested as a communist in 1932. On the procedure before the state court, who was run by notorious Belgrade policemen, Kosmajac and Vučković, in 1932, against 26 accused Bihać

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<sup>119</sup> The Jews who were evacuated in Bos. Petrovac, and then to Prijedor, allegedly they were directed to the hard labor able, while their families were in Cazin District.

communists, together with Oskar Davičo at the head, as the first-accused one, Cevi was also among 9 liberated ones. He was constantly in the circle of progressive student youth, and as such he was arrested several times. After the war the right of the participant of NLM was admitted to him, and after the war he was carrying out a series of responsible duties, the public attorney in Bihać, in Sarajevo, and then public attorney of B&H, the member of the Council of Republic of Yu. He was the recipient of several decorations. He died in Sarajevo in 1982.

**Atijas Cevia Sarina, Sajka, married Herlinger**, born in 1908 in Bihać, a teacher, escaped to Zone I, and then interned to the concentration camp of Rab. On the liberation of the same one in 1943 joined in NLA as a nurse in coast-mountain brigade. One time she was working as a teacher in Brod on Moravica, and after the war she moved to Sarajevo.

**Atijas Azriela David**, a student of electrical engineering from Bihać. He completed the studies in Zagreb. He joined in NLM in the grammar school days, where he was member of the board of youth of Union of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (UCYY). He was arrested in July in 1941, together with his family in the village of Bukovača, and then escorted to Bos. Petrovac, and then to Prijedor. When the district chief was giving the permits to the Jews so that they may go to another town, together with his mother and two sisters, he went to Sanski Most, where he had his relatives. When the Jews of Sanski Most were arrested, his family was arrested too and escorted to Jasenovac, where he got killed at the beginning of 1945.

**Atijas Regina**, a worker from Bihać, joined to NLA in November in 1943, on the position of pharmacy referent in Podgrmeč detachment, and then in the hospital of V Korpus.

**Atijas Dr. Regina**, a doctor from Bihać, born in 1903. In NLA she joined in 1945 on a duty of a doctor of Military hospital in Tuzla.

**Atijas Cevia Sadik**, a tinsmith from Bihać, born in 1922. He joined in NLA in May of 1942, and got killed in June the same year on the mountain of Kozara during the enemy offensive as a fighter of Krajiški detachment.

**Atijas Azriela Salamon–Moni**, born in 1922 in Bihać, by profession a mechanic. Already at the beginning of 1941 he joined in NLA, as a part of Krajiška brigade (the commander of 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Krajiška company). The recipient of certificate of service in the partisans from 1941.

**Kavezon Jakov**, a tradesman from Bihać. He gave all of his goods as a gift to the partisans, as their sympathizer of NLA, after which the Ustashes directed him to the concentration camp of Jasenovac, in 1941, where he was also killed.

**Kavezon Salamona Mošo** was in NLM from the beginning, got killed during the landing on Drvar in 1944.

**Kavezon Jakova Leon–Braco**, Moni's brother, student, born in Bihać in 1924, driven away with all of his family to the village of Bukovača –Bos. Petrovac-Prijedor. After Prijedor he went to Cazin, where he joined to NLA in September, in 1942, in Podgrmeč corps. After the wounding he was directed to Italy on further medical treatment. After the recovery he returned to the unit. He got killed as a commander of the of the First Proletarian brigade on Sremski Front.

**Kavezon Arona Mosko**, a lawyer, came from trade family from Bihać. He gave the goods from his shop as a gift to the partisans, as a sympathizer of NLA, because of what, on 24<sup>th</sup> June 1941, after the series of sufferings and tortures, was taken away with the other Jews from Bihać, on the scheme on the line of the places the village of Bukovača-Bos. Petrovac-Prijedor. From Prijedor he went to Dalmatia, and then interned on Rab, where, on the liberation of the same one, joined in NLA in September in 1943. After the war he returned to Bihać and worked as a public attorney in Bihać, and then in Sarajevo.

**Kavezon Jakova Salamon Moni**, born in 1922 in Bihać, taken, by the Ustashes, from Bihać to Bos. Petrovac, and then to Prijedor, from where he went to Cazin, and then Joined to

NLA at the end of 1942. After the wounding he, as an invalid, stayed to work in the hospital in Podgrmeč. After the war he graduated from the school of electric engineering in Zagreb.

**Kavezon Levi Jakoba Regina**, born in 1899 in Bihać. In June of 1941 she was driven away with all Bihać Jews in the village of Bukovača -Bos. Petrovac-Prijedor. Then he left to Cazin at his brother, Dr. Isidor Levi, where he joined in NLA in August of 1942, as the part of background units, as a nurse of hospital 1 in Podgrmeč. She taken with herself her little cousin, Leica Kaveson – 9 years old, whose both brothers were in the partisans, and the parents killed in Jasenovac. Leica died of exhaustion, and Regina got killed on the mountain of Sutjeska in 1943, on the occasion of the fifth enemy offensive.<sup>120</sup>

**Kavezon Arona Salamon**, born in 1920 in Bihać, studied medicine in Belgrade. After the capitulation of ex Yu he returned to Bihać and organized partisans units, as well as the collecting of the weapons. As an illegal resident, the Ustashas discovered his arrested him, and then took to Jasenovac, where he was killed after the bestial torturing.

**Kavezon Jakova Salamon–Moni**, born in 1922 in Bihać, student, joined to NLA in September in 1942 as a part of the background in Krajiške Partisans units.

**Ledić Menahem Albin**, On the arrival of Croatian Ustashas in Bihać he escaped to to Zone I-Split, where he joined to the partisans units in 1943. At the beginning of 1944 he went to Italy because of the medical treatment.

**Levi Avrama Albert**, born in 1926 in Bihać. Still as a student he joined to the partisan Krajiške units in 1941.

**Levi-Juse Albert-Albi**, born in 1921, a tailer from Bihać. He joined in NLA as a fighter of Krajiške brigades, in 1943.

**Levi Jakoba Erna–Drenka**, born in 1919, a nurse from Bihać, joined to NLA in 1941, and got killed in the enemy attack in 1943.

**Levi Jakoba Dr. Isidor**, born in 1906 in Bihać, assigned by the Ustashas in the team for the stamping of the endemic syphilis in Cazin, wherefrom, already in 1942 he left to Krajiški partisan ranks as a corpsman. Later on he was transformed to Italy (Kvansi) as a manager of convalescent and invalid center of National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. He is the recipient of certificate of service in the partisans from 1941.

**Levi Jakoba Moriz**, born in 1908, a geometer from Bihać, joined in NLA in 1942 on the position of KOS officer of IV Krajiška division.

**Levi Emila Oto** born in 1917, a student of law from Bihać, studied in Belgrade, where he joined in UCYY and illegal residents of Belgrade. He organized the work of UCYY, and the party cell in Bihać, which founder he was. He joined in NLA from the very beginning, by many people, as a commissionair of Kolubarski batallion. With the help of Chetnics he was discovered by Gestapo by the end of 1941, caught, and after several days of torturing, shot in Jajinci.

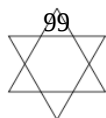
**Levi Musafija Palomba**, born in 1907, a housewife from Bihać. After the arresting on 24<sup>th</sup> of June in 1941, with all Bihać Jews was escorted in the concentration camp the village of Bukovača-Bos. Petrovac-Prijedor. After the getting of the permit she left with her husband Levi Moric and the daughter Rifka in Cazin, where she joined to NLA in 1942 in the medical corps, as a background soldier. She got killed in 1943.

**Levi Cevia Regina**, born in 1910, a housewife from Bihać. In November of 1942 she joined in NLA in the medical corps of V Krajiški corps.

**Levi Jakova Regina**, born in 1909, a housewife from Bihać, joined in the ranks of NLA in November of 1942, as a nurse of hospital No. 1 in Podgrmeč and the Central Hospital of V headquarter. He got killed at the beginning of July in 1943 on Sutjeska on the enemy's attack in V offensive.

**Levi Jozefa Rifka**, born in 1877, a tailor from Bihać, joined in NLA, as a background tailor in the Hospital No.: 1 in Podgrmeč in 1943, got killed by the Chetnics.

<sup>120</sup> The statement of Klara Levi, who, in the V offensive, in the column of the main hospital of V headquarter, met Regina, who told her that.



**Levi Emila Rihard–Kiko**, born in 1919 in Bihać. Yet from high school days in Bihać he joined to illegal work as a member of UCYY. In June of 1941 he was discovered by the Ustashas and taken to the concentration camp of Lepoglava, where he was killed.

**Polak Baruh Gracija**, a housewife from Bihać. Before the war she had been married to Dr. Baruh, a dentist from Bihać. After 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1941, together with the rest of Bihać Jews, she was driven away to the concentration camps the village of Bukovača-Bos. Petrovac-Prijedor, and then, with her husband Polak Stjepan, joined to NLA in May of 1942 as a nurse in Podgrmeč hospital. She got killed in IV enemy's offensive. Her husband, Dr. Polak, worked in Central Podgrmeč hospital. He got sick of typhus fever, and died by the end of 1942.

**Fahri Hajim**, a trade assistant from Bihać, aged 35, was arrested on 23<sup>rd</sup> of June in 1941, and driven away on an established scheme, the village of Bukovača-Bos. Petrovac-Prijedor. From Prijedor he ran away to Dalmatia, and then he was interned to Rab by the Italians. After the liberation of the same one he joined to the partisan ranks in 1943. He moved to Israel after the liberation.

**Maestro Juda Gracija**, born in 1922 in Bihać, a nurse, joined to NLA in January of 1942 as a nurse of Podgrmeč hospital, and then of the Central one. After the wounding she got sick of typhus fever and arrested by the Germans, and then taken to the concentration camp of Kula - Stara Gradiška, where, after a long torturing, she was killed in 1943.

**Maestro Juda Lenka**, born in 1913 in Bihać, a student of pedagogy in Zagreb, a member of UCYY from 1934. As a communist, he was sentenced on 18 months of the penal servitude by the court of Old Yugoslavia. On the liberation the same one she joined to an illegal work again in 1940, in order to avoid the repeated arresting she ran away to Derвента, and in 1941 she joined to Valjevo partisan detachment.

There was a certain number of the persons of Jewish people who was staying in the Bihać area, and shortly before the war and during it, in the function of organizers of anti-Fascist movement, with the progressive ideas of proletarians, and those persons who were brought on a hard labor by the Ustashas, as a part of a team for the stamping of endemic syphilis.

**Oskar Davičo**, born in 1909 in Šabac, as a high-school teacher of Belgrade, Šibenik and, later on Bihać Grammar school, an experienced fighter for the equality and par exelans anti-Fascist, exiled during the Old Yugoslavia. After the fall of the same one he returned in the service of a high-school teacher in Bihać, where he organized the party work and established a party cell.

**Herlinger Dr. Drago**, a doctor from Sisak, specialized in surgery in 1914, in Vienna. By the coming of the Ustashas he was disposed on the work of SES team. He joined in NLA in 1942. He clearly joined to Surgery team in the hospital in Podgrmeč. He got killed in 1943 after the offensive on Sutjeska, after a heavy wounding.

**Herlinger-Švarc Julijus Gizela-Giza**, a spouse of Dr. Herlinger, together with her husband and son Branko, she was directed from Sisak to Bihać as a member of SES team. She joined in NLA as a nurse, and got killed in 1943 in Vučevo, and her son, Branko, got killed during the V enemy's offensive on Sutjeska.

**Levi Klarica**, a wife of Dr. Isidor Levi, born in Zvornik in 1911. She participated in NLW (National Liberation War), together with her husband, from November 1942, as a part of medical units.

According to the quotations of Moric Levi 5 Jews from Bihać were in the war captivity, and they were:

**Atijas Juda Majer**, born in 1921 in Bihać, a manager of the shoe stores "Bata" in Cazin. He returned to Konjic from the captivity.

**Baruh Dr. David**, a dentist. He came back to Sarajevo (where, one time, he was a director of Dental-medical school in Sarajevo) from the German captivity.

**Alhalel Santo Benjamin-Binjo**, returned from the captivity to Bihać.

**Levi Jakoba Jozef** was in the captivity in Austria (Schpital), where he was killed.

**Maestro Jude Moric**, a veterinarian. He returned from Belgen-Berzen captivity (Israel).

#### THE LIST OF THE JEWS WHO SUFFERED IN HOLOCAUST FROM 1941–1945 (According to the birth places)

Majority of Bihać Jews was driven away from Bihać on 24<sup>th</sup> June of 1941, on the line the village of Bukovača-Bosanski Petrovac-Prijedor. After the getting of the permits the roads and the destinies of the persons were not the same.

The family of **Abinun Avram**, a tradesman from Bihać, consisted of seven members: wife **Sarina** and the daughters **Bukica**, **Mazalta**, **Renata** and **Luna** and son **Moric**. After a short period of time a complete family was caught and transported to Banja Luka from Prijedor. Abinun Avram, with a group of Banja Luka's Jews was transferred to concentration camp Gospić-Jadovno, where he was killed. The female part of the family, on 28<sup>th</sup> July of 1941, with the Banja Luka's female Jews and children, was transferred in Stara Gradiška, where they ended their lives.<sup>121</sup> The son Moric joined to NLA, where he got killed.

The family of **Alhalel Santo Jakob**, a shoemaker, aged 45, from Bihać, consisted of 5 members: wife **Rifka**, a tailor, born in 1902, the sons, students **Isak**, **Avram** and **Šandor**. The complete family, after the crossed road of the village of Bukovača-Bos. Petrovac-Prijedor, was transferred to Banja Luka. Men, father and sons, with the Banja Luka's Jews, were transported to concentration camp Gospić-Jadovno, where they were killed, and the mother Rifka was transferred to concentration camp of Stara Gradiška, and was killed. The are unconfirmed data that Ahalel Jakob, as a shomaker, was transferred to Jasenovac, where he worked until 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1945.<sup>122</sup>

The family of **Altarac Leon**, a watchmaker, 4 members, wife **Berta**, the daughter little **Solčika** and son **Albi**, a pupil, aged 14. In July 1941 and by the Croatian Ustashas, the son and father, together with the rest of Banja Luka's Jews, were imprisoned in the concentration camp Gospić-Jadovno, where they ended their lives. The spouse Berta and little Solčika were directed to Stara Gradiška.

The family of **Atijas Avram**, born in 1885 in Bihać, rabbi, wife **Sara**. They were driven away, together with the other Jews from Bihać, on 24<sup>th</sup> June 1941, to the village of Bukovača- Petrovac-Prijedor. He went away with his wife at the daughter's in Olovo, from where he was directed to Jasenovac, together with the other Jews.

The family of **Atijas Cevi Avram**, aged 55 godina, a tradesman from Bihać, 7 members of the family: wife **Sara** born in 1912g, mother **Rahela**, aged 76 godina, sisters **Mazalta** - **Mica** born in 1908, a clerk, **Regina** born in 1917, brother **Majer** born in 1914 and son **Cevi**. Complete family refueged from Prijedor to Croatia (Kutina, Osijek) at their relatives, where they were caught by the Ustashas and directed to Jasenovac.

The family **Atijas Cevi Sadik-Sado**, born in 1901, Avram's brother, professional tinsmith, three members wife **Sara** and the daughter little **Rifkica**. Complete family, after Prijedor, refueged on the mountain of Kozara in May of 1942. As alleged, they were killed during the enemy offensive on Kozara in July of 1942.<sup>123</sup>

The family **Atijas Cevi Samuel**, the brother of Avram, Sade and Majer, born in 1903 in Bihać, a tradesman, three members, wife **Bukica** and the daughter **Sarina**, a child. After the coming in Prijedor nothing was heard of them. They did not return from the war.

<sup>121</sup> JIM Bgrade k. 314, 52/1942.

<sup>122</sup> JIM, microfilm, No.: 103

<sup>123</sup> JIM, microfilm NO.: 102

The family **Atijas Azriela** (had died before the war), 6 members, wife **Sarina** born in 1885, daughter **Rahela**, aged 23.

**Simha**, born in 1917 and the sons **David** student of electro engineering school, **Cevi**, a lawyer, **Moni** a mechanic, joined in NLA. All three of them survived the war, while the mother and daughter, after the driving away from Bihać on the line the village of Bukovača-Petrovac-Prijedor, moved to Sanski Most at relatives', to be directed to the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, together with Sana's Jews (women), by the Croatian Ustashas, wherefrom they never returned.

The family **Atijas Jake** (had died before the war) 5 members, wife **Simha** born in 1880, the daughters **Mazalta** born in 1908 and **Erna** born in 1912 and the sons **Avram** born in 1910 and **Cevi** born in 1906. The whole family was the victim of the fascist terror, except for Avram-Miko, who went to Cazin from Prijedor, and then escaped to Dalmatia under the Muslim name. After the war he lived in Zagreb.

The family **Atijas Rahel** (di Gorjevac), aged 67 from Bihać and a daughter **Regina**. Rahela died in St. Gradiška, and Regina, after Prijedor, saved herself from the concentration camp and survived the war as a chemist.

The family **Baruh Jozef Jakov**, a tradesman from Bihać, 5 members: wife **Sida**, a daughter **Suzika**, aged 14, the sons **Salamon and Jozef**. The whole family was transported to Prijedor. Sida, with her children, left away at her relatives in Zenica, where, together with Zenica Jews she was driven away to the concentration camp St. Gradiška, and Jakov escaped to Dalmatia, and then to Italy, where he waited for the end of war.

The family of **Fahri Hajim** (had died before the war), 3 members: wife **Sarina** and the children **Avram and Simha**, aged 3 and 5. After Prijedor, she was taken with children to concentration camp of Stara Gradiška, without return.

The family **Fridman Moric** (had died before the war), 2 members: wife **Beti**, aged 67 and the daughter **Malvina**. They were taken to Stara Gradiška, without return.

More families of **Kavezon**, who were relatives, brothers and sisters, and the first cousins. **Kavezon Aron** a widow **Rifka**, sisters, 5 members: daughter **Bukica** and the sons **Mosko** and **Salamon**, and Avram's sister **Sterka**. Rifka escaped with her son Mosko to Dalmatia. She returned from the war and settled in Sarajevo permanently. The daughter Bukica and the aunt Sterka were taken to the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, without return. And Salamon was killed in Jasenovac.

The family **Kavezon S. Jakob**, a tradesman, 7 members, mother **Lea** aged 67, wife **Gracija**, the daughter little **Leica**, aunt **Regina**, the sons **Salamon** and **Leon**. After the driving away from Bihać, they left away for Cazin. Mother Lea with the grandsons left to the partisans and died in 1942 in Podgrmeč, and the grandsons survived. Aunt Regina, as a nurse with Leica, who died of weakness, was killed on Sutjeska in 1942. The married couple from Cazin was taken away to the military concentration camp Žegar and killed.

The family **Kavezon S. Mošo**, the brother of Jacob, a tradesman, 3 members: wife Rifka and a daughter Lunčika. Mošo went to the partisans and was killed in 1944 during the landing on Drvar. The wife and daughter were taken to St. Gradiška without return.

A grand Bihać family **Levi**, with all relative connections on the whole area of B&H.

The family **Levi Jeroham Avram**, a tradesman from Bihać, 5 members, wife **Erna**, and the daughter **Rifka**, and the sons **Mento and Samuel**. Complete family was killed in the concentration camp Jasenovac, except for Mento, who waited for the liberation in the Kozara refuge (Olovo).

The family **Levi Dr. Emil**, born in 1887, 5 members, wife Frida, mother-in-law **Marija** and the sons **Oto** and **Rihard-Kiko**. After Prijedor, Emil, Frida and Marija were escorted to the concentration camp of Jasenovac – Stara Gradiška, without return. Oto and Kiko, yet as the students, joined to the Communist Party on the area of Belgrade, and were killed in Jajinci and Lepoglava.



The family **Levi Mošo Hajim**, aged 52 from Bihać, 5 members: wife Luna, daughter Rifka, son Moric and aunt Hanika. After Prijedor complete family at relatives in Breza, together with the Jews from Breza, was taken to the concentration camp of Jasenovac, without return.

The family of **Levi Jakob Jozef**, 4 members. Wife Irena, daughter Nina and son Jacob, students. Josef was driven away to the captivity of concentration camp (Spital) Austria, where he was killed, and the wife and children to the concentration camp of Žegar next to Bihać, where they were killed.

The family of **Levi Jakob Moric**, geometer, 4 members. Mother **Rifka**, wife **Palomba** and the daughter **Rifkica**. After Prijedor and Cazin, the whole family ran to the partisans, together with the brother dr. Isidor Levi, and worked in the background partisan units. They were killed in the war whirlwind, see the text before.

The family of **Levi Jakob Dr. Isidor** and wife **Klarica**. After Cazin they refuged on the liberated territory into the partisans, where they worked in the medical corps. See the text before.

The family of **Levi Jozef Juso**, a tradesman, aged 55, 4 members, wife **Rifka** and the sons of **Albi and Isak**. Juso, Rifka and Isak were taken to Banja Luka from Prijedor, and to Jasenovac (Ciglana), without return.<sup>124</sup> Albi joined to NLA, see the text before.

The family of **Levi Moše Jakob**, aged 45, a tradesman from Bihać, the brother of Hajim, 5 members. Wife **Sofija**. The students **Salamon, Luna and Rifka**. Complete family, with Jacob's brother Hajim, went to Breza, and from there to the concentration camp of Jasenovac – St. Gradiška, without return.

The family of **Levi Šabetaja Juda (Merkuš)**, a tradesman from Bihać, 7 members. Mother **Stela**, wife **Luna**, the daughters **Zlata and Erna**, and the sons **Šabetaj and Moric**. The whole family was killed in the military concentration camp near Bihać, except for Ernas who ended up her life by the Ustashas in Cazin.

The family of **Levi**, a widow of **Davo, Bukica** and the daughter **Stela** were killed in the war whirlwind.

The family of **Maestro Mordehaja Juda**, aged 57, a tradesman from Bihać, 8 members. Wife **Blanka**, sister **Rena** and the daughters, **Lenka, Gracija and Margita**, and the sons **Moric and Miko**. Complete family was killed tradically in the concentration camp of Jasenovac, (Margita in Birken), except for **Moric** veterinarian, who survived, see the text before.

The family of **Papo Moše Jozef**, aged 44, a clerk from Bihać, wife Rifka and the son Moric. After Prijedor, the complete family was taken to Banja Luka with the other Banja Luka's Jews, and then driven away to the concentration camp of Jasenovac, without return.

The family of **Papo Moric**, 3 members, wife **Regina** and the son **Cevi**. After Prijedor they were transported to Banja Luka, and then to Gospić-Jadovno.

The family **Papo Salamon**, a high-school teacher of art from Bihać and his wife **Lina**, Iwere expelled from Prijedor to Banja Luka and then to Jasenovac.

The family **Pinto Hajim Jozef-Ćučo** iand the wife **Blanka**. After Prijedor Jozef and Blanka went ot Cazin, and then, by the Ustashas, to the military concentration camp of Žegar next to Bihać, where they were killed.

**Pinto Hajim Jako**, the brother of Jozef, was killed at thge beginning of the war in April of 1941.

The family of **Rechnitzer Rudolf**, born in 1889 in Bihać, a tradesman, 4 members. Mother **Oda** aged 80, wife **Eva** and the daughter **Lea**, student. Rudi was imprisoned in Bihać from 23<sup>rd</sup> June in 1941, and then transfered to the concentration camp for the Jews in Bos. Petrovac. Complete family, with the rest Jews from Bihać, was directed to Prijedor, by

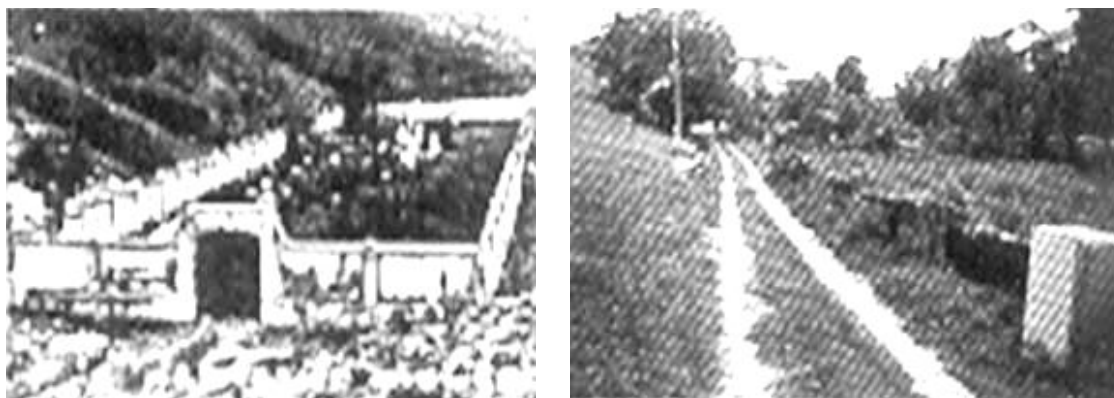
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<sup>124</sup> Archive VII k. 34/8, 1942

Croatian Ustashas, and then after the first liberation of Prijedor, in May of 1942, it went out on the liberated territory of Podgrmeč. Rudi and his mother Odi dies of typhus on the liberated territory, while the wife Eva and the daughter waited for the liberation in the refuges on the liberated territory.

The family of **Rechnitzer Žiga**, 3 members. Mother **Cecilija** born in 1885, a widow **Ida** and son **Leopold** born in 1920. After Prijedor the whole family was taken by Croatian Ustashas to the concentration camp of St. Gradiška-Jasenovac, without return.<sup>125</sup>

According to this list, those who were born in Bihać were taken into consideration, and according to thge same one the total number of the victims of Fascist terror was 117, where 110 persons were killed in the concentration camps, and survived only 7.<sup>126</sup> But, if this list is added with the number primarely refered on those Jews who, before the war, by business or on other ways, founded themselves in Bihać, the state looks like this: out of 168 Jews from Bihać, 25 persons survived the war. There were killed 143, both in NLW and the concentration camps. Today there are no Jew in Bihać. The Ustashas demolished a beautiful synagogue, broke down the cementary fence, ruined the monuments. 25 Jews from Bihać survived Holocaust, what means that 85% of the prewar membership of Jewish Community of Bihać was killed in the war whirlwind.



**The old Jewish cemeny Beth Olam in Bihać, at one time.**  
**The Jewish cemeny Beth Olam in Bihać, now**

The deserted Jewish cemeny **Beth Olam**, old over 200 hundred years, in nBihać settlement Nova črtvrt, it may be that it "still" experience in the near future its reconstruction, thanking to the initiative of Gabriel Granatstein, lieutenant of Canadian military in the structure of SFOR, who himself is a Jew, and the local residents, led by Salko Rekanović, the president of local community of Jezero-Privilica. The initiative for the reconstruction of the Jewish cemeny came from the local residents who addressed to the Canadian soldiers, with the goal to collect the money for the rebuilding of the dilapidated cemeny, and Gabriel Granatstein began a drive for collecting of the money for the renovation of the old cemeny.

Basic means were gathered by the family Granatstein from Montreal, and it was signed a new agreement with the mayor Lipovač, who, as alleged was about to set aside additional means from the municipal cash register, and to carry out the reconstruction of the Jewish cemeny in Bihać, in near future, with the looks from 1942, i e before the devastating by the Croatian Ustashas regime.

<sup>125</sup> JIM, mikrofilm, No.: 20

<sup>126</sup> Collection M. Levi, *The Suffering of the Jews, Bihać*, March 1968

## JEWISH COMMUNITY OF SANSKI MOST

Sanski Most is settled in the valley of the river Sana on the southwest of Bosanska Krajina. During the Turkish period, the provincial town Vakuf (the property of Muslim rel. community) Sana, a fortress of Turkish military on the crossroad of the roads between the center of Bosanski pashadon of Banja Luka, Dalmatia and Posavina. The agricultural place that became lively just by the coming of Austro-Hungarian, in the trade sense, and exactly because of that crossroad it shanged its name into Sanski Most. As in all places of Bosnia and Herzegovina the inhabitants were mainly illiterate, the clothes was of domestic production, from sheepskin coat, nickers and shirts from coarse fabric and hemp from handiwork, and the houses simple, hearth and the room for sleeping. Situation on economic plan was changing with difficulties and feebly. People lived in poverty. There was no electric power in Sanski Most. The first railroad on the relation Sanski Most-Srnetica was built just in 1912 by inopacapist Austro-Hungarian authority, because of the further exploitation of wood on these areas.

There is no concrete data on the coming of the Jews in this mild, beautiful and, above all, agricultural area, and therefore, it is easy to assume from that that their primary coming was more the coming of them as the tradesmen-peddlers, who were dealing with rooming during the Ottoman Empire, not until the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century. In "Bosnian Voice" for 1914, it was said that: Sanski Most, before the World War I, in 1914 had had 2.234 residents, out of that 1.249 Muslims, 679 Serbs, 249 Croats, 41 Spanish Jews, 14 Aškenas Jews, 1 Evangelist. On one bank the Jews, Serbs and Croats were living, and on the other the Muslims. Therefore it is clear to conclude that, on these areas, before the Austro-Hungarian occupation, Sephard's Jewish families, however in a small number, were living. Officially, still, during the occupation in 1878, and by the development of the trade roads, they were moving in Sanski Most from the direction of Bihać, Prijedor and Banja Luka, at firts individually, and then the families of new, old Sephard families Mevorah, Albahari, Altarac, Atijas, Baruh, Finci, Gaon, Hason, Hiršman, Levi, Kabiljo, Montiljo, Šabataj, Papo, as well as many others, which were simply giving a special trade stamp to that small Bosnian town on the banks of the river Sana.

Beside Otto Goldeberger, in Sanski Most, there were also living two Aškenas families, Reich and Vidman. By further development of trade roads, not until the establishment of Austro-Hungarian authority, they were appearing more and more, primarely in the domain of the tradesmen of mixed goods and small craftsmen and bankers, and living exclusively in Sanski Most, as a town population, however, it was mentioned in the historical data that there were two Jewish families with their properties, living the place Bjeline near Sanski Most. Those trade and craft shops were mainly held by the Sephards, as a part of domestic traditional inheritance, while the state clerks, whom there were a small number, were the migrants Aškenas. All Jewish families had patriarchal upbringing, and were keeping track on the respecting of micva /heb. commandments/ and ketubahs, marrige contracts, and what brought to the respecting of parents and older ones by the younger generation, which were not missing in the spirit of time of twelve Jewish families in Sanski Most.

City	1895.	1910.	1914.	1941.	Killed	2009.
<b>Sanski Most</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>0</b>

That was creating harmonious atmosphere within the Jewish population, which, on all lines, was functioning as an entirety and had a friendly relation towards the townsmen. In their Sanski Most, because of their small number (if there was Minjana) there was not built synagogue for Kerijat(h)aTorra for Šaharit, morning prayer, because it was written in Torra: to "Vajaškem Avraam Baboker" or "and Avram awake in the morning" (Moses b. I 2293) for Minha gedola, a great afternoon prayer from 12 to 30 hours until the sunset, and little later

tefilat Avrit, evening prayer. All that was done in Kejla in Sanski Most, which, at the same time, was both a hose of gathering and a praying space, where, with micvas and socializing, everything was being solved with pleasure.

Majority of Jewish houses was being built in the spirit of time, and by the custom, on the right doorjumb of entrance door had "mezusa" from the wood on Heb, doorpost at arm's lenght, what was directing on the cult and tradition of Sephard's community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In Sanski Most Kabiljo David was the rabiner with rubis Flora and eight children from two marriages, threee sons and five daughters (Puba, Mordehaj, Flora, Cadik-Cevi, Bukica, Simha, Luna and Kika). By his basic profession he was a tradesman, but since he was religiously the most educated one the members of the community had chosen him for rabiner.



House in Sanski Most,  
municipality and synagogue

In Sanski Most, on the first place, as "the head of the house" of all Jews there was the family **Levi Cadika Eliezera** and **Ester**, the oldest, richest, most respected and richest family, which, beside the marriage spouses, numbered two sons more, Jacob and Cadik, and six daughters Gracija, Donka, Ester, Erna, Luna and Lunica, and the granddaughter of Levi Juda Lolo.

The families **Albahari** and **Levi** were in a really strong family kinship, and were carrying out both their trade and other businesses on the line Banja Luka, Bihać, Prijedor, Drvar and Sanski Most. The daughters soon got married, and son Sado was working in the shop with the father, and the youngest Lunica stayed to live with her parents.

In the archive there is the data that Salamon Ala is a rich Sephard tradesman and banker, called Beka from Kladanj, who, already at the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century moved to Banja Luka and traded in Sanski Most. During Turkish reign he was killed out of cupidity on Kozara.

The family **Kavezon** was represented by two brothers who held irons' shops, Haim Kavezon and his wife, called aunt Čoja. They had no children, while Haim's brother, with his wife Blanka, had two sons, Braco and Ida. Blanka had died before the war in 1930, and the son Ido went on college in 1940, in Zagreb. They were family related with the cousin Kavezon David from Banja Luka, whose daughter Sida, after the finished Advanced vocational woman's craft school in Zagreb in Zagreb, worked as a professional teacher from 1937 in the vocational schools in Sanski Most, Bos. Novi and Drvar.

The family **Atijas** was represented by the brothers Avram and Isak Atijas, tradesman and wife Rifka, born Kalmi from Banja Luka. They had a shop in the middle of Sanski Most, and the main rival was Levi Elazar called Lezi. They had three daughters Flora, Sarina and Ernica and son Rafael. Avram Atijas and his wife Mazalta were living on the very bank of Sana in Ključka St. It was a great family with 6 sons Azriel, Šimun, Samuel, Rafail, Isidor, Salamon and a daughter Sarina called Sarinka, whom was called by brothers Švesta. All of them completed schools and crafts.

The family **Albahari** from Sanski Most was made of two brothers, David and Jacob, who married two sisters, Rena and Luna. By tellind and remembrance of Albahari Luna, both families numbered 14 members. Jacob and Rena had six children: Moric, Rahela, Matilda, Šalom, Mito and Flora, and the family of Luna and David Albahari had four children: Moric, Flora, Judit and Rahela.

There was a family of Albahari Albert and Luna, who had two sons, Šabetaj and Moni. They had a watchmaker's shop.

The family **Papić**, a craftsmen, Isak, shoemaker and Juso barber. The family **Baruh David** and Berta, tradesmen (two daughters, Blanka and Sarina). Aškenas **Otto Goldberger** a chemist, **Reich Benjamin** and **Frida** hostes, **Oštric Benjamin**, tinsmith. The Jews in Sanski Most were as a family, and they related with the milieu of the town, and especially the youth, and there there was never anti-Semit disturbances.

On a great national assembly of a newly created Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians, held on 29<sup>th</sup> October 1918, it was chosen a board of People's Council, where there was Hajim Hason.<sup>127</sup>

There were some happy times, which made possible for the young to educate and continue the education. The activities of "La Benevolencia" were being felt here too, and the ideas of Zionism were penetrating too. But, slowly, the advancing economic crisis, from Europe in a small Sanski Most, destroyed everything. It, as a bird, prophet of doom, did not bring the unstability of work and earnings (which appeared as a result of several years exploitation of the peasant and worker by capitalist way of working) but even worse evil, for the Jews, it planted a seed of future anti-Semitism, which, by greater and greater speed, was transmitting from Austria and Germany through all Catholic Europe, emphasizing, by its manihejism, that for "dirty and evil Jews of lower race" there was simply no place in their citizen society. It came to a sudden number explosion of Aškenas from Catholic Europe, full of love for a man. That was felt on all areas of Old Yugoslavia, which government Cvetković-Maček fell, more and more, under the influence of Fascist influence, which, slowly but surely (by a set of anti-Jews measures "numerus clausus" and others), brought to the break of occupation into pieces by Fascist occupiers.

After the forming of Nazi-Quisling inquisition so-called ISC (the servant and the monstrous killer, with the extreme Croatian-Ustasha's movement of slaughters, sadists and bloodsuckers at the head, which, on the performed evil, the himanity does not remember), as a resultant of dark and insane deal of the Third Reich and Vatican, for these areas nothing was the same anymore. The first on the blow was Sanski Most, and their residents Jews and, numerically the most representative ones, the Serbs \* The appointed representative for the crime of so-called ISC, the bloosucker, No 1 from Bosanska Krajina and Vrbaska Banovina (regional unite ruled by ban) was Viktor Dr. Gutić, a lawyer from Kotor Varoš, whom was educated by the Jews (in the family Sarafić-Salom he was taken care as a son, and, practically, he caused their deaths). Ustashes' board in Sanski Most, on 18<sup>th</sup> April of 1941, formed district authority of the head of Sanski District, with Dr. Josip Cerjan and the mayor Himzo Pašić-Rešić at the head, and on 28<sup>th</sup> May of 1941, the bloodsucker Gutić, with the classical speech of hatred, before the 4.000 citizens gathered at the square, said that the orders for the liquidation had been given, primarely of Greek-Eastenders Serbs, while the Jews and Gypsies came as the casually collateral damage. On the first days of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vrbaska Banovina became a dispute border between the Italians and Croatian Ustashes. But, on 10<sup>th</sup> May of 1941 the agreement was reached. That border, from Slovenia to Kosovo, was practically splitting Bosanska Krajina on Two parts, by that, passing across Sanski district. Italian military, from the direction of Ključ, on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1941 came into Sanski Most with the regiment "Savoijja", with 2.000 soldiers, and occupied the Police station straight away, hospital and the surrounding houses, and where, from earlier time, were the German units too. As an answer on the departure of the Germans, Zagreb police, with Ustasha's friar Horvat Konrad at the head, came fast, and then 13<sup>th</sup> attack company, made of Croatian extreme, so-called gang of Ustashes from Ljubuški, Posušje, Čapljina and Široki Brijeg. And then a circle of horror and terror started in Sanski Most. The main crossroads and streets in the town were occupied, and then, straight away, according to already seen scenario of solving of "Jewish question", in stereotype anti-Semit roles of "blodsucker, executioner and victim", with the different names of the protagonists or put it in other package, it started the

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<sup>127</sup> Jews had two representatives in Bosnian parliament, out of which one was from the ranks of Clerks.

open robbery and simple grabbing of the Jewish as the Serbian shops in Sanski Most.<sup>128</sup> There is the datae that the German soldiers shared the robbed goods with the Croats so-called Ustashas, and then carefully packed their part and sent to their parents and relatives to Germany, to be seen what a son "earned in German military". That was only an aspect of further popularization and propaganda in the progressing of German army, on all fronts. Ustashas, in order to show that the authority was yet theirs, they introduced the police hour, and there appears the first arrestings of more prominent Serbs and Jews, and for whom they had the data that they had touch with the CPY. Already tomorrow an Ustashas-German patrol was caught by a group of young men (Miloš Todorović, Dušan Basara, Nedeljko Miličević), among them there was a young Atijas Rafael. The scale of repressive measures was increasing the threats, blackmails every day. The Ustashas' agents in the shops, and the confiscation of movable property and real estates were just a part of preparation works for the following genocide.

They were retreating from the programme a little bit, wishing the things to be done in as short as possible period, and with the measures of economic destruction, they were beginning with the physical destruction. The guards of Ustashas-Germans soldiers were disposed in the town, no one was leaving the houses, the town was covered with posters "Germany wins on all fronts", and there was a flag swastika waving on the square. The Germans, with the help of Croatian Ustashas and because of the suffering of German soldiers, were carrying out the revenge over the Serbian population. In order to accomplish the plan the city drummer, Klepić Mile, invited the residents of Sanski Most, mainly the Serbs and Jews, aged from 16 to 60, to report, because of so-called "roll", in the building of the primary school, and the one who was not about to report was going to be shot. On that day, on 8<sup>th</sup> May of 1941, 350 more prominent Serbs and 30 Jews were detained in the basement of the primary school in unsanitary conditions. After that, the Ustashas ordered them to hand over everything on the spread tablecloth: money, rings, watches, gold, documents and photographs.

The long and endless tortures and sufferings appeared. On the day, 9<sup>th</sup> May, the Ustashas ordered that the prisoners from the village of Tomine to get out the basement and line up. The column of innocent Serbs moved from the school yard, through the park, down the Ključka street, with the song of "Lili Marlen", that the German soldiers, who were escorting them, were singing. The revenge was being performed by shooting of 27 Serbs by German fascist, because of the killing of three German soldiers.



**City park in Sanski Most in 1941**

The first Jewish victim from Sanski Most was Levi Sado. He, as a communist, was killed these days in Zagreb. Then, the very criminal perfidy and malice appeared in order, which limited with insanity. It was ordered to hang the shot Serbs on the trees across the town.<sup>129</sup>

On the order of the Germans, the hanging was about to be performed by Đuro Grbić, the priest of the village of Tomina, with a Jew and a strong prisoner. On the following day, on 10<sup>th</sup> May of 1941 the enemy let that the rest of of the prisoners receive the food, as nothing happened. On the day, 11<sup>th</sup> May of 1941 in the school yard, a German officer, with a help of the chemist, a Jew, Otto Goldberger, who knew German, announced that the authority in town

<sup>128</sup> In Sanski District in 1941, according to the roll of population from 1931, 381.000 of Serbs were living, 18.650 Muslims, 9.040 Croats and 79 Jews.

<sup>129</sup> The village of Dabar, Sanski Most District, got over 700 calls by Croatian Ustashas command, to come to the town because of the distribution of the sugar, coffee and salt, in order to be brought in the town on a freud, to be shot. Almost no one was not be deceived.

was about to be taken over by the Italians and that they might go their homes, and not to move away from their houses, because, on contrary, they were about to be killed. All the Jews were further imprisoned and were waiting the order for their destiny, which wasn't rosy at all.

Already, by the end of May 1941, Bihać Jews were driven away across the village of Bukovača to the concentration camp of Bosanski Petrovac, and it was expected that the same procedure was about to be done with Sana Jews. Ahe first days of July of 1941 the first massive arrestings of the Serbs and Jews had started, not only in Sanski Most but in the surrounding villages, on the freud, under the excuse, because of so-called loading of the food on the railway station. Those days 300 Slovenians arrived in Sanski Most, who, because of the joining of Lower Štajerska, were expelled from Maribor, Celje and Ptuj, and then across Slovenska Požega, transported for Sanski Most, by Croatian human degenerates, so-called Ustashas. During the slaughtering they were settled in the Falcon center. Those were days of great fears and anxieties, where no one from the Serbs, Jews, Gypsies and anti-Fascist was not sure if he/she was going to wait for another day. The people was further being arrested, the police prisons, schools were being filling. There appeared a great tortures and sufferings of the prisoners. The pogrom was about to begin from all sides, 2<sup>nd</sup> August of 1941 was approaching.

According to remembrance of Stojanka Mijatović-Erceg, those days, in the yard building of ex gendarmerie, little Atijas Šimo Mimo was saved by a goodness of a righteous man, Slovenian policeman, who was exiled from Slovenia, because he, seeing a little child among the elders, let him, on the request of Mime, to releave himself, and by that telling him "Go and never return again!" Mimo was saved in that way, while his brothers, Puba and Lolo, weren't. They were killed with the others in Šušnjar.

According to remembrance of Judita Albahari-Krivokuća, the mother Mazalta, not moving from the low little bench, smoking the cigar after cigar, was mourning her sons. The return of seventeen year old son Mimo eased the pain to Mazalta, as a light window in the life.

According to memory of Mihajlo Škondrić, an engineer, he saw , from the train, which slowed down before the bridge and stopped for a moment, while the Ustashas ordered to move toward Gornja Sanica, when the Ustashas brought the peasants from the villages of Tomina, Kijeva and Tramošnja, and the rest of the peasants on the firing by the squod, beside the river Sana and the railroad bridge. They put Sanski rabbi before the peasants and a group of 5-6 Jews, who were at their knees whe the Ustashas were shooting across of their heads. The Jews were putting the killed Serbs in the freighted car and drove to the town, where they were being hanged in the park.



**Šušnjar, Sanski Most**

Voluntary killings and robberies started much before July and August of 1941. The arrestings of young illegal residents and symphatizers of the communists were being continued. They were escorted to the trial in Bihać, under a strong Ustashas guard. Among the young illegal workers from Sanski Most there were the brother and sister Kabiljo Cevi, called Cico, and Flora, called Seka. The arrestings were on all sides.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> August of 1941 it came to a horrible slaughtering of the Serbs in Sanski Most as in surrounding villages. According to data of the Commission for the investigation of the crime in Šušnjar, on different ways (pickaxes, mallets, knives, iron rods, wooden sticks), with the remark that those who were killed by the firing weapon were the lucky ones 5.500 of innocent people were killed, while, on on the location of livestock fair 2.000 of people were



killed. On that occasion there were killed the Jews: Albert Albahari, Sado Levi, Puba Kabiljo and brothers Puba and Lolo Atijas.

One rainy morning in August of 1942, at the crack of dawn, there were arrested the Jews who found themselves in Sanski Most. During that arresting they were allowed to carry a small "pile" of things. They were closed in the wooden stations. They stayed in the town for two days, after which it followed the transport toward the central prison for the Jews, in Banja Luka. On 2<sup>nd</sup> August of 1941, the Ustashas shot a group of 6 Jews, and in 1942, it was brought a group of 49 men, women and children into the Ustashas concentration camp of Stara Gradiška, wherefrom nobody returned.<sup>130</sup> There were 7 Jews from Sanski Most in the refuge.

All the property was robbed by the Germans and Ustashas. According to available data, we are bringing the list of the Jews of Sanski Most, who suffered from 1941 to 1945 in the system of concentration camps Stara Gradiška-Jasenovac, with the remark that there were the Jews from the surrounding places of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, who were relatives with the Jews from Sanski Most.

### **THE LIST OF THE JEWS OF SANSKI MOST, THE VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST, FROM 1941 TO 1945 (according to birthplace)**

The family of **Atijas Rafael Isak**, born in 1887, a trademan from Sanski Most, 6 members. Wife **Rifka**, born in 1889, daughters **Flora**, born in 1923, **Sarina**, born in 1921 and **Ernica** born in 1925 and the son **Rafael** born in 1914. As alleged the son Rafael was killed by the Italians at the beginning of the war. And a complete family, with the other Jews from Sanski Most, in August of 1942, across Banja Luka, was transported to the concentration camp of Jasenovac without return, except for Sarina, who managed to escape the death, it is open question on which way. After the completion of the war she lived in Montevideo.

The family of **Atijas Rafael Avram**, a trademan, Isak's brother, 9 members. Wife **Mazalta** and the sons i sinovi **Rafael-Puba**, **Salamon-Lolo**, **Azriel**, **Hajim**, **Šimun (Mimo)**, **Isidor** and the daughter **Sarina**, called **Sarinka**. Puba and Lolo were killed on Šušnjar, straight after the beginning of masacre in Sanski Most. The rest and larger part of the family ended their lives tragically in the concentration camps of Stara Gradiška-Jasenovac.

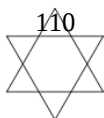
The family of **Albahari Jakob-Jako**, a trademan from Sanski Most, 8 members. Wife **Rena**, the sons **Isidor**, born in 1915, **Moric**, born in 1910, **Rahela**, **Matilda**, born in 1913, **Šalom-Mito** and the daughter **Flora**. Jakob went to NLW with his son Šalom Mito, and got killed, the whole family, except for Flora, was killed in the concentration camps and in the war.

Taking into consideration the fact that the family of **Albahari David**, the brother of **Jako**, with his wife **Luna** and with the daughters **Flora**, **Rahela**, **Judit** and the son **Moritz**, born in 1930, then lived in Derventa, in June of 1941, together with Derventa Jews, were transported to the concentration camp Bosanski Petrovac-Žegar, in which the Jews from Bihać and other places of Bosanska Krajina were imprisoned. There, after the series tortures and sufferings, constant hunger and sickness (because the pace of their suffering, the deserted local hospital, in which they were imprisoned, was located on the first fight line), as hardly survived Jews, the Ustashas transported them toward Jasenovac by livestock freight cars, and by narrowgauge railroad. Nevertheless, God looked at that family, which, on a mysterious way, managed to save itself before the entrance to the very concentration camp. After the refuges on Kozara and Grmeč the family joined to NLM.

The family of **Albahari Albert** born in 1903, a watchmaker from Sanski Most, 4 members. Wife **Luna** born in 1900 and the sons **Šabetaj** born in 1937 and **Moni** born in

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<sup>130</sup> The only survived person from this transport was Atijas Isak Sarina.



1939. Albert was killed on Šušnjar, and Luna was exiled with children from Stara Gradiška, without return.

The family of **Baruh Jozef David** born in 1889, a trademan from S. Most, 4 members. Wife **Berta** born in 1899 and the daughters **Blankica** born in 1923 and **Ernica** born in 1926. After the camping the whole family was transported to the concentration of Stara Gradiška-Jasenovac, across Banja Luka, without return.

The family of **Hason Isak Samuel** born in 1897, 6 members. Wife **Erna** born in 1909, the daughter **Blanka** born in 1935 and the sons **Hason Isak** born in 1931 and **Mento** born in 1933 and **Hason Dave Čaja** born in 1875. The complete family was killed tragically in the system of concentration camps Stara Gradiška-Jasenovac.

The family of **Hajon Samuel**, a trademan from S. Most, 5 members. Wife and children **Hajon Santo** born in 1903, **Blanka** born in 1935, Isak born in 1931. It was assumed that the whole family was killed in the system of concentration camps of St. Gradiška-Jasenovac.

The family of **Kabiljo David**, rabiner from Sanski Most with rubisa **Flora** and the children from two marriages, the sons **Puba**, **Mordehaj** (1907), **Cadik-Sado** (1909) and **Cevi**, the daughters **Flora** (1924), **Simha** (1890), **Luna**, **Bukica** and **Kika**. Rabiner David, who was in the group of the Jews who were on their knees while they were being shot, managed to save by escaping in Zone I Split, where, later on he met with his younger son **Cevi**, who was caught in Belgarde on the occasion of distributing of the leaflets, and as a communist directed to the military prison Žegar, near Bihać, where, thanking to the goodness of a righteous Catholic priest, who pulled him out of the prison, managed to save by the escape to Split, where he met with his father. On the liberation they went to Israel. The son **Cevi**, unfortunately, after all pains, was killed in Israel Army in 1948. The daughter **Luna** survived as a participant of National Liberation War (NLW), while **Kika** and **Bukica** were in Israel from the earlier period. **Puba** was shot straight away after the slaughtering in Sana, in April of 1941, while the others were killed on Šušnjar and the system of concentration camps St. Gradiška-Jasenovac.

The family of **Kavezon Hajim**, a tradesman (died in 1940) and wife **Čoja** was killed in Stara Gradiška.

The family of **Kavezon David**, a tradesman, Hajim's brother, a tradesman, 4 members. Wife **Blanka**, early died in 1930, the sons **Ido** (went to Zagreb) and **Braco** with the family. All of them were killed.

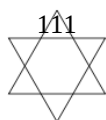
The family of **Levi Zadik Eliezer**, born in 1875, a tradesman from Sanski Most, ended his life in Jasenovac, 9 members. Wife **Levi Cadika Ester** b. in 1885 – Jasenovac, children, **Levi Eliezer Gracija** b. in 1885 Sanski Most, refugeeed to USA, **Levi Eliezer Jakob** b. in 1870, refugeeed to USA, **Levi Eliezer Sado** (1889), a son, shot in Sanski Most in 1941. **Levi Eliezer Lunica** b. in 1899 Sanski Most – Jasenovac, **Levi Eliezer Donka** - USA, **Levi Eliezer Erna** b. in 1897, USA, **Levi Sade Lezo (Lazarenko)** b. in 1935, the grandson, was killed in Jasenovac.

The family of **Papić Isak**, b. in 1887, a shoemaker from San. Most and son **Avram** (died of typhus in Ključ), the father burried him along the river Sana in Sanski Most, Isak was killed in Jasenovac.

The family of **Papić Juso**, b. in 1889, a barber from Sanski Most, Wife **Papić Erna** b. in 1899, the sons **Papić Isak** born in 1929 and **Avram** b. in 1932. The whole family was killed in Stara Gradiška-Jasenovac.

The family of **Papo Jude Isak**, a tradesman from Sanski Most, 4 members. Wife **Matilda** and son **Avram** b. in 1932. The whole family was killed in Jasenovac, except for the daughter **Luna**, b. in 1905, who, on the completion of the Advanced Roman Catholic School for Girl's school "Maria Sister of Mercy" in Banja Luka, refugeeed to Split.

The family of **Oštric Benjamin** b. in 1887 and wife **Julijana** b. in 1896, was killed in Jasenovac.



The family of **Rajh Jakoba Benjamin** born in 1875 and wife **Frida**, b. in 1885 - Jasenovac.

In the reports on the victims of Holocaust in Sanski Most, the names of the Jews being related to Jews in Sanski Most were mentioned, or were found themselves by some other business in this town, and were killed in the war whirlwind (Nahmijas, Montiljo, Gaon, Katan, Vidmar, etc.).

A small number of Sana Jews joined to the revolutionary movement and Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY), because it was found by the pogrom, by the Germans and Croatian Ustashas. The going away to the partisans was the only way to save the bare existence, and only for the chosen ones, who had that possibility. But, majority of them had no lucky, and was killed on Šušnjar and concentration camp Stara Gradiška-Jasenovac. From the period of Old Yugoslavia, as an experienced fighter and the member of revolutionary movement of CPY.

**Atijas Haim-Hajmo** went early in Spain and fought against Franco and Fascism. As a Spanish fighter he participated in the fights in Ebro and other battlefields. After the capitulation of Spanish Fascist, Atijas went to France, and there he joined the Resistance Movement, where, for the eminent merits, he was promoted in the rank of the lieutenant of French Army. After the finish of the war he returned to ex Yu, and worked in the town of Rijeka for a while.

**Atijas Isak Rafael**, a student from Sanski Most, already in 1941 joined to CPY in Zagreb. He was a courier of Central Committee of Communist Party of Croatia. He was detained and shot by the Italians in 1943.

**Albahari Moric David**, born in 1889, a tradesman from Sanski Most. After the coming of Ustashas in Derventa, he was transported with Derventa Jews to Jasenovac, out of which he managed to escape with the whole family. On the area of Drvar he joined to NLA in 1942. He worked in the background.

**Albahari-Levi Luna**, b. in 1899, the wife of David Albahari. She completed the State's Advanced Girl's school in Banja Luka in 1913. Together with her family she ran away from the transport for Jasenovac to Drvar, where, as a backgrounder worked on the liberated territory. After the war she lived with her husband in Sarajevo until 1982.

**Albahari David Flora** a daughter of David, a clerk from Sanski Most. She joined to NLA, in 1942, in the background units, with her father, on the liberated territory.

**Albahari Davida Judita**, b. in 1923, a daughter of David, a student from Sanski Most. On the area of Drvar she joined in NLA in 1942, and after the completion of medical corps course she worked on the various duties in the medical corps/nurse of the hospital in Drvar, in the structure of surgery team of the supreme headquarter, referent of medical corps of Banja Luka's detachment, brigade and division of KNOJ. As a medical corps lieutenant she waited for the end of the war.

**Albahari David Rahela**, b. in 1922, a student from Sanski Most. Together with her family she joined in NLA, in the structure of background medical corps units, on the liberated territory, where, because of the war merits, she was chosen for the member of UCYY. After the war she got the certificate for the service in the partisan units from 1941.

**Albahari Davida Moric**, born in 1929 a student from Sanski Most. Together with his family he escaped from the transport for Jasenovac to Drvar, and joined to the background units. He joined to NLA in June of 1942. He was a courier of V corps. After the war he moved to Sarajevo with the family, where he still works in the Jewish community of Sarajevo, as an eminent national worker on the promoting of Jewish cultural tradition and inner religious-national tolerance and conciliation.

As we can see, the family of David Albahari participated in NLW, and it is one of the rare families from these areas, which saved totally from the hands of death of Jasenovac.

**Kabiljo Sado**, a tradesman, was a member of CPY in Zagreb, in 1941. The Ustashes killed him when he tried to run. The first victim of Fascist terror from Sanski Most.

In the report on the position and temporal period from 18<sup>th</sup> August to 1<sup>st</sup> September of 1942 of district police station region in Banja Luka, the area of districts of Banja Luka, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Ključ and Kotorišće, No.: 2203/42 from 5<sup>th</sup> September of 1942, directed to Ustashes' supervisory service, the office I which made the manager of the police dr Ivo Gromss, in the chapter II Jews, it says: "On the area of Great district of Sana and Luka **there is no more Jews**".<sup>131</sup>

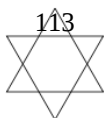
In the first report from 21<sup>st</sup> September of 1942 (That number 2280/42), it was repeated that there are no more **Jews** on the area Great district of Sana and Luka.<sup>132</sup>

Out of total number of the Jews, **79**, who lived in Sanski Most from 1941, **59** of them were killed in the warwhirlwind, and 25% of the membership of Jewish community of S. Most survived.

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<sup>131</sup> ARSBL, copy, MNO, FNRJ, VII, Arhive of enemy's units, 35/7-1, K 169

<sup>132</sup> ARSBL, copy, MNO, FNRJ, VII, Arhive of enemy's units, 55/1, F 45b, K 87.



## JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PRIJEDOR



**Prijedor**

Prijedor, as an organized settlement falls in the order of relatively young towns, with the very tumultuous history, because this, above all, mine town, with a great natural richness, following the flow of the history has always been attractive for the great conquerors, beginning from the Roman ones, and across the Turkish and Austro-Hungarian period, and until our days. In the period of the Turkish one, a small provincial town, as a part of Bosanska Krajina, which, from the second half of XIV century, was a spacious area with the open road communications between, for that age, a powerful Venice, Split-Livno-Banja

Luka-Prijedor-Sanski Most-Bihać or Bos. Dubica, and across Croatia to Vienna. Just at the crossroad of those roads, which, in the Turkish time, were really bad (whole 5% of the roads were able for the dirt traffic), it was standing Prijedor, which, in time, because of its mine richness (iron mine, Ljubija) and other things, became significant not until the other half of XVI century, more accurately in 1573, in the period of the reign of Ferhat Pasha, when it came to the moving of the center of Bosnian Pashadon from Travnik to Banja Luka. By the establishment of Turkish building constructions for the military bastions, it came to a stronger development of trade roads and economic erecting of a new Prijedor business district, where, practically, the first roots, which directly brought together with the coming of the Jews in Prijedor downtown, should be asked for. At the very beginning those were the individual comings of the Jews, tradesmen, who were dealing with simple peddling across the villages, and, later on, with the further development of trade generally, they were coming as the trade travelers and agents of great houses from Dubrovnik and Venice (Split). The Jews have never been present in a great number in this town, because they were greatly related with the Jews from Banja Luka, Bihać and Sanski Most, so that, sometimes, during the market days, because of a great turnover, got the look as if "the Jewish life took liberties" greatly in Prijedor. Table survey discovers the truth that, not until the coming of the Austro-Hungary, the written documents on a wider basis were introduced, and that literacy, which, during the Turkish period, was under 1%, by introducing of communal tuition, the schooling of children and youth, with the building of religious schools, synagogues and churches, the education gained in importance.

City	1879	1885	1895.	1910.	1941.	Killed	2009.
Prijedor	5	30	26	44	47	85%	0

After the Berlin Congress and the decision on anexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austro-Hungarians in 1878 it started a new history not only of Prijedor but the whole B&H, which became a country with two masters. A great change of transformation of the feudal system into capitalism was at sight, what, at the same time, brought to the thorough changes in economic and social system, as well as the break up with the traditionalism and traditional way of working, with the disappearing of craft-trade guild, and many other crafts on these areas. At the beginning, the coming of Austro-Hungary was accompanied with the fast development of this area, because the conditions for the exploitation of mine and wood should be created previously, and the state worked hard for the foreign capital, because there was almost no domestic one because of the backward feudal system. That brought to the introduction of the capitalist way of working in the economy, which had no soul but profit

only. In accordance with that it came to exploitation of the wood in Prijedor, and it was built the railroad Prijedor-Sanski Most-Srnetica across Drvar to Knin and Split. At the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century the sawmill was opened, by which the exploitation of the wood was being carried out, by which this area has been well-known. Whole region around Prijedor was well known from the ancient times by the mine richness, what shows the deposits in Ljubija, Tomasica and Stari Majdan and Sasine, so that Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, in 1917, opened a mine of iron ore, which included the hill of Jarovik, with the capacity of reserve around 30 millions of tones of the iron ore. The capacity of a daily production amounted to 2.000 tones, out of which one third went to Austria, and two thirds for Hungary. During the World War I, the work was stopped, and continued not until 1922. The actions of the Ljubija mine were minly in the hans of Jews foreigners, Aškenas Jews, who, in these area, approached as a heavy capitalists, in contrast to the Sephards, who appeared more in the trade and crafts.

It is nice to mention a legend from the period of Austro-Hungary, connected to the building of a small chapel on old sawmill in Kozarac. That sawmill was opened as many others throughout of Bosnia and Herzegovina, because of the exploitation of the forest, and was the ownership of Štajnbas-forest-industrial firm Dobrlin, Drvar, A.D. Sarajevo, which was the largest Drvar industry not onlly in Bosnia but later in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The owner of the sawmill, a rich Jew from Austria, who was living one time in Kozarac, during the working of the sawmill. There he cast his eye ona beautiful Kozarac girl, and she too. But, as she was a Muslim, and he a "Catholic", and a foreigner and occupier too, her parents and relatives also were against thet relationship.. The owner of the sawmill wanted to marry the beautiful girl but the parents didn't want to hear about that at all. At the meantime, she got pregnant with him. Not knowing what to do with herself and an unborn child, not being able to fight her parents and the quarter she decided on the desperate step, climb the rock above the sawmill and throw herself from it. That was the end of the love between two of them. In the name of the great love, when the Austrian found out about that, he made a wonderful small chapel in a clearing, on the left bank of the Starenica, a small river flowing there. When the building of it was finished, so disappointed, he sold the sawmill and the whole property, and returned to Austria. The rock from which the girl threw herself, the people gave it a name of "girl's rock."

For the Jews from Prijedor it cannot be said they lived bad, they were even "well shoed" economicly, small-numbered but well chosen. They were strictly realed with the Jews from the surrounding Jewish communities Banja Luka, Bihać and Sanski Most, and the basic reasons for not building of synagogue in Prijedor and their small number were the proximity of the road and relative relations.

All the activities connected to the work of Jewish community of Prijedor, as well as the marking of the traditional Jewish holidays Šabat, Pesah, Purim, Rosh, Ha sana, Kipura and Sukota were connected for the oldest Jewish immigrant to Prijedor, Sephard Jew, glorious old man **Mevorah Jakob**. Originally from Belgrade, in May 1884 he registered his own trade firm "Jacob Mevorah" in Banja Luka, and in July of 1890 a new branch in Prijedor, after which he moved with his family, definitely, to Prijedor (ex Gajeva St.), because of the breadth of his soul, education and significance he had with the Jews of Prijedor he got the name of "rabbi" and "hazan", called Nona, who, with the wife Irma, called Mrs. Nona, had a lot of children whom got married and spreaded throughout the world. The sons Izrael, called Jakica, born in 1894 (wife Blanka, born in 1902), Šandor, who was blind, Salamon born in 1890, Jozefa born in 1900 and Isidor, the daughters Finka, married Finci and Mirjam, called Mira. The grandchildren Jakob Gide, David, Ruben and Rahela.

He, as an older son and the head of the house was truely initiator all manifestations in Prijedor. His house was practically both municipality and synagogue. All the Jews who were coming or passing through Prijedor couldn't let themselves not to drop by to "Mister Mevorah". When, after the anexation, it started the sporadic coming of the Jews in Prijedor and their permanent settling in that town, all the Jewish familieshad a strong support for its

material strengthening at Mevorah's. The respect of this family was not just great with the Jews but with non-Jews too. It is a little to say that a giant poet of Bosanska Krajina, Petar Kočić, in his autobiographical printed memory, was writing about everything the most flattering on the head of that family, old Mevorah Jacob.



**The old Prijedor, filmed with religious procession through the main street (in the backward the irons of Daniel Štern and sons), 1925.**

Mevorah Jakoba Isidor was born in Prijedor. Within time he moved to Venice, and built a factory for paper production and a cardboard goods. The sister Mevorah Mirjam-Mira, had a small goldsmith shop. She moved to Israel (Haifa). G.B. Vukašin from Prijedor, who quoted these data, adds that Mira secured him a visa for Israel in eighties, whom he remembers for the smell of oranges, and that the very engineer Mevorah Isidor, a son of Jacob, on his initiative, was coming in visit to Prijedor Celpak, the firm for the production of paper ready-made clothing. During that visit, in a moment of melancholy, he told them incredible stories they hadn't known so far, though they were the school comrades, without rival. It is interesting story on the Jewish cemetery, being tried to rob by thieves for several times, digging the cemetery trying to find the ducats, and that his brother Mevorah Šandor, though blind from the childhood, was so skilled in recognizing the money, so that he, working in the shop, always returned accurately the change.

The proof of family traditional connection between Banja Luka and Prijedor is the family Štern. Oscar Štern lived with his wife Ilonka in Banja Luka.

Numerous family Levi, a trade family that was constantly on relation between Prijedor and Banja Luka consisted of members: Levi Isak and Luna, Levi Haim b. in 1906, Levi Šabataj and Rifka, son Moric and Levi Jozef born in 1909.

The family of Kabiljo David, with the daughter Rifka and the sone came from Derventa.



## THE DERVENTA JEWISH COMMUNITY

Sporadic arrival of Sephardic Jews in Derventa dates from the Ottoman Empire, when strengthening the position of the Turkish army to the River Sava becomes a need for further conquests toward Europe, as well as the establishment of stable trading routes between the Levant and Venice. In the documents the city of Dubrovnik in the Dubrovnik Republic, was mentioned the name of the city of Derventa, related to the invention of *stećak* (type of old Bosnian tombstone) in the Plehan - Derventa District with epitaph "Asie grob cej" (This is a grave of assembly workers), which indirectly indicates the complexity of trade relations in Bosnia, and that people from Dubrovnik among others, due to knowledge of languages and scripts on both sides of the commercial field, and their great trading capacities for their representatives and agents of big shopping and insurance companies, just selected Levant Jews who were led their trade colonies in developed mining places, where they bought mining products, and sold various overseas goods (vine, oil, salty fish, rice). So it was with the original arrival of Sephardic Jews in Derventa and, as we see, who came more in a capacity of individual tradesmen. In this city they had civil rights, preserved their religious rituals, while they at the same time, adapted themselves to new environment and the living in it. Some elderly Jews, as wholesaler **Levi Pesah**, worn Bosnian suits as other citizens of Derventa. The Jewish community was not isolated in separate parts of the town; neither was given the space for the so-called settlement - ghetto. They were mixed with other citizens throughout the city, mostly in their own homes and less like subtenants in rented houses.

In this period, the Ottoman empire through its various representatives of military and civil authorities viziers, aga (Turkish - title for civil or military leader, added to surnames), valija (Engl. governors) and kadija (Engl. judges) seeks to promote those factors that contribute to the rapid development of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Administrative structure of government allow the Jews to hold and as good traders keep trading connections with all the countries of Western Europe over Dubrovnik and somewhat later Split, and thus operate in developing and improving the economic life of the area. This is evident in the field of craftsmanship, as Jews were skilled masters of their craft, and dealt with the various jobs They were good tailors, goldsmiths, cobblers, watch makers. However, the Jews, according to research conducted, by the reform law of Sultan Abdul-Mejid in 1840 might have ownership of the property and as other citizens, depending on their capabilities; they bought houses and land, trade and economic facilities. Consequently, during the Ottoman rule, the relationships of Derventa authorities towards the Jews all the smaller were procedures that differed from the other residents of this city. Further strengthening of positions of Austria in the Balkans and the fall of Venice are the key moments that led to changes of trading routes to Vienna and Budapest, has led to arrival of Sephardic Jews in Derventa in some great numbers from the direction of Bijeljina, accurately Sarajevo and Travnik. According to the preserved historical data that those Sephardic Jews who come to Derventa, come in the capacities of tradesmen and craftsmen as exclusively urban people, while Ashkenazy primarily come after the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878 as a professional educated middle bureaucratic personnel, and career-oriented physicians as: Dr **Jozef Grünberg**, Dr **Izrael**, Dr **Andrija Miller**, and pharmacist **Aleksa Sussman**, from Austria and Poland (**Moritz Katz**, **Aleksandar Štraus**, **Dr Jozef Grünberg**, **Aleksandar Sussman**, **Hermann Deutsch**, **Jakov Grünhut**) with families.

Genuine reason for arrival of Ashkenazy was in essence and not only economic, as it was formally stated in the publications, but was the root of a new – old anti-Semitism (for domination of the leading force of Germans in Central Europe), which will later lead to unimagined scale of the Holocaust of Jews, wherever they were in the world.

Jews, as well as admirers of government and law, quickly and easily incorporated themselves into all life flows, acting as a good, hard working and saving merchants, good

craftsmen, recognized doctors and pharmacists accepting all the characteristics of the environment (customs and language) of domicile population of inhabitants of Derventa.

After the annexation of Austria – Hungary monarchy, the position of the Jewish community was regulated by special law of 21 March 1890. This legal act ensured freedom of religion, free organization of religious communities and so the Jewish, and the state as the organ of government introduced the right of tutelage, i.e. the status of religious communities and, areas of their activity, which effectively meant the loss of autonomy. Particular provisions regulated the registers of births, marriages and deaths of members of the Jewish Community and in Derventa these registers were conducted by Rabbi.

In this period, Jews were, inter alia, engaged in trade, and were remembered the famous merchant families Pesah and Hajon. Dr Jozef Pesah owned grocery and leather shop, while his brother David had a big complexes of planted vineyards producing wine and especially rakija (plum brandy) in wholesale that is sold under the traditional name "Schell Pesah".

At that time, the efforts of France Israelite Universal was expressed notable tendency of Sephardic further movement towards Haskalah (Jewish movement for modernisation and better involvement in European life) and European modernization of Jewish life, instigated by introduction of municipal schools in Bosnia, which allowed women's education and emancipation of its children and in the true sense of the word. There were older people who were still wearing the old Bosnian suits from the time of the Ottomans, while the young according the aspirations for further Europeanization worn modern clothing with ordinary or žirardo hats (hats made of straw). Only the traditional suits, as part of the history and tradition were worn more on special occasions and celebrations. (Rosh Hashanah, Bar and Bar Mitzvah, Ketubah, etc).

By immigration from other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the number of Jews in Derventa was constantly increased. The fact that statistics say that: in Derventa Čaršija in 1879 lived 30 Jews, and in 1910 -136, of which 76 Sephardic and 60 Ashkenazy rituals, which was an increased number of 106 "souls". This progressive increase in the number of Jews in Derventa continued after the First World War, so that on the eve of the World War II in Derventa was found about 40 households.

City	1879	1885	1895	1910.		1941	1945	2009.
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<b>Derventa</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>Sephard 76</b>	<b>Ashkenaz 60</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>

In Derventa there were no special schools for Jewish children than they were, along with other children attending primary school and high school within the municipal education. It was the Jewish religious students, mostly female children who attended private elementary school of the Sisters of Mercy-St Vincent, which had eligible public status.

Further development of trade in Derventa, and this in turn was largely in the hands of Jews, pointed out the need for professional qualification of Jewish youth. "La Benevolentia" Socio-Humanitarian Association of the Jews of Bosnia and Herzegovina for education and training of progressive Jewish youth gave scholarships so that a number of members of this community attended the commercial academies in Sarajevo, Zagreb and B. Luka, and other schools that offered vocational training staff to conduct the trade. There were young Jews who have attended trade school (tanning craft was very attractive) because in Derventa was developed the production and trade of leather and leather products.

Primary religious education of male children in the synagogue rabbi exercised under the auspices of the Jewish Community in which they acquired the basic religious knowledge. Female children are taught the concepts of Judaism in a family. The centre of all activities of the Derventa Jewish Community was the synagogue, where, in addition to religious services

were marking traditional celebrations of the Jewish holidays and customs. From the arrival of Jews and the creation of the Derventa Jewish Religious Community, and until 1911 in Derventa there was no Jewish temple, synagogue, i.e. the temple, as it was called among the people. Until then, the Jewish community was performed their religious rituals in a separate building that was purchased, and in which there was an apartment for a Jewish rabbi-priest. In a long history of the synagogue of the Jewish people as a second place of prayer after the Temple in Jerusalem has always had a variety of roles. In addition of *pinckas* – religious protocol, in the temple were also performed the religious service, Mitzvah, Keriat (h) (a) the Torah and other religious rituals of Judaism; the Jewish elementary school- *meldara* to acquire knowledge of the Hebrew language, Jewish holidays that traditionally marked the beginning of Shabbat to Succoth, the members regularly gathered to discuss many issues of life and activities.

Standing increase the number of members of the Jewish community in the city appeared the need of building a synagogue. For this purpose was established the Committee for the construction, and the city government has obtained suitable land as the construction should have an earlier start. The temple was built between the Serbian town and Harman, and behind it were Passing railroad Derventa-Sarajevo and the River Ukrina. Construction of synagogue was finished in 1911th, and its structure was built in half Moorish style with architectural elements used in Spanish. The interior of the building was decorated with wooden ornaments with all the necessary religious objects needed to perform the rituals. Next to the synagogue there was a source water and many visitors stopped there of mineral looking for refreshment.



**Synagogue in Derventa built in 1911**

Municipal authorities have built this source of stone and households have used it since in the summer and winter it didn't dry up. People called it "The Tap at the Temple."

Another important sacred monument in Derventa was Jewish cemetery, which was located on the site Rabić next exit from the town in the direction of Dobož. At the same location there was a Catholic cemetery which was separated of the Jewish one, by the village Tetim. It was built in 1884th and had paths next to which was planted with young trees. Jews from Derventa have devoted special attention to the cemetery, and therefore are hired, the guards who regularly maintained the same.

The process of adaptation to the new environment and rapid growth of capital and craft experiences contributed to the development of new businesses, mostly trading (Pesah, Baruch), and crafts- industrial (Pesah, Ashkenazi). Create significant family capital, developing trade and wholesale (iron, leather, textiles, and cereals), craft and industrial production (garments, footwear, alcohol beverages). Jozef-Juso Pesah builds power plant and street lights in Derventa. Adaptation of Jews to new situation after World War I, a significant role in Derventa except "La Benevolentia", played the cultural - educational association whose primary task was to preserve traditional values, to develop cultural and educational activities, and mitigate and facilitate the social problems of individual members of the Community. In 1922nd was established "Jewish National Society" which gave except the social contributions and contributions to the cultural - educational level of Derventa. This society was held charitable entertainment, of which received income went to relief of economic situation of some Jewish families. In Derventa was operating the Young Jewish choral Society "Lira". For the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the Jews of Derventa have been organized into a single Jewish religious community whose work was based on the Law of the religious community of Jews who passed on 21st of December 1929. The Derventa Jewish

Community was a member of the Association of the Belgrade Jewish Communities. In Derventa Jews were gradually included in the business and city management. The longer periods of time however had their representatives in the Municipal Council Derventa. One of the most active councillors was Dr. Joseph Grünberg, a doctor who carried out this duty repeatedly in few mandates.

Jews, especially businessmen and traders actively worked both in commercial and vocational chambers and in trade union organizations fighting for the rights of workers (So Ashkenazi Levi, carpenter's apprentice was a member of the Steering Board of the branch of the League of Workers in Derventa). As a member of Steering Board of Inter federal Union in June 1923 were involved Leon Abinun, the President and Jozef Pjenki, the locksmith.

In all Jewish families, was nurtured the love for music, and the members of these families went to Vienna in order to acquire the necessary knowledge in the field of musical art. It is known that only from a large family of Levi Pesah: Buki, Levi, Erna and Regina in a private Viennese Academy of Music acquired a rich musical education. When celebrating all traditional Jewish holidays, events, was known Levi Eskenazi, who playing to the guitar the people, and who also sometimes used to play with friends in the gardens and cafes.

Specific and defec at the time were occupations by which the Jews were known not only in Derventa, but throughout the world, next to the doctor, pharmacist, artist were also distinguished professors and one of them was professor of mathematics in High School Derventa. Dr Danilo Salom, who was a favourite among the students and citizens, and was an accomplished professional and an excellent teacher. Bosnian famous writer Meša Selimović in his "Memories" captures his tragic end. In Tuzla, where at the beginning of the war, he was removed from Derventa, professor Salom was caught by Ustashe youth, and to the great sorrow of his former students, was in many ways abused and tortured in the house and on the streets of the city. Salom ended in Jasenovac.

In Derventa worked a small number of officials in the city. Bela Rubinstein was the municipal official and employee of sports, Chairman Sports Club "Rapid" and the member of Sports Club "Citizens". Certain G. Levinger was a bank clerk in the State Bank in Derventa and later carried out the same work in Sarajevo.

In the domain of sports activities, football was the game No.1 in Derventa. As players who are especially emphasized Levi Pesah - Buki, brothers Levi and Moni Eskenazi, and brothers Pesah, Sado and Jozef. They played in sports clubs in Derventa "Citizens" and "Rapid".

On the eve of World War II, the Holocaust of Jews in Derventa in 1941, according to available resources were 40 families with about 165 members who mostly died in the concentration camp in Gospić and Jadovno and in system of concentration camps Stara Gradiška -Jasenovac. After the concordat with the Vatican and the establishment of the Third Reich with the annexation of Austria 1936th year by Germany, several Jewish families from Vienna and Graz comes to Derventa. At that time came with the families Dr Adalbert Sendri, who was a doctor in the school department, and Dr. Stephen Policer, called Pišta, the head of hygiene dispensary and Dr. Hercog - specialists in internal diseases and all were upon the formation of criminal Quisling NDH in force of circumstances left for Partisans. Dr Sendri was a doctor at the Military Partisan's Hospital in Teslić, and Dr Policer the Head of medical facilities, of the Fifth and Sixth Brigade, the Fourth Krajina Division. Dr Hercog, as an experienced cardiologist, treated patients of all society levels, often going in home visits. With this group of settlers arrived academic painters Margo and Riketa. New residents quickly fit in urban areas, and their professional knowledge and skills in a short period contributed to cultural image and the improvement of the Derventa city. By occupation and the collapse of Yugoslavia and the establishment of NDH, in the district Derventa appeared antisemitism, that in a short time, but according the specific plan the system of anti Jewish regulations led to the socio-economic discredit, and then the general looting of the Jewish movable and immovable property by the Germans and Ustashe, who according their genocide

task without precedent, committed the horrible crime that history of the human race didn't remember, and made the physical liquidation of the Jews of Derventa.<sup>133</sup>

Youth of Derventa, as self confident and conscious members of the Jewish community, members carried by plenty of ideas of communism and the combination of Zionism had access to advanced youth movement associated with the Communist Youth and the Communist Party-operation and were actively cooperated in the defence of the country and the fight against Fascism. Most of the Jewish youth went to the liberated territory in the lines of NOV (National Liberation Army) and fought against the Germans and their servants. A number of, buying false documents went to Dalmacija Zone I and II which was under the Italians and managed to flee for the U.S. and Canada, but most went to the Rab concentration camp, where after the liberation of the same in 1943 joined to the Partisans.

For 15 April 1941 on the order of the Head, all Jews had to go on forced labour. They all worked the rough work. The Jews were treated in inhumane way; they were humiliated and exposed to shameless and inhumane practices. They had to clean the streets, squares and other public places. The German command and City Hall in Derventa issued command that all Jews older than 14 years must wear a yellow ribbon when they are outside of their homes. Who was found on the street or public place without the tape around the hand will be punished by all the laws of war. Violators of this order will be immediately detained and fined. It is forbidden visiting public bars and café, as they were forbidden to move in the city in time from 07.00 to 18.00 hours initially, and then only from 11.00 to 12.00 hours. In addition to these measures, listed authorities issued an order on the list of Jewish property, and in every Jewish shop were set the trustees, who allegedly led the operation and "were responsible" for the property. Practically, they were those who in most cases the asset of Derventa Jews robbed themselves.

Directorate of Croatian Ustasha NDH sent a circular number 19/41 to all Great Parishes (Velike Župe) and to the Ustasha Committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina to the hands of Jure Francetić. Ustasha terror against the Jews took on increasing proportions. Wealthy Jews were evicted from their homes to place in the Ustasha and German offices. In the house of David Pesah- Bokor Ustashe moved in and in the house of Julijus Ormoš<sup>134</sup> German Command. They were evicted from their homes. A number of these families settled in the Sokak who led towards the Gagovac and the Gagovac Exactly on June, 29th 1941 upon the order of command of Ustasha directorate headed by the leaders Mati Gogi and Vuleta Iljki, with great help from the police were detained all the Jews around 250 to 300, among whom there were about 40 Jewish immigrants from Austria, Germany and Slovenia. They were taken by train to Zagreb, and imprisoned there and in the wagons they were kept for two days, after that they were again returned to Derventa, where they arrived after 8 days. Men were closed on their arrival, and the rest of women and children were released to go home. While men were in jail (30 days) the Ustasha Bartol looked for Kabiljo Moric<sup>135</sup> to kill him on the spot. But the watch it did not allow. After that, they were released home.

Derventa shops and stores of the Jews were sold to the Croatian Ustasha government servants. Stores and shops of Derventa Jews which were sold to the servants of Croatian Ustashe Government:

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<sup>133</sup> It was known that the last member of the Jewish community who was buried in 1941 in this cemetery was Dr Jozef Grünberg's mother. The obituary of Mrs. Grünberg, appeared on trees in Derventa what surprised a people from Derventa. The Ustashe were committing crimes on the Jews.

<sup>134</sup> Julijus Ormoš, the old man of 80 years cleaned the ditches in Brodska Street and Alexander Štraus with his wife and two daughters cleaned the street at the Croatian home.

<sup>135</sup> By escape in Italy and then in France, escaped Moric Kabiljo with the entire family, and Hana Kabiljo, who first fled to Banja Luka, and then to Italy.

	Owner	Type of the Shop	Buyer – Bought by	Date
1	Pesah J. Moric	The Leather and Leather Accessories Shop	Aleksej Turenko	30.09.1942
2	Pesah J. Juda	Mixed Trade Goods	Krolo Petar	20.05 1942
3	Štraus Aleksandar	Store Glass	Marjanović Anto	20.05 1942
4	Ormoš Julica	Grocery Stores	Ružica Vukas	14.05 1942
5	Brod Eduard	the Textile Shop	Ravlić Ivan	13.05 1942
6	Gaon Sara	the Textile Shop	Dervišević Avdaga	23.05 1942
7	Kopelman Beti	Watchmakers' Shop	Braća Pavličević	13.05 1942
8	Fajngold Drago	the Textile Shop	Bojkovac Franjo	20.05 1942
9	Pesah Isidor	the Textile Shop	Mulalić Salih	20.05 1942

This circular letter ordered to all of Jews and Orthodox Serbs the detention and deportation in the concentration camp Gospić. According to the report of the District area Derventa number 23/41 of 7 August 1941, Novak informed the district Head of the Great Parish "Posavje" in Brod on Sava, that they uploaded on August 1st, 25 Serbs and Jews – the communists in Gospić, and that will be again a number of dispatch to the camp. Among these unfortunates were taken: Moni Eskenazi, Šlajm Buhalter, Dr. Stjepan Policer Pišta<sup>136</sup>, Dr. Jozef Grünberg. Already on August 8th 1941 came the famous cutthroat Ivan Tolj<sup>137</sup> with Ustasha unit from Jasenovac and picked up the remaining Jews – 170 souls. Men were driven into the concentration camp Jasenovac and Stara Gradiška, women and children in the camp Đakovo. Ustasha propaganda and terror of the Jews convinced them that their survival in the city was impossible. Some of them escaped from Derventa, buying false documents. Small number of Jews with the help of Ivan Čović and Matija Poljaković, district court judges in Derventa, got Kotars's passes to go out of the city. And they would move toward Dalmatia and Italy, and thus saved from the terror and death. There are no reliable data on how many Jews of Derventa were saved in this way.<sup>138</sup>

On the 8th of August 1941 was deported another group of Serbs and Jews in the concentration camp Gospić where they were killed. Among them were **Leopold Frajman** and the whole family **Kopelman: Tibor, Hana** and **Tea**.

In addition to these deportations and the liquidation of the Jews in Derventa 1941st were the others too in which died:

descendants of **David Pesah - Bokor, Jozef, Levi** and **Danica**, were killed in the concentration camp Jasenovac in 1941. Jozef and Levi did not establish their families.

**Ljuba**, married Levi and **Flora**, married Pijade, were killed in Belgrade in Sajmište in 1941 together with their husbands;

Family of **Jozef Pesah**, tradesman from Derventa, with the wife **Suzana** (maiden name, Hajon) and their children: son **Levi (Buki)**, daughter **Erna** (married Altarac), daughter **Regina** married to Ješo Kovo from Serbia, killed in Auschwitz, Đakovo and Jasenovac as of 1941–1942, as well as children of Levi (Buki): **Jozef** and **Sonja, Regina** and **Albert Kovo**, were killed in Jasenovac in 1941.

Family of **Avram Levi** with wife **Roza** were liquidated in Jasenovac, i.e. Đakovo from 1941 to 1942;

Family of **Jakov Levi** killed in Jasenovac and wife **Rahela** in Đakovo in 1941;

<sup>136</sup> Dr Stjepan Policer – Pišta in 1942, when Ustasha government of the Jasenovac camp, sent him to the Bosnian woods to make some task, he fled and joined Kozara Detachment. Dr Policer was a medical official of the Second, Fifth and Sixth Krajina Brigade, the Fourth Division.

<sup>137</sup> Ivan Tolj as the main organizer of the crimes against Derventa Jews had upon the order saved all the Jews from Derventa - the doctors, but Dr. Francis Borovečki didn't agree and all of them were taken to the camp.

<sup>138</sup> Of a written document Flora Elazar Pesah on Family Pesah, we can conclude that by an escape in Mostar, and then to Italy were saved Erna, daughter of Laura Pesah, married Altarac now in the United States, Laura's son Jacob Altarac eng, now in Israel, and Avram Isidor, the son of Flora and Salom Isidor.

Family of **Izidor Levi**, tradesman from Derventa with wife **Erna** (maiden name Baruh) and daughter Rahela were killed in Jasenovac in 1941;

Family of **Juso Baruh**, wife Simha, maiden name **Pesah** with children: sons David, Salomon (Moni), **Arijel**, daughters **Erna** (maiden name Pesah), **Rikica**, daughter **Flora** (married Pesah) and daughter **Luna**, all were killed in Jasenovac, i.e. Đakovo as of 1941–1942;

Family of **Mauricio Altarac**, wife **Laura**, maiden name Pesah were killed in Đakovo in 1941 or 1942. They left behind daughter Erna (married Sahs who lives in America: Long Beach L.I.N.Y. 11561 and son Jakov, engineer who lives in Izrael, Jerusalem.

Family of **Izidor Salom**, wife **Flora**, maiden name Pesah, were killed in Đakovo in 1941. Son Avram survived and lives in Israel;

Family of **Samokovlija Danijel** and wife **Rifka**, was killed in Đakovo in 1941, and Danijel with two sons were killed in Jasenovac 1941, and daughter Bianka (married Katana) was killed in Auschwitz in 1942.

The last group of Jews were deported to concentration camps in August 1942<sup>nd</sup>. Then in Derventa came the notorious the Head of Ustashe gendarmerie Sarajevo Ivan Tolj and ordered that all remaining Jews were to be arrested and dispatched. One night the Police conducted raids and arrested all the Jews and led to a transit Ustasha camp "Štampara" across the railway station. There were closed in the wagons and accompanied by Ustasha deported to concentration camps Jasenovac and Đakovo of no return.

The last Rabbi in Derventa was Jakob Papo, and the last president of the Jewish Community Levi Pesah was taken to Jasenovac, where he was killed.

## JEWS FROM DERVENTA KILLED IN HOLOCAUST FROM 1941–1945

Family of **Albahari Salom** born in 1915 and **Albahari Tilda** born in 1913. - Jasenovac.

Family of **Askenazi Blanka** born in 1901 and **Askenazi Bukica**, killed in the camp Đakovo.

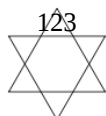
Family of **Baruh Juso** and **Simka** Baruh, maiden name Pesah, 13 members, sons. Baruh Juso **David** born in 1894, Baruh Juso **Izrael**, born in 1905, Baruh Juso **Azriel**, born in 1912, Baruh Juso **Salomon** (Moni), daughters Baruh Juso **Berika** 1910, Baruh Juso **Rikica** born in 1911, Baruh Juso **Erna**, Baruh Juso **Flora**, Baruh Juso **Estera**, Baruh Juso **Luna** 1920, Baruh Juso **Lenčika**. they killed in the concentration camps Jasenovac.

Family of **Buhalter Jakov**, 11 members, children Buchhalter Jakov **Pepica**, Buchhalter Jakov **Šlomo**, Buchhalter Jakov **Haim**, Buchhalter **Max**, Buchhalter **Rivka**, Buchhalter **Iren**, Buchhalter **Roza**, Buchhalter **Elsa**, Buchhalter **Elijahu**, Buchhalter **Leib**. Jasenovac – Đakovo.

Family of **Brod Eduard** born 1902, **Brod Adela** born in 1904, 2 members. Jasenovac – Đakovo.

Family of **Eškenazi Levi Menahen** born in 1889 and **Rahela** born in 1886, **Eškenazi Blanka** born in 1900, **Eškenazi Levi Mošo** born in 1878 **Eškenazi Levi Menahem** 1895, **Eškenazi Miko** born in 1900, **Eškenazi Levi Sara** 1920, **Eškenazi Levi Santola** born in 1891, **Eškenazi L. Estera** born in 1900, **Eškenazi L.Samoel** b.1909 – the Jasenovac descendants: **Eškenazi Menahem Braco** born in 1936, **Eškenazi Menahem Levi**, **Eškenazi Menahem Salomon** born in 1934 and **Eškenazi Menahem Bukica** 1930. – Jasenovac;

Descendants: **Eškenazi Santol Erna** 1905, **Eškenazi Santol Đuja** 1927, camp Đakovo.





Descendants: **Eškenazi Mošo Moni**, **Eškenazi M. Evica**, **Eškenazi M. Beba** born in 1930.

Family of **Faingold Drago**, **Faingold Rikica**, Jasenovac.

**Frajman Leopold** born in 1897, Jasenovac.

Family of **Gaon Roza** born in 1908 and **Sara** born in 1905 took to Jasenovac.

**Grus Regine**, Jasenovac. Descendants of family: **Kiršenblum Hilda**, Kiršenblum **Klara**, Kiršenblum **Mirjam** and Kiršenblum **Tzila**, Đakovo.

**Kopelman Baruh** born in 1869, Jasenovac. **Kopelman Baruh Samuel** and **Kopelman B. Teri** joined to National Liberation Movement (NOP).

Family of **Kopelman Jakov Samuel** (sent to the camp Gospić), **Kopelman Jakov Tibor** born in 1903, **Kopelman Jakov Hana**, **Kopelman Jakov Betika** born in 1901, **Kopelman Jakov Tera**, joined to NOP, **Kopelman Eva** born in 1905, **Kopelman Sami** 1907, Đakovo-Jasenovac.

**Kovo Pesah Regina** born in 1906, Đakovo. **Levi Irena** born in 1909, Đakovo.

The available lists of referent institutions to search for victims of the Holocaust, on the number of casualties – Jews in Derventa stated a number of members of a large family Levi, who was sent to the camp from this place but with residence in other places, and as such they are not included.

Family of **Menš Abraham**, **Menš Abraham Klara**, **Menš Abraham Albert**, **Menš Abraham Josip**, **Menš Abraham David**, **Menš Abraham Haim**, **Menš Abraham Herman**, **Menš Elka** and **Menš Bernard** killed in con. camp Đakovo–Jasenovac. **Maestro Rena** born in 1891 killed in camp. Đakovo.

Family of **Ormoš Julijus** and **Rahela**, Đakovo-Jasenovac.

Family of Rabbi **Papo Jakob** 1909 and **Papo Klara** born in 1912, Jasenovac–Đakovo.

Family of **Pesah Moric Mošo**, born in 1882, merchant in leather and haberdashery from Derventa, wife **Pesah Dentila** maiden name, Levi born in 1888 from Travnik. They had three children: **Bukica**, **Sada** and **Jozef** born in 1919. In the house occasionally came the famous red Dr Levi Moni who found a safe haven at her sister Dentila (born Levi) and son in law **Pesah Moric Mošo**. As elderly people they did not want to leave the city of Derventa with their daughter Bukica and the Croatian Ustashe drove them in 1942 in the Jasenovac concentration camp of no return. Daughter Bukica born in 1913 in Derventa, married to Baruch Samuel lived in Bosanska Gradiška. Together with her husband and brother Sado defected to Dalmatia, where she joined the People's Liberation Movement / killed in 1943 in Sutjeska. Sado has survived the war in the rank of major with residence in Sarajevo in 1985, where he was buried. Brother Joseph, cobbler, at the outbreak of war was invited in reserve staff of "the old" Yugoslavia, and in this capacity he was captured in 1913 in Derventa. After the war he returned to Derventa and worked in the footwear factory in Derventa. He was married to Jurakić Tonka with whom he had two children: Vesna and Mojika, who after his death in 1987 moved to Israel.

**Pesah Levi** was born in 1850 in Derventa, tradesman in leather and leather products. The family had 12 members. His wife **Erna** gave birth to 6 sons: **David**, **Jozef**, **Buki**, **Izidor**, **Rafo** and **Avram**, and to four daughters: **Simha**, **Laura**, **Flora** and **Rifka**. Grandson Levi Buki, developed a large trade in leather and leather products.

**Pesah Levij David–Bokor** is the oldest son. Pesah Levij assisted his father in running family retail business, and after his death with the help of other brothers took entire business. Developed the industrial production of alcoholic beverages, especially brandy, plum brandy-rakija, named "Schell Pesah" and factory carts and children's bicycles, (Brah) and wholesale mixed goods (iron, colonial goods) died in Derventa. He had two sons, **Josef** and **Levij**, and daughter **Danica**. All were killed in Jasenovac.



**Pesah David-Bokor**

**Pesah** Levij **Jozef–Juso**, the leather tradesman from Derventa. He has finished the Academy of Commerce in Sarajevo. He spoke Spanish. He also ran exchange operations. Married to Pesah **Suzana**, maiden name Hajon, who had a ready-made trade goods, textiles and haberdashery. Juso had two sons, **Jozef** and **Levij** and three daughters, **Danica**, **Ljuba** and **Flora**.

All perished in conc. camps Jasenovac and Đakovo. **Ljuba**, married Levi and **Flora**, married Pijade, and were killed in Belgrade in Sajmište 1941 with their husbands; Son of Juso **Levi (Buki)**, daughter **Erna**, (married **Altarac**), daughter **Regina** married to Ješo **Kovo** from Leskovac – Serbia and her son **Albert Kovo** from Serbia were killed in Auschwitz and Đakovo.

Family of **Pesah Levij Buki** the leather tradesman from Derventa. He was educated in Zagreb and Vienna. He had two children and son **Pesah (Buki) Jozef** and daughter, Pesah (Buki) **Sonja**. All were killed in Jasenovac.

Family of **Pesah Levij Izidor**, Pesah **Erna**, maiden name Baruh, the wife of Izidor, daughter **Pesah Isidor Matilda**. Entire family was killed in Jasenovac in 1941.

Family of **Pesah Levi Rafo**, tradesman from Derventa. He died as very young before the war in Derventa and his wife **Pesah Stela** 1941 in Sarajevo. They had daughter Erna, married Grinvald, who had two daughters Nela and Rahela (married Israel). They were killed in the concentration camp Đakovo as of 1941–1942.

Family of **Pesah Levij Avram** tradesman from Derventa. Avram was killed in 1941 in Jasenovac and his wife **Pesah Roza** the same year in Đakovo.

**Pesah Levi Simha** is the oldest daughter of Levi Pesah. She was born in Derventa and was married to **Juso Baruh**, bakers and famous trader and buyers of crops and medicinal plants. They had seven children: sons **David**, **Salomon (Moni)** and **Azriel**, daughters **Erna (maiden Pesah)**, **Rikica**, **Flora (married Pesah)** and **Luna**. All were killed in Jasenovac, i.e. in Đakovo 1941 and 1942.

**Pesah Levi Laura**, born in Derventa, married to **Mauricio Altarac**. They had two children: Erna and Jakov. Laura and Mauricio were killed in the concentration camp Đakovo in 1942. Their children survived holocaust. Erna, married Sachs is now living in the U.S.A. and Jacob, died in 1991 in Jerusalem.

Family **Pesah, Levi Flora** was born in Derventa and married Isidor Salom. Killed in Đakovo 1941. After them stayed their son Abraham, who lives in Israel (Naharija).

Family of **Pesah Flora** was born in Derventa in 1909. She married **Samuel Elazar**, pharmacist from Sarajevo and had three children: **Mirko**, **Nina**, **Sonja**. Entire family survived the war in Zenica, and after the liberation, she moved to Sarajevo. **Flora Elazar** died recently in Zagreb, on 02.06.1994.

**Pesah Levi Rifka** was born in Derventa where she finished elementary school and high school. Married to **Danijel Samokovlija**. Rifka was killed in 1941 in Đakovo, and her husband Daniel with two sons, the same year in Jasenovac. Daughter **Bianka** (married Katana) disappeared in the Auschwitz in 1942.

**Pesah Jakov**, tradesman from Derventa, where he finished primary education and gymnasium. Dealt with trade in textile goods in his shop in the city. In Sarajevo, he had a house in Vase Miskin Street (now Ferhadija). Killed in 1941 in Jasenovac, and his wife **Rahela** in Đakovo.

**Pesah Levi "Hadžija"** a nickname that has gained in his youth because he visited the holy places in Jerusalem, which were especially appreciated and respected by his fellow citizens. Together with his brother Judah led trade leather and leather dress products for footwear production. He never married and lived with his sister **Matilda**.

Family of **Pesah Juda** was born in Derventa. He married Rahela Pardo from Sarajevo and got daughter - Rikica. Rikica finished primary school and civic school in Derventa and then attended vocational schools of the Kolo of Serbian sisters. Married to Rahela Pardo from Sarajevo. They got daughter - Rikica.

**Brothers Pesah, Moric, Levi - Hadžija and Juda** were killed in the concentration camps. Sons of Moric - Moše Pesah, Sado and Jozef survived. Jozef returned to Derventa and from his parents' friends took over entire legacy. He never learned the name of a man, who has preserved the legacy of the family Pesah, and vows Moric-Mošė, Levi - Hadžija and Juda, on keeping the identity of a friend of the family, was observed.

Family of **Rihter Benko**, Rihter **Klara**, born in 1887, Rihter **Tanba**, born in 1909, Rihter **Max** in 1914, Rihter **Roza**, born in 1921, Rihter **Mira**, Rihter **Elka** Đakovo-Jasenovac.

Family of Rubinštajn **Bela**, Rubinštajn **Stela**, Rubinštajn **Albert**, Đakovo-Jasenovac.

Family of **Samokovlija, Danijel**, wife **Rifka**, maiden name **Pesah** 1879, with two sons and daughter **Bianka**, married **Katan** perished in the Jasenovac-Đakovo.

Family **Sussman, Aleksandar** born in 1863, pharmacist from Derventa. The wife **Sara**, sons **Fritz** born in 1909 and **Severin** born in 1912. Just before the start of the persecution of Jews in Derventa, Severin and Fritz over the unknown status, escaped to Italy where they lost all trace. Alexander and Sarah Sussman were taken to Jasenovac concentration camp and killed there in 1941 and Sussman Elsa, born in 1878, sister was killed in Đakovo.

Family of **Straus Alexander, Straus Pepa, Straus Josifa** born in 1911. **Straus Perl** born in 1912. Sent to Jasenovac.

**Ungar Melita** born in 1903, sent to Đakovo.

Relatively small number of Jews joined the National Liberation Movement because of the rapid arrests and deportations to the con. camps in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH):

**Baruh-Pesah Rifka-Bukica**, born in 1911 in Derventa. After being in the Rab conc. camp, she made her escape to Split where she became a nurse in 1943 in the National Liberation Movement – the Logistic Units of IV operational Zone in Glamoč. She died at Majeвица in combat against Germans.

**Baruh Majer**, son of Luna (maiden Baruh) and grandson of Juso and Simha Baruh; he was a participant of the National Liberation Movement and a member of the Partisan units who was killed in combat in eastern Bosnia. **Buhalter Jakov Salamon**, a baker from Derventa, a Local Active Member of the Young communist League of Yugoslavia (SKOJ) in Derventa as of 1940, the year when he joined the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He was arrested in 1941 by the Croatian Ustashe and deported to the Stara Gradiška concentration camp of no return.

**Eskenazi Mošo Moni**, a Local Member of the Young Communist League of Yugoslavia (SKOJ) in Derventa. Because of his illegal work and his cooperation with National Liberation Movement, he was arrested and was deported to the Stara Gradiška conc camp where he was shot by a firing squad in August 1941.

**Eškenazi Moric Salamon**, the Electrician from Derventa, born in 1922. A member of the Young Communist League of Yugoslavia (SKOJ) in Derventa as of 1940. He was an active member of the National Liberation War. At the end of 1941 the Croatian Ustashe broken his work and he was deported to the Stara Gradiška conc. camp of no return.

**Kopelman Baruh Teri**, born in 1920, the Housewife from Derventa. She joined the National Liberation Movement at the beginning of 1943. She was a nurse in the Virovitic Brigade.

**Kopelman Baruh Samuel** born 1915 in Derventa. The Ustashe took him the Stara Gradiška concentration camp at the end of 1941, wherefrom he managed to escape in 1942. In the beginning of 1943 he joined to the National Liberation Movement as a fighter of the Slavenska brigade. He died nearby Pletenice in 1944.

**Papo Santole Renika** or connubial **Žurić Radojka** from Derventa, she got the certificate of service in the Partisan forces as of 1941;

**Pesah Moric-Mošė Bukica** Through the Banjaluka Party Organisation, she went from Bosanska Gradiška to Split together with her husband Dr **Samuel Baruh**. She came to the

liberated territory on March 15, 1942 and then to the Dinara mountain. She was a fighter of the Dalmatian Partisan Units and she took part in the battles for the Sutjeska and the Neretva as a fighter of the Second Dalmatian Division. She was killed together with her husband Samuel in the Battle of the Sutjeska in 1943;

**Pesah Moric Cadik, -Sado** on March 15, 1942, he went to Split through a Partisan connection from Banjaluka together with his sister Bukica then to the liberated territory of the Višić - Gora and the Dinara in the National Liberation Movement. Within the II Dalmatian Division He took part in the battles of the Sutjeska and the Neretva, and he also took part in the battles for the territory of the Bosnia and Herzegovina as a fighter of the Tenth Herzegovina's Brigade. Sado Pesah was a major in the Yugoslav People's Army.

**Pesah Juda Josip**, the Tradesman from Derventa, born in 1924. He made his escape to Dalmatia and after the fall of the First Rab's concentration camp in 1943, he joined the Dalmatian and Mostar Partisan Battalion. He was the manager of the cultural-educational program of the First Proletarian Battalion.

**Sussman Mr Ph Singfrid**, the Pharmacist from Sarajevo, born in Derventa, where he originated. He ended the Pharmaceutical studies and Masters in Zagreb. He escaped to Dalmatia in 1942; after the liberation of the Rab concentration camp he joined the National Liberation Movement in 1943. At the beginning of 1944 he was imprisoned by the Germans and was deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp and never returned.

**Štrasberger Branko**, born in 1924. Student from Derventa. He managed his escape to Split via Sarajevo where he was attending the School. After the liberation of the Rab concentration camp he joined the National Liberation Movement as a fighter in the Jewish Rab's Battalion in the year of 1943. Afterwards he was the Commissioner of the Banija.

Derventa was liberated on April 19, 1945. After that the renewal and reconstruction process started, the conditions were met related to the return of the survived Jews into the city; but unfortunately there were only small number of those who survived. Before the occupation in April 1941 more than 40 Jewish families with a figure of 160 and more members lived in Derventa; during the occupation, that number increased to 350, because 150 emigrants fled from the Fascists from Austria. The surviving Jews can be fitted on the both hand fingers. The Jews who survived were those displaced in another cities such as Bosanska Gradiška, Banja Luka, Sarajevo and those Jews who timely purchased false documents and personal permits form making their escape to Dalmatia, Zone One and Zone Two, the areas which belonged to Italians who were not genocide-inclined towards the Jews. After the fall of the Rab concentration camp in 1943, most of the Jews joined the Partisans and a small number of the Jews left to Israel via Italia, later on. It can be said that 93% of original members were killed in the genocide over the Jews population in Derventa. The Synagogue was destroyed; the graveyard with tombstones was devastated and destroyed.

After the liberation city, only two men returned from captivity: Levi (Moše) Eskenazi and Jozef (Morica-Mošé) Pesah. Sado (Morica-Mošé) Pesah stayed in the JNA as an officer. After Jozef Pesah had returned home he oriented himself to his craft. He was a Section Manager in the Shoe factory in Derventa. His experience and expertise contributed in the development of that exemplary firm. Until retirement he worked as a Technical Director of the Factory. He got married to Tonka Jurakić from Derventa, they had two children: a daughter Vesna and a son Mojika. Levi Eskenazi was quickly hired as a clerk in the Town Committee in Derventa. He got married to Jelena



**The Jewish Cemetery in Derventa which doesn't exist anymore**

Radišić from Derventa. They had two

children: a daughter Spomenka and a son Narcis, who accidentally died in a traffic accident. Levi Eskenazi died a natural death in Derventa in 1980. He was buried at the Roman Catholic Cemetery because there was no Jewish cemetery. Jozef Pesah died in 1987 and was buried at the Rabić Roman Catholic Cemetery in Derventa. Nowadays, the family of Jozef Pesah lives in Israel, Ashkelon.

Today, there aren't any single Jewish family in Derventa. Perhaps someone shall knock on the door of Derventa Municipality related to the passing the Law on Restitution, the Return of Nationalized Property. Unfortunately, the property of the Derventa Jewish Community was sold by the Union of the Jewish Communities for the Former Yugoslavia and only a cemetery plot, owned by the Jewish community of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, remained.

## THE BROD NA SAVI JEWISH COMMUNITY

The history of Bosanski Brod dated from the Bronze Age around 1600 BC from the period when remains of a relatively large settlement from ancient times that people called Pekarusa dated. The inhabitants of Pekarusa belonged to the great Pannonia people. The Romans also left the tracks of their presence in Bosanski Brod. On the place of today's Brod, there was a small settlement called Marsonia by the Romans. It was in remembrance of the Roman God of War – Mars. Marsonia was really a unique military-strategic fortress having all elements of a trade centre and open trade roads towards the Pest, Vienna and the province of Bosnian Pašaluk. Most of the old Marsonija was located next to the river Sava. After signing the Karlovački Peace Agreement in 1699 the Sava became a border between two worlds (Habsburg and Ottoman Empire). The river border became a symbol of suspicion one government to another. But it wasn't the case between two parts of the town – the fortress of Slavonski Brod in one side and Bosanski Brod on the other side of the bank (bridge). The first written mentioning of Brod dated from 365 AD, although Bosanski Brod was first mentioned in the written documents as Turski Brod in 1691 when it was occupied by the Austrian army. Slavonski Brod became an organized village on the right bank and the fortress which was supposed to protect the Turkish Empire.

The border was established by the Peace Agreement in Požarevac in 1718. In the year of 1739 the Uniate Brod was divided in two administrations (Bosanska – Bosanski Brod and Slavonska – Slavonski Brod); In the year of 1739, practically the Sava river became the border between Turkey and Austria and Bosanski Brod belonged to the Turkish Empire in which there already were 700 inhabitants around the year of 1850. From that time, the first mention of Jews dated in these areas; the Jews came to Bosanski Brod, which was a trade centre at that time due to development of trade routes, from the direction of Derventa and Bijeljina i.e. to be more specific from Sarajevo via Visoko and Zenica.

There were different laws in Slavonski Brod dated from the period of Ferdinand III as of 1647 and such laws limited the number of the Jews on the Croatian territory. At the beginning the Jews were coming to the Military border as the suppliers of the Austrian army stationed in the military border zone and they were the suppliers of food, gunpowder, and ammunition, horse equipment for the army or peddling goods. The confirmation on their presence in the military and border areas can be found in the Request of Croatian Classes dated on 1743 by which was requested the expulsion of the Jews from Osijek and Petrovaradin by the Commission for Inclusion of Slavonia and Srem to Croatian territory. The Court rejected considering such a Request harmful and unfounded. Further obstruction of settlement for the Jews in the military and border areas was confirmed by the Imperial Rescript dated on 1753. They were forbidden to reside permanently but they were allowed to stay shortly because of trade. After establishing new districts in 1747 and creation of Brodska, Gradiška and Petrovaradin Regiment, the Jews were forbidden to enter those areas.<sup>139</sup> The exceptions to the rule were cities under the military administration located in Slavonska military border: Zemun and Petrovaradin where the Jewish Communities were developed despite various bans.

The Jews in Hungary (Croatia and Slavonia) from the mid-18th century to the mid of 19th century were mainly engaged in selling wares and peddling. The most important form of trading for most of the Jews was peddling mostly after the year of 1787. Only by the Decision of Bratislava Parliament as of 1840, they were guaranteed to live freely throughout the kingdom, to engage in business and trade, to be owners as well as factory owners and to acquire property; all these were forbidden by the previous laws only the law on tax remained unchanged. This Decision objectively was put in practice much later - during the period of Ban Josip Sokčević (1861/67) as well as a good attitude toward the Jews who greatly

<sup>139</sup> Slavko Gavrilović, *Jevreji u Sremu u XVIII. i prvoj polovici XIX. veka/ the Jews in Srem in XVIII Century and the First Half of XIX Century*, Belgrade, 1989.

contributed to the commercial and humanitarian development of the country. It was not known whether the Ban Šokčević encouraged commercial activities of Jews in the Military Border Zone but it was known that the Jews could stay there trading for several days. After the Austrian-Hungarian Agreement as of 1867 the Law was enacted by which the equal civil rights for the Jews in Austria and Hungary were declared while Croatia still didn't want to put the Law in practice.<sup>140</sup> It was one of the reasons why the Jews settled mostly in the area of Bosanski Brod.

The Jewish community in Bosanski Brod became important only after the Jewish Civilian Equality in 1873 as well as abolishing borders and especially after its annexation to Croatia in 1881.<sup>141</sup> At the time of the Statute Confirmation and the Jewish community establishment in Bosanski Brod, there were 16 Jewish families in Bosanski Brod on a given day of September 28, 1873.<sup>142</sup> The Jews didn't have a Synagogue at the beginning and they were gathering in the house of Jacob Kohn who gave that house with land to the Jewish Religious Community in 1880. Building the Synagogue in that site was his wish. The building of the synagogue lasted four years from 1895 to 1899. The project for the synagogue was designed by Müller- the Technician and built in the "Moorish style"; the construction works were made by Königsberg and Deutsch from Zagreb for with 30000 forints. The Synagogue was destroyed during the bombing in 1941. The members of the Committee for the Construction of the Synagogue were: Jacob Kohn – President, Marko Grossmann – Vice president and Max Kohn – Treasurer. In the same year of 1899, the rules were established for the Jewish Religious Community in Brod and such rules were written in both languages - German and Croatian.<sup>143</sup>

At the end of 19th century, there were over 500 people in the Jewish community in the area of Brod.<sup>144</sup> The Jewish families were coming to Brod not only from Hungarian districts but also from Vojvodina. Those were Ashkenazi families and after the annexation of Bosnia in 1878 some Sephardic families were coming from Bosnia (Merkadić, Tolentino, Albahari, Pesah).<sup>145</sup>

According to the "Nationality and Religious structure of the population in Croatia" 270 Jews lived in Brod in 1880 In the year of 1890 there were 287 Jews; 373 Jews lived in 1900, 515 Jews lived in 1910.<sup>146</sup>

Trade was the most important branch for the Jews in Brod (in 1879, Brod's Rabbi Mogan opened a Private Trade School where many famous marine tradesmen were trained and the School existed up to 1892).<sup>147</sup> The following were engaged in trade business: G. Grossman, J. Goldstein, J. Grünwald, L. Stein, I. Sidon, D. Rosenberg, J. Adler, M. Sessler, H. Kuhn, J. Morway, D. Dottermann, L. Spitzer, Ž. Reich, J. Volb, G. Glückmann, J. Neimann, Š. Grün, M. Preist, M. Weiss, M. Jellinek, M. Rothmüller, Sellinger, W. Schier, Grünbaum, Bayer etc. Grossmann, V. Fürst, Schllinger, Müller, Neumann. The Jews owned alcohol still rooms (J. Kohn and S. Kopp), steam saw mills (Kohn, Merkadić, S. Stern ) and brick works (Merkadić).

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<sup>140</sup> T. Šalić, *Židovi u Vinkovcima/the Jews in Vinkovci*

<sup>141</sup> Mirko Marković *Brod-kulturno povijesna monografija/Brod – Cultural Historical Monograph*, Slavonski Brod, 1994.

<sup>142</sup> Slavko Mirković, Posljednje počivalište brodskih Židova/ The Jews from Brod - Their Last Resting Place, *Bilten, Bulletin*, 15, June-July, 1990

<sup>143</sup> M. Švob, *Židovi u Hrvatskoj/the Jews in Croatia*

<sup>144</sup> S. U. Švendeman, Krhotine iz povijesti židovske zajednice u Slavonskom Brodu/ Parts from the History of the Jewish Community in Slavonski Brod

<sup>145</sup> Stribor U. Schwendemann, Prilozi za povijest židovske zajednice u Brodu /Contributions to the History of the Jewish Community in Brod / *Brodski list*, December 5, 1996 Slavonski Brod,

<sup>146</sup> M.R. Horvat, *Slavonski Brod*, 30, stated that 588 Jews lived in Brod.

<sup>147</sup> Stribor U. Schwendemann, the Development of Schools in Brod, *Brod i okolica/Brod and its Surroundings*, Vinkovci, 1998



In the second half of XIX century the first Sephardic family, as part of a large Pesah family, came from Derventa. They trade leather, leather products and a famous plum brand "Schell Pesah", the family Pesah spread that business in the direction of Brod, Dobož, where the members of the family had permanent residence. Three Levi Pesah's brothers: David Levi Pesah-Bokor, Joseph-Juso and Judas, with their sons and daughters, conducted the overall commercial operations and the main office was in Derventa.

In Brod, there were also Sephardic families: Baruch, Danon, Finns, Kabiljo, Salom, Katan, mostly engaged in commercial activities; their arrival became more and more intense after the Congress of Berlin in 1878 when the Austro-Hungary was granted a mandate to take over the administration in Bosnia. The economy development in the city and initiation of public school system began in the year of 1878 as well as a great expansion of the population in the city. There was a significant arrival of experts from Austria, Hungary and the Czech Republic which was caused by the capitalist mode of production. In the late 19th century Brod became a crafts and trade centre. The railway station was built in Bosanski Brod in 1896 and was the biggest transport node in B&H until the end of World War II. On July 15, 1897 the first train went from Bosanski Brod to Derventa and Žepče, which created conditions for further commercial development of this area by the railways of Brod with other surrounding areas and the bridge construction over the Sava river; Brod became the centre of economy, trade and money exchange institutions of the Posavina Region and such situation caused great immigration in the area. The fast development of Brod started with quick immigration of foreigners, firstly the Germans and Hungarians; and finally the Jews who become holders of significant commercial activity after obtaining the Equality (1868) and the License for free immigration.

Due to lack of detailed regulations, movements of the Jewish families were difficult to track because they were moving from one district to another, from place to place, from town to town. Because of the fact that the Jews were residing as temporary tradesmen in some places, with Hungarian citizenship (Ashkenazi) whilst they resided permanently in some places (Sephardic); it can be also said that Slavonski and Bosanski Brod got known under the name - Brod na Savi, where the Sephardic Jewish families live in the Bosnian part of Brod but the Ashkenazi lived in Slavonski part of Brod; although the fact was that a huge commercial field had no boundaries. The first industrial wood firm with Jewish capital was "Blau und Comp," founded in 1890, and the firm worked up to 1905. The Jews also participated in the exploitation of wood and trade of wood, they were the first who opened the saw-mill "Morpurgo and Parent" (1896) and a lumber storage owned by S Wolfner and Armin Berger. The Jewish from Brod surpassed in the metal industry and they owned the first factory for metal objects – stock company (d.d.) (Mavro and Jacob Kohn, M. Weiner, R. Mekradić etc).

The Jews were actively involved in Brod's cultural and social life and they founded their own associations: The Israel Charity Society (1892), Mixed Choir of the Jewish Temple, the Zionist society, "Jehuda Ha Levi" (1909); organized by them, the First Zionist Conference Association for the South Slavs parts of Austria-Hungary was held in Brod na Savi; it had a wide reverberation in the Israel Youth and the Sports Club Makabi.

B. J. Spitzer from Vinkovci founded the first printing office in Brod (1879) and he sold it to his countryman the Jew from Brod Heinrich Schullmann in 1883 (he worked in the printing office as an assistant ), and he became the strongest printer in Slavonija although no data have been found related to the Jewish literature printing.

The first Public Library in Bosanski Brod was founded in 1889 within the Public Primary School.

Under the auspicious of the foreigner all members of the Ashkenazi families were coming (Breyer, [Bajnaker](#), [Deutsch](#), [Djivan](#), [Eskenzi](#), [Fajn](#), Goldfaub, Goldstein, Grinberg, [Grihunt](#), [Haas](#), [Polak](#), [Redlih](#), [Weiss](#), [Grunwalld](#), [Krausz](#), [Lucati](#), [Rip](#), [Rosenberg](#), Leon, Gutman, [and also](#) Goldberg Vinski, Mautner, Kopelman) as experts, officials of the Dual Monarchy and as well as the tradesmen and capitalists. According to the first list made in

1879, there were 52 Jews in Bosanski Brod, they were mostly Sephardic but in the following decade the number increased for 10 members which is a result of more familiar connection with the Jews in nearby cities of Slavonski Brod, Derвента and Bijeljina. Because of that fact the Synagogue in Brod wasn't built.

After establishing of Austria-Hungary Monarchy over the territory of Bosnia, Brod na Savi became a major point for trade and commerce between the Monarchy - as a representative of capitalist Europe, and Bosnia - which was transformed from a feudal system to a capitalist mode of economic activity that became more and more developed in this area. This was a very favourable for the Jews who were coming in this town to a greater extent; therefore, the number of the Jews was constantly increasing; the figure of the Jewish members reached its peak with the number of 163 members in the Brod Jewish Community in the year of 1910.

### Compared figures with the Jews in Brod na Savi and Slavonski Brod

City	1879.	1885	1895	1910.	1930	1941	Killed
<b>Bosanski Brod</b>	52	62	85	163	85	62	97%

City	1880.	1890	1900	1910.	1930	1941	Killed
<b>Slavonski Brod</b>	270	287	373	515	418	423	95%

A large number of the Jewish families from Bosanski Brod were trading by purchasing goods from Vienna and Pest. In 1897, the family of **Finci Isidor** founded and registered a firm in Rudolfsthal, district - Bosanska Gradiška, and they have their trade shop in Bosanski Brod.

**Regina** (Travnik, 14.5.1899 – ?)

- Daughter of Izidor Finci, the Jewess, the Shop Assistant, permanently residing in Bosanski Brod, domiciled in Travnik.

As of 1922, she and **Flora Finci** were in charge for a co-ownership trade firm under the name *Flora Finci* located in Bosanski Brod. As of November 30, 1929 she took over the firm and managed the firm independently under the same name.

In the Passport Request for One Year Extension, submitted on June 6, 1929 in the Local District Office in Doboj, she stated the reason why she needed the Passport – for her trade business in Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, France, England, Italy, Austria and Hungary. The Request was approved on June 13, 1929.

**Luna** (Bosanski Brod, 10.8.1909 – ?)

- Daughter of Izidor Finci, the Jewess, occupation – the Shop Assistant, permanently residing in Bosanski Brod, domiciled in Travnik.

In the Passport Request for One Year Extension, submitted on May 10, 1929 in the Local District Office in Doboj, she stated the reason why she needed the Passport – for her medical treatment. She travelled with her sister Regina. The Request was approved on May 22, 1929.

The family **Goldstein** lived in Bosanski Brod and they had their shops in town. **Wilhem** had a registered firm in Bosanski Brod in 1892.<sup>148</sup> **Albert** also had a registered firm – an Inn in Bosanski Brod as of 1894 and **Frida** worked as a journeywoman in the Tailor Shop, owned by Tilda Kurtović in Banjaluka, from January 13, 1937 to January 18, 1938.<sup>149</sup>

The family **Deutsch Bruno**.

<sup>148</sup> *Službeni list NRBiH/the Official Gazette of the NR B&H*, No. 38/1946

<sup>149</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (22.5.2009) ]

On August 16, 1946 the District Court in Bosanski Brod started the Procedure for Declaring Dead (No R-388/46):

Roza Deutsch - the widow of Simon Deutsch and Bruno Deutsch - son of the late Simon, both from Bosanski Brod.

They were taken by the Ustashe to Jasenovac in 1941.<sup>150</sup>

**Roza** Deutsch, born in 1891 in Bosanski Brod, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>151</sup>

**Bruno** Deutsch, son of Simon, born in 1903 in Bosanski Brod, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>152</sup>

**Elza** connubial Marić (Sarajevo, 1889 – ?)

- Daughter of David Deutsch, the Housewife, permanently residing in Bosanski Brod. In the Request for Passport Extension, submitted on March 21, 1927 in the Local District Office in Bosanski Brod, apart from the other information she stated that "she is 38, tall, round face, black hair, black eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>153</sup>

The representative of the Jews in the Local District Office in Bosanski Brod up to 1917. business such as carrying explosive devices - bombs and mines, cleaning toilettes, cleaning cattle markets etc, at the period of a day when people were on the streets mostly. During the occupation, only one (1) man and four (4) women stayed at home because they were in mixed marriage and they were converted to Catholicism many years before the war. The Jewish cemetery was destroyed by the Ustashe and the tombstones were used for basements on the houses construction. Everything was started on a given day April 10, 1941 when Quisling creation - Independent State of Croatia (NDH) was founded. On that day, in Brod a team of the Ustashe consisted of 20 to 30 Gymnasium students, leaded by Slavko Vrgoč and followed by Slavko Kvaternik's instructions given over the telephone, organized the taking over of the government and preparing the atmosphere for the arrival of Germans in Slavonski Brod. First, they broke and entered in the Gendarme Office where they stole all fire weapons (60 rifles) and moved towards the Royal Army Garrison of that time. In the beginning the Tenth (10) Regiment of the Royal Army which guarded the Garrison gave a resistance but after two days of firing they withdrew, crossed the Sava and destroyed the bridge between Bosanski and Slavonski Brod.

After the issuance of the Order on the arrest of the Jews and Serbs, the horror and terror for the Jews from both parts of Brod started. Starting from the Provision on Civilian Rights Cancellation for the Jews in all spheres of the social life as well as the legislative provisions such as "who is defined as a Jew", bans, the Jews conversion to the Catholicism, until the key issued Law on Trustees for the Jewish shops which became a radical provision related to the seizure of the Jewish property; then after the regular registration of the Jews, obligations under the penalty of death, wearing the Star of David in a visible place, various labour force measures and after all these the final provision came – the Jews execution in one of 28 concentration camps in NDH. In order to solve quickly and efficiently "the Jewish Question" the Ustashe's Police Directorate – the Jewish Section in Zagreb was established and was dealing with all Jewish Questions such as the List of persons sent to the concentration camps, Requests of Institutions and Requests of Individuals for releasing from the Jasenovac concentration camp.

At the end of 1942, the Jewish Department and the Department for the Management of the Concentration Camps were founded. These two Departments were dealing with the Jewish Question until the collapse of the NDH. The Jews issues were different requests such as recognition of an Aryan rights, exemption from wearing the Jewish symbol, determining the

<sup>150</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (22.5.2009) ]

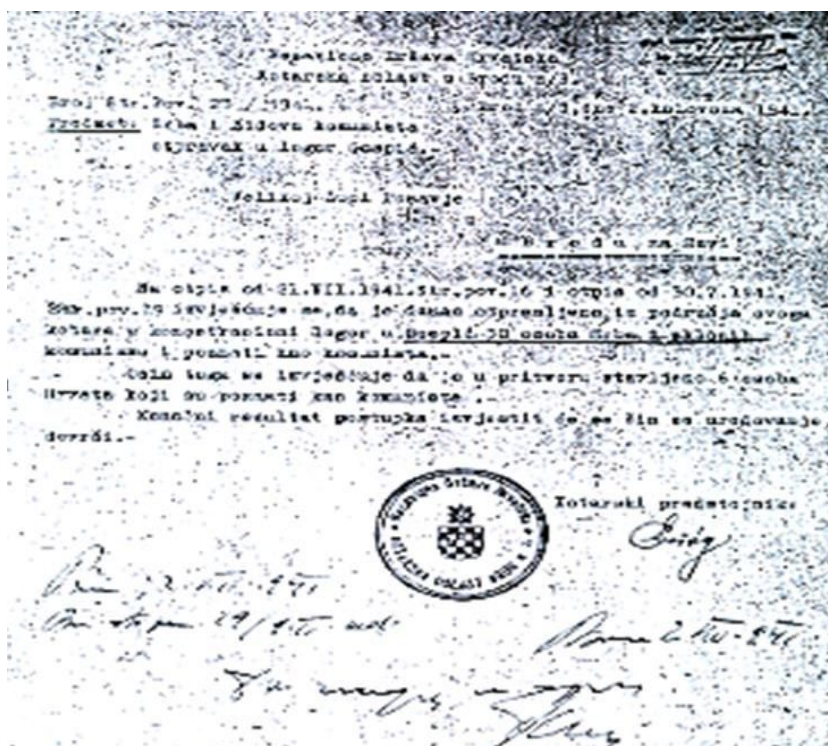
<sup>151</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (22.5.2009) ]

<sup>152</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (22.5.2009) ]

<sup>153</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–837

race, seeking a permission on marriage between the Aryan and non-Aryan, housing, issuing a work permit to the Jews, deleting a lawyer Jew from the Lawyer Register in 1944, issuing a license to the Zagreb Jewish Religious Community for establishing "the House of Helpless" in 1942.

In April 1941, a well-known Ustasha Mile Budak came to Brod na Savi. He was an endorser of various laws upon which his statement has been recognised - one-third of Serbs shall be killed, one-third of Serbs shall be baptised and one-third of Serbs shall be emigrated. It was the worst for the Jews related to that matter. In the Ustashe period, 415 Jews from Brod na Savi were killed. Most of them were strictly deported to the Jasenovac concentration camp which was "the final solution of the Jewish Question" for Croatian Ustashe in the NDH. In a situation when robbery and taking away of the Jewish property became common, the executions of the Jews were brutally happening in the city in a way such as shooting by a firing squad, hanging or stabbing; the method was not important but the ultimate goal was. The victims of terror in Brod were primarily the Jews, the Serbs, and the Gypsies. A certain number of the Croat Communists disagreed with the rule of the NDH.



The Order on arresting the Serbs and Jews in Brod na Savi

### THE LIST OF JEWS FROM BOSANSKI BROD KILLED IN HOLOCAUST IN THE PERIOD FROM 1941 TO 1945

The following persons were listed below: those who lived in Bosanski Brod before the beginning of war, although they were arrested and taken to the Jasenovac concentration camp because of the war in Brod, and those members-relatives of the same families who lived in another places during the former Yugoslavia:

- 1) Breyer Serafina born in 1881
- 2) Breyer Silva born in 1912
- 3) Dajc Roza born in 1869
- 4) Dajc Bruno born in 1905
- 5) Djivan Vida - 1912
- 6) Danon Ezra born in 1894
- 7) Eskenasi David
- 8) Eskenazi Bencion
- 9) Fajn Ema born in 1891
- 10) Fajn Milan born in 1891
- 11) Finci Jozef born in 1905
- 12) Finci Regina born in 1899
- 12) Goldberg Malita - 1905
- 13) Goldberg Alfrid - 1880
- 14) Goldberger Silva born in 1912
- 15) Goldberger Alfred - 1885
- 16) Goldberger Tereza - 1887
- 17) Goldberger Geza born in 1904
- 18) Goldfaub Regina
- 19) Goldštajnn Nina - 1875
- 20) Goldštajn Ernestena born in 1876
- 21) Grihunt Mavro born in

1900 22) Grihunt Hermina born in 1895 23) Grihunt Max born in 1891 24) Kabiljo Erna born in 1911 25) Kamhi Flora born in 1875 26) Maunter 27) Mathe Ladislav born in 1914 28) Merkadac Estera born in 1877 29) Metsch Heinrich born in 1869 30) Perlstein Zeljko born in 1911 31) Kopelman Eva 32) Kopelman Samuel - 1907 33) Katan Sultana born in 1907 34) Kraus Olga born in 1907 35) Krausz Josef born in 1897 36) Luccati 37) Pesah Nafto born in 1888 37) Pesah Josip - 1913 38) Pesah Leon - 1900 39) Pesah Moric - 1882 40) Pesah Mazalta born in 1916 41) Pesah Leon born in 1910 42) Pesah Sultana 43) Pesah Erna - 1918 44) Pesah Levija born in 1882 45) Pesah Flora born in 1914 46) Pesah Juda born in 1908 47) Pesah Salamon born in 1912 48) Pesah Erna born in 1910 49) Pesah Juda 50) Polak Koloman - 1900 51) Polak Puia born in 1906 52) Redlih Fanika - 1900 53) Redlih Ervin born in 1912 54) Redpi Fani - 1890 55) Redpi Ervin - 1922 56) Rosenberg Johana 57) Salom Matilda - 1903 58) Weiss Paulina - 1870 59) Weiss Greta born in 1914.

Up to the occupation of the country in 1941, there were only 26 Jewish families with 62 members in Brod. During the occupation, only one (1) man and four (4) women stayed at home because they were in mixed marriage and they were converted to the Catholicism many years before the war. There isn't any single Jew living in Brod now. The Ustashe destroyed a beautiful Synagogue in Brod na Savi, and the graveyard was devastated. After the liberation, there was an attempt of sporadically return, but nobody stayed. Only the graveyard remained wherefrom the remains were exhumed before the war. It was a sad occasion performed by the auspicious of the Association of the Jewish Municipalities for former Yugoslavia and after a while the cemetery land was sold to he Factory for Socks "Bosna" on 16/09/1959. Recently, the commemorative plaque in Brod was completed and consecrated for all victims of fascist terror in the city and also for the members of the Jewish people. At present, being informed by the Major Office in Brod, there is no information in the Municipal documents about the Jews which is another confirmation of the definitive loss related to the Jewish identity in this region.



**The cemetery in Brod which doesn't exist any more**

## THE DOBOJ JEWISH COMMUNITY

The history of the Jews from Doboj region has never been thoroughly researched. Some texts that speak about the Jewish people settled in this region were the result of some historians (i.e. Professor Avram Pinto) who wrote about the Jews from this region as well as stories that were passed from generation to generation within the Jewish families and some of these families still live in Doboj. This research is purely based on the writings of researchers, journalists, and stories of children and relatives of those that will be mentioned here. New inhabitants from the Ottoman Empire came to a small town Doboj.

Up to the sixteenth (XVI) century, Doboj was a classic Turkish town at the junction of roads that lead from central Bosnia to Pest and Vienna. The Sephardic Jews moved from the direction of Sarajevo, Bijeljina and Derventa due to the further development of trade and trade routes. The names of the Jewish tradesmen and craftsmen dated from the time of the Ottoman Empire but after the year of 1840, together with Sultan Abdul Mejid's legislative on re-obtained civilian rights to non-Muslims related to permits for construction of churches and synagogues and building religious/confessional schools, the Jewish names were mentioned more as of 1850. With the arrival of the Jewish families who settled in this small town which became a modern town with all its accompanying elements because of the development of trade routes and its geostrategic position. Immigration of the Sephardic Jews mostly in Doboj from mentioned directions was slow which was partly caused by the poor communication i.e. the roads that caused slow economic development of the town but such situation didn't prevent the Jews from Doboj to build their first Synagogue in their municipality in 1874. The Synagogue was destroyed in 1941 and was located in the old Town (Čaršija in Doboj). The service was made by the Rabbi Juda Mačoro who was also taking care of *kashruth* (set of the Jewish dietary laws). His grave has still located in the old Jewish cemetery Bare near Doboj. The Synagogue was the second prayer place after the Temple which gave a picture of power of the Jewish merchants and craftsmen in the old Town/Čaršija in Doboj; it was also the reflection of harmony and unity among all members of the Doboj Jewish Community.

Just before the occupation of Austria-Hungary in 1878 (specifically - much more after the occupation), the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Checks and the Polish were coming as well as the group of the Ashkenazi Jews who were small tradesmen, experts and educated professionals; at that time the staff with very specific occupation was required; the clerks and the officials of the Dual Monarchy were also coming together with the big capitalists who managed the share holder companies especially in wood and iron industry and also the capital of monetary units, banks. At that moment they were all coming from another world, the world of the capital and the capital mode of earning and living; that world was significantly different from the way of living and earning than it had been during the last centuries of the Ottoman Rule. Through the historical development of Doboj, the Jews left an indelible track of their life and work. They gave a significant contribution to the economic development of culture, health, trade and handicraft activities. The first Sugar Factory was founded by the Jewish investment on the Usora in 1891god; the first Physician in Doboj was the Jew Doctor - Simon Levi; Doctor Rihard Skuteski founded the first Choir Association in Doboj in 1927 and his wife was the first nurse in Doboj. The first veterinarian mentioned in Doboj's history was Leopold Kalc as of 1920. The brothers Pesah Jozef and Albert Pesah in Doboj were representatives of the big family Pesah from Derventa. The property of the rich brothers was the biggest when talking about the rich Jewish families in Doboj. The first tradesmen in Doboj who opened the department store were the Jews and they were also the owners of the first Bank of Doboj and the printing office. The first lawyer in town was the Jew - Emil Rubinštajn.

The number of the Jews was increasing slowly and such growth was mostly quantified in the period from the year of 1910, where there were 101 members in Doboj up to the year of 1930 with the growth of 23 members. At the dawn of the World War Two, the number



decreased because of moving away mostly because of further education of the youth to Sarajavo, Belgrade, Zagreb as well as business opportunities in other cities, so the war found them in those cities.

City	1879	1885	1895.	1910.	1930.	1941.	Killed
<b>Doboj</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>93%</b>

Mirko Jeleč, the journalist from Doboj, in the local papers "Glas Komune" No. 1645 as of 29.8.1989, had an interview with Josip Elazar, a native from Doboj stated that the life and work of the Jews from Doboj, between two world wars, were running and reflecting in existence of big Jewish families, the tradesmen - brothers Pesah, Jozef and Albert who came to this area from the Direction of Derventa that was much more developed compared to Doboj; the tradesmen Isak Levi, Salamon Elazar, the printing official Moric Trinki, the Engineer Zadik Danon, the Agricultural Mordo Atijas, the Tradesman L. Levi, the Bank Clerk Emil Abelsberg, the Innkeeper Adolf Icković Vojislav, Dr. Ileš, Engineer Mojsije Levi, the Tradesmen Majera The house of Pesah brothers, before WII and Santa Altarac, the Innkeeper Jakob Flajšerthe whole sale Tradesman Vatroslav Pub Angelus, the Tradesman Majer Jozef and Albert Pesah, The Teacher Albert Vajs the Tradesman Leopold Renert and Isidor Finci, Jakica Finci - the Pesah Brothers' employee for wholesale of tobacco. It is assumed that the building next to it belonged to Pesah's because the Jew Leopold Renart the Tradesman for Constructing Material lived on the ground floor; Avram Ozmo the owner of the cinema, Max Griza the owner of the first the Pesah brothers' working environment hotel, the Jew A. Icković who had a famous inn "Kod Cice" within his ground floor house; he had a garden where the theatre plays were performed. The inn was destroyed during the Allies bombing of Doboj in the year of 1944. Josip and Tereza Angelus were trading fruits and vegetables and they had a partnership with a Serb Dojčin Petrović with whom he shared a one-floor house and the additional business premise as well.



Moric Trinki owned a printing office located on the ground floor of his house whilst he lived with his family on the first floor. He was married to a sister of the rich brothers Pesah. The printing office Trinki Moric was opened in Doboj in 1930 and operated in smaller capacity and worked under the name "Trinki Moric" that printed various documents, leaflets, posters and programs for Doboj newspapers. After the war it was renamed - "Narodna Štamparija" (Engl. Public Printing Office).<sup>154</sup>



**Printing Office Moric Trinki**

Abelsberg was the Jew, the first Director of the Credit Bank in Doboj. There was a building owned by the Bank in which the plums were dried.

According to our resource, the building on the Usora, Sarajevska Street (Nikola Tesla) was an inn known as "Kod Špinke" (engl "at Špinko's") who was the Jew, his origins were from Germany.

<sup>154</sup> Đorđe Pejanović, Printing Offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1529 to 1951, Doboj



After the capitulation of the Yugoslav Kingdom and creation of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), the Bosnia and Herzegovina was occupied by the Croatian Nazi known as the Ustashe who immediately started with the prosecution of the Jews, Serbs, Gypsies and antifascists regardless of religion, nation and origin. In this short addition related to the terrible genocide, there were used only those historic sources which the criminals left behind. During the first day of occupation, the Ustashe's newspapers "Sarajevski novi list" No. 20-24, 27. under the title "the Jews – the Biggest Threat of the Century" it was remarked that "We have to support Germany by all our means and the German leader Adolph Hitler in combat against the Jews and the Jews supporters in Europe and America".

Furthermore "Katolički tjednik" (Engl. the Catholic Weekly), edition under Number 21 as of May 21, 1941 in the title of the newspaper article "Why the Jews were prosecuted" the following was written: "Undeniable truth is that the Jews – small people, dispersed all around the world were cursed by God because they have explicitly invoked the curse on themselves."

Very soon after the establishing of the quisling Independent State of Croatia (NDH), all criminal laws were introduced for the Jews, Serbs, Gypsies and other anti-fascists regardless of their nationality. Means of repressions were not chosen in order to realize a goal which had to be performed as soon as possible. Since 1936, the Ustashe's Commander for Doboj district the Reverend Dragutin Kamber strictly forbid the accompanying with "heterodox youth" he was delivering leaflets and literature. During the first days of war in Doboj, he came with the German occupations and took over all political authority as their significant supporter. Among the captured soldiers of the Royal Yugoslav Army who were in the territory of Doboj, he determined that all the Serbs, a small number of Jews and progressive Muslims shall be imprisoned in the concentration camp headed by him whilst he let the Catholics and Muslims go home. As of April 1941, "the Reverend" Kamber upon the order and with the consent of the highest Ustashe officials following a hierarchical order starting from Pavelić, the Ustasha Artuković to the Stožernik for Bosanska Krajina Viktor Gutić, he made decrees that meant a social discredit and isolation of the Jews and the Serbs such as removing them from the jobs, removing from all important public functions in town, wearing a yellow strap for the Jews and a white strap for the Serbs, strict access prohibition to all the Serbs and the Jews at all public places and the restriction of movement after 6 o'clock p.m. Thus, the Jews and the Serbs, as second-class citizens, were outlawed and qualified as enemies and opponents of the NDH. Then the measures of economic impoverishment followed. In May, 1941 stealing from the Jews and the Serbs began; there was a provisional arrest which aim was to intimidate.

The first victim of the Ustashe's plunder in Doboj was the richest tradesman from Doboj - Jozef Pesah. The Reverend (Vlč.) Kamber personally stated reparation measures - how much each victim should pay to be "released home" while he maintained the jewellery and money for his own needs. Kamber personally ordered in writing form to the Doboj Jew Dr Vojislav Ileš that he must leave the apartment within 24 hours without taking anything. After that, the measures were followed: taking away to forced labour on road construction for men and cleaning the streets, washing and scrubbing toilets for women.

On June the 10<sup>th</sup>, Kamber organized a solemn reception in Doboj for the executioner of Krajina Jews - Dr Viktor Gutić, who in the promotional fascist speech held before the German and Ustashe crowd stated in public that all Jews should be killed, and the Serbs in accordance to Budak's rule, one-third of Serbs shall be expelled, one-third of Serbs shall be baptized, and one-third of Serbs shall be killed. After that the round of horror and death started for all the Jews and the Serbs in Doboj. It resulted in massive arrests of the Jews and the Serbs, the World War I participants, the classified pre war communists. In the period from June to August, 1941 the following persons were killed in the town: Atijas Mordo, his wife Mika and Buki Pesah "Majer" as well as a large number of prominent Serbs. The Ustashe – the Nazi Croats implemented the genocide measures in the whole Doboj District. Massive

arrests occurred as well as taking to the Gospić concentration camp. After that, Kamber began to invite the Serbs and the Jews to the supposed "conversion to the Catholicism" which was another prank in a row in order to arrest, to rob and to take people to the concentration camps. It accidentally happened with typographic Moric Trinki who had tentatively moved to the Catholicism to stay alive (šinuju ašem) and then he was arrested, robbed and together with his wife deported to the Gospić concentration camp of no return. Upon Kamber's order in November 1941 all Jews from Doboju were taken to the Ustashe death camps, except those who succeeded in a mysterious way to get hold of Zone I or Zone II or to join the Partisans and there was a small number of them indeed. Among the first victims of the genocide on Jews in Doboju were: a part of a large Levi Levi: Gizela, Berta, Rifka, Sado and Jozef; owner of the first Hotel in Doboju - Maks Griz, Flajšer Jakob, Švager Helena.

During World War II led by such an ideology, the Germans and the Ustashe turned the Synagogue in Doboju into the stable and then destroyed the Synagogue in 1941. 93% of Jewish population was taken to the concentration camps and never returned. Jewish families from Doboju, the victims of the German and Ustashe genocide were: Polaček, Levi, Finci, Baruh, Renert, Šmuel, Montiljo, Bauer, Skuteski, Kabiljo, Rubinštejn, Eškenaz, Papo, Perera, Mačoro and others. Some managed to avoid the worst and their descendants are scattered around the world. Unfortunately, the largest number of them didn't survive. The entire families were taken to the Jasenovac concentration camp - mostly men and later on women and children were taken to the Đakovo concentration camp. The desperate examples of fear and courage were marked in people's lives during these days. Many Jews from Doboju who managed to escape the death camps joined the Partisans but didn't stay alive to welcome the liberation; they are: Jožika Griz, Gideon Ozmo (brother of the painter Daniel Ozmo), David Elazar, Mošo Atijas, Sarina and Albert Vajs. The following Jews: Moni Levi, Ida, Klara and Josip Elazar, Majer, Lorika and Lonika Altarac passed through the war carrying a rifle and a five-pointed star on their caps known as "Titovka". The previous research on number of Jews who were born and lived in Doboju until the moment when they were deported to the death camps, the Doboju Jewish Municipality based the research on the lists collected by the Museum of Holocaust "Yad Vashem" in Jerusalem, the Museum of Holocaust in Belgrade and the Institute on Holocaust Research in Jasenovac, as well as from the other sources. On these lists over a hundred of Jews were mentioned who were born in Doboju, who lived in Doboju when the World War Two started, 93% of them died in different ways at the death camps in the NDH, in the Partisans when fighting against the occupying power while only a small number survived by a pure chance and the survived have been dispersed around the world.

Only the front door which belonged to the old destroyed Synagogue was found. The front door was recently built on at Porta of the Synagogue; the Synagogue was built for the glory of God in 2003 in Doboju. Then on the wall of the House of Piece a memorial was erected symbolising not only the truth but also an important message, that with faith in God, old, young and future generation shall be bound by remembering the Holocaust.

"The door of the old Doboju Synagogue built in 1874, destroyed in 1941, found in 2003 are the door of hope which survived the terror of the XX century and the witness of existence for faith in your love and power, our God and God of our fathers Be blessed."

Few Jews who remained to live in Doboju after World War II continued their life with their fellow citizens. Mihael Atijas, the Shoemaker from Doboju was in charge for the Jewish



**The door of the old Synagogue in Doboju**

Community and contacts with other Jewish Communities. And after his death in 1979 this duty was taken over by his son Mordehaj Atijas. In the "Glas Komune" No. 1740 as of 26/6/1991 Mordehaj Atijas reported on the situation of the Doboj Jewish Community: "There are 25 Jews. The most households are in Doboj and there are some of them in Teslić, Maglaj and Derventa. We do not have special premises for work and perform religious ceremonies; practically we got all information from the Association of the Jewish Municipalities of Serbia in Belgrade. The situation is similar with the religious activities; because there isn't any single religious facility in the Region, therefore, we travel to Sarajevo or Belgrade. We have good relationship with all nationalities. It has always been like that except the horrors of war in which our people suffered genocide. I do say that we do not feel discriminated we have all rights."

During 90's the Doboj Jewish Community initiated significant activities and one of them was described in "Glas Komune" No. 1766 as of 25/12/1991: "There was a large applause when the doctor Ladislav Kadelburg, (the honoured lifelong President of the Association for the Jewish Municipalities of the Yugoslavia, at the Academy in Doboj, on the 120th anniversary of the Synagogue and on the occasion of 50 years for the Doboj Jews suffering) gave the most important recognition, the Letters of Gratitude – "Megillah", to several persons and families, some posthumously. However, the present people were not completely aware what those people did for the Jews during the World War II. But those people did the greatest thing they could do - sacrificing their own life they hid many members of the Jewish people from the fascist reprisals and pogrom. Those were the families of Edhem Smailbegović, Cvjetan Kovačević, Rajko Zakonović and Mustafa Trbaković".

During the last civil war in B&H, the members of the Doboj Jewish Community were not actively involved in politics or waged the war but they joined in collecting various types of humanitarian aid that was shared to those who needed it regardless of religious, ethnic or other affiliation. This humanitarian work of the Doboj Jewish Community was decorated with high recognition by the Doboj Municipality, the Government of the Republic of Srpska and the Jewish American Distributive Committee (JDC).

### **The period after the war in the B&H and activities of the Doboj Jewish Community**

A very significant event in the history of the Jews in Doboj region occurred in that happy November, 2003 when the Jewish cultural centre and Synagogue were built. All Jewish community of the Bosnia and Herzegovina was proud and honoured. With a great dedication of Mr. Atijas who became a part of the latest Jewish history in Doboj together with his brother Mordehaj and their family; the New Temple - Beth Shalom was built. The new temple was built, in the glory of God, the Jews in Doboj area and their fellow citizens, with the great help of the Jewish community from Chicago especially a great friend of the Jewish people Mr. Slobodan Pavlović, "the Messiah" for the Jews in Doboj, and his wife Mira.

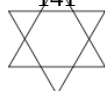


**Synagogue in Doboj built in 2003. The monument of Rabbi from Doboj-Juda Mačor**

Today, the Doboj Municipality is a small Jewish community compared to other religious communities but actively working on preserving and promoting the Jewish cultural identity and developing friendships with other national minorities.

This story of holocaust memoires for 3000 Jews of Bosanska Krajina shall be finished with a short addition from the interview of G. Josip Atijas - a great national worker from Doboj. He was a religious official in the Republic of Srpska and due to his hard work he preserved the Jewish cultural identity in this transitional region - Bosnia and Herzegovina. He gave an interview for the Belgrade newspapers "Politika" on May 26, 2008:

"The Jews have lived in the Balkan area for more than 7 centuries. They worked there, suffered and writhed but they always left behind a track of honest, diligent and peaceful people. With a great pride and a great moan in my heart I want to remind you that 89000 members of the Jewish community lived in the territory of former Yugoslavia before the World War II. 86, 3 % lost their lives as victims of the genocide made over the Jews all around the world; they also fell as victims of anti-fascist struggle for the freedom of the people of now the former Yugoslavia. I am proud for more than 5.500 participants in the National Liberation War, 19 war heroes and more than 2.500 bearers of certificates of service in the Partisan forces during WWII. During the war everything was destroyed and many families were killed and from 13,500 survivors more than 7,000 went to Israel which was established in 1948. "The first genocide pogrom of our people occurred in 1941 when the Jews, the Serbs and the Gypsies were outlawed and anybody could kill them. The second pogrom occurred in 1946 when the property was nationalized and all seized property registered by the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) in 1941 became the same property registered by the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FNRJ) by a Tito's simple robbery act known as the Law on Property Nationalisation and Expropriation. The third and the most dishonoured act occurred in 1948 when all the Jews who expressed their wish to move to Israel were conditioned to write by their hand that they disclaimed the entire property in favour of the Yugoslav government, including citizenship to get the emigration papers. Even today, 67 years after the apocalypse and cataclysm that the Jews, the Serbs and the Gypsies survived, the Jewish property was being sold under price in accordance with the Law on Privatization. There are a lot of such examples. In Bijeljina, Karađorđeva Street was the Jewish, the Synagogue was located on the place where the hotel Drina is; there were thousands of the Jewish houses along the park. "Because of bad experience from 1941 to 1945, 1.303 Jews left Bosnia and Herzegovina when the war started in 1992. At the moment there are 1.200 Jews in the B&H, there are more than 6.000 Jews in the territory of former Yugoslavia but there were 89.000 Jews before the World War II. There is the Sarajevo Jewish Community consisted of 750 to 800 members, Community which represents the region of Herzegovina there are 58 members in the Mostar Jewish; 60 members in Zenica; 122 members in Tuzla; 90 members in Doboj; 92 members in Banjaluka. All Communities are united in the Jewish community of the Bosnia and Herzegovina based in Sarajevo, in anticipation of the Law on Restitution of Religious Property which will surely be a basic for survival of the Jewish cultural identity in this region."





**The Jewish Cemetery Bare in Doboj**

## MEMOARS ON HOLOCAUST OF THE JEWS FROM BOSANSKA KRAJINA PART II –THE JEWISH FAMILY

### ABINUN<sup>155</sup>

**Avram**<sup>156</sup> (Sarajevo, 1876 – ?)

- The salesman from Banjaluka. He and his wife Sarina maiden Levi<sup>157</sup> had got daughters Bukica, Mazalta, Rena and Lunčika.

The family had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 4 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>158</sup>

**Sarina** maiden Levi (Bihać, 1878 – ?)

- The housewife from Banjaluka.

The family had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 4 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>159</sup>

**Bukica** (Bihać, 1908 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- Daughter of Avram and Sarina maiden Levi, the tailor from Banjaluka.

The family had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 4 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>160</sup>

Bukica Abinun, daughter of Avram, born in Bihać, the Jewish, murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp - Stara Gradiška in 1942.<sup>161</sup>

**Mazalta** (Bihać, 1914 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- Daughter of Avram and Sarina maiden Levi, housewife from Banjaluka.

The family had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 4 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>162</sup>

Mazalta Abinun, daughter of Avram, born in Bihać, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1942.<sup>163</sup>

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<sup>155</sup> The family name was written as Abinon in several documents.

<sup>156</sup> Moric Levi begins the list of victims of the fascist terror in Bihać with the family Abinun: Avram, the salesman (60), his wife Sarina (56), daughters Bukica – the tailor (34), Mazalta-Luna (26), Renata, the hairdresser (21) and Luna - student (18), (Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942* ( engl. *the Jews of Bihać 1941–1942*’); *Bihać u novijoj istoriji 1*, (engl. *‘Bihać - the Recent History 1’*) Banjaluka 1987)

<sup>157</sup> The members of this family can be found on the list of the Jews, half Jews and mixed marriages in the area of Banjaluka made by the Župa Police in Banjaluka on June 12, 1942. The list was classified by the families, every family was given their own number but the family members were registered within their family number by an alphabetical order. 104 families were registered (in further text – The Register/List No. 1)

<sup>158</sup> Members of this family can be found in the two lists of the Jews: one was the list of those arrested on July 28, 1942 and the other was the list of those separated to go in the concentration camp. In the first set, the men (59 persons) separated from the women and children (100 persons) were listed; besides the names and last names, the year of birth and the residence place of registered persons were written (in further text: The Register/List No.2) In the second set, there are lists of arrested on July 28, 1942 at 12hrs; the men were separately listed (56 persons), women (94 persons) and children (19 persons); only the first names and last names were written (in further text: The Register/List No. 3)

<sup>159</sup> The Register/List 1, 2 and 3 The name of Abinun Sabina, age 62 was listed in the Register No. 2

<sup>160</sup> The Register 1, 2 and 3 the name of Abinun Bukica was listed in the Register No. 2 - the year of 1907.

<sup>161</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (26.5.2009) ]

<sup>162</sup> The Register 1, 2 and 3 Abinun Mazalta was listed in the Register No. 2 - the year of 1915.

<sup>163</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (26.5.2009) ]

**Rena** (Bihać 1922 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- Daughter of Avram and Sarina maiden Levi, the hairdresser from Banjaluka.

The family had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 4 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>164</sup>

Rena Abinun, daughter of Avram, born in Bihać, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp in 1942.<sup>165</sup>

**Lunčika-Luna** (Bihać, 1926 – the concentration camp - Stara Gradiška, 1942)

- Daughter of Avram and Sarina maiden Levi, former student from Banjaluka.

The family had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 4 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>166</sup>

Lunčika-Luna Abinun, daughter of Avram, born in Bihać, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1942.<sup>167</sup>

**Sarina** maiden Boher (Banjaluka, 13.3.1889 – 1942)

- Wife of the late Mojsije Abinun, with whom she had got a son Salom and a daughter Mazalta.

She and her daughter Mazalta were taken from Travnik by the Ustashe on January 2, 1942.<sup>168</sup>

**Salomon** (Travnik, 4.5.1907 – the concentration camp - Jasenovac, 1941)

- Son of Mojsije and Sarina maiden Boher.

He was taken away from Travnik<sup>169</sup> by the Ustashe on September 29, 1941.

Salomon Abinun, son of Mojsije, born in 1909 in Travnik, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp - Jasenovac.<sup>170</sup>

**Mazalta** (Travnik, 9.10.1914 – 1942)

- Daughter of Mojsije Abinun and Sarina maiden Boher.

She and her mother Sarina were taken away from Travnik by the Ustashe on January 2, 1942.

**Moric** (Bihać, 1910 – Ključ, March 1943)

- Son of Avram, the engineer of agriculture, single.

He finished the Primary School and the Realna Gymnasium in Bihać; the Faculty was finished in Zagreb. He participated in the cultural events organized by the Club of Academics in Bihać. He was expelled from Bihać together with the other Jews into the concentration camp in Bosanski Petrovac on June 24, 1941. Afterwards, he was taken away to Cazin being the forced resident, wherefrom he joined the First Krajiški National Liberation Unit on September, 1942. He was killed nearby Ključ during the Fourth Enemies Offensive – fighting with Germans in March 1943.<sup>171</sup>

**Gracija** (Sarajevo, 18.6.1931 – ?)

- Daughter of David.

<sup>164</sup> The Register 1, 2 and 3 Abinun Rena was listed in the Register No. 2 - the year of 1920

<sup>165</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (26.5.2009) ]

<sup>166</sup> The Register 1, 2 and 3 The name Abinun Lunčika, was listed in the Register 2 - the year of 1923

<sup>167</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (26.5.2009) ]

<sup>168</sup> *Official Gazette of the B&H*, Number 7/1947

<sup>169</sup> The same

<sup>170</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (26.5.2009) ]

<sup>171</sup> Moric Levi, *the Jews of Bihać 1941–1942*, Bihać – the Newer History 1, Banjaluka 1987.



Registered in the Book of Citizenship in Banjaluka in 1948.<sup>172</sup>

**Vinko** (Sarajevo, 4.1.1936 – ?)

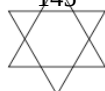
- Son of David.

Registered in the Book of Citizenship in Banjaluka in 1948.<sup>173</sup>

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<sup>172</sup> The Municipal Administration - Banjaluka, the Registry Office, KD, No. 24.477/1948

<sup>173</sup> The same, No. 24.476/1948



## ABRAHAM

**Lajoš** (Brestovac nearby Odžak, 2.4.1921 – ?)

- Son of Leopold Abraham, room painter.

He finished the first grade of the Civil School in Travnik. He attended the second grade of the Commercial School in Banjaluka in the school year of 1936/37. He was apprenticed to Bukus Levi Sadik, the salesman (manufacturer) in Banjaluka, in Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra Street No. 66. He finished the second grade with 'good' marks.<sup>174</sup>

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<sup>174</sup> ARSBL, 602, 10–17

## ALBAHARI

**Luna** (Kladanj, 1833<sup>175</sup> – Banjaluka, 31.10.1923)

- Daughter of Jakov and Meira Levi.<sup>176</sup> She was married to Salamon Albahari, alias *Behar*, *Biki* or *Beka*, a rich *saraf* (*engl. Banker*) who was murdered with theft as a motive during the Turks in Kozara. They lived in Banjaluka and had daughters Sara, Matilda and Flora.

In accordance with the legacy list of Luna Albahari (the house, housing site and yard in Samardžijska Street No. 6 in Sarajevo - surface 704 m<sup>2</sup> and parking lot. The house was made by unbaked bricks, a possibility of collapsing, the value - 7.200 dinars), made by the City People's Committee in the year of 1948 and the Probate Proceeding Decision No. O:2.223/1923 as of May 27, 1942, her property was inherited by Sara Levi from Visoko, grandson Merkoš Albahari, son of the late Matilda from Tešanj and grandchildren of the late daughter Flora: Leon Levi of the late Haim, Luna maiden Levi connubial Albahari and Rena maiden Levi connubial Albahari from Sanski Most, Sara and Salomon Hadžilevi from Banjaluka. The second inheritors after the late Leon Levi are daughters Kata and Flora Levi and son Haim Levi, all of them were from Banjaluka.<sup>177</sup>

**Luna** maiden Löwy (Kladanj, 19.1.1899<sup>178</sup> – 7.2.1982)

- Daughter of Haim Levi and mother Flora maiden Albahari. She had sisters Rena, Sarina and Matilda; brothers Salamon and Leon. The family moved from Kladanj to Banjaluka in 1907.

From 1909 to 1913 she attended and finished the Public Senior School for Girls Banjaluka.<sup>179</sup>

She was married to David Albahari<sup>180</sup> and they had daughters Flora, Rahela and Judita and son Moric. They moved to Drvar after getting married, afterwards they moved to Lušci Palanka and Drvar.

All her family took part in the National Liberation Movement and her family is one of few Jewish families whose members were not captured in the concentration camps.

After the war she lived with her husband in Sarajevo. In 1954 Luna and her sister Sarina connubial Medić, from Prijedor, sold a house with yard, made by bricks and covered with roof tiles. The house had two rooms, kitchen, store room, bathroom, corridor and other utility rooms.<sup>181</sup>

**Tilda** (1921 – ?)

- Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Banjaluka in Petra Svačića Street No. 42.<sup>182</sup>

**Rahela** (Sanski Most, 9.2.1922 – ?)

- Daughter of the salesman David Albahari and mother Luna maiden Levi; great granddaughter of Luna and Salamon Albahari.

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<sup>175</sup> Luna Albahari, Rođena sam u Kladnju, Jevrejski pregled (*engl. Born in Kladanj, The Jewish Review*)

<sup>176</sup> The Municipal Administration - Banjaluka, Registry Office MKU, No. 1.644/1989

<sup>177</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 6.133/1947

<sup>178</sup> It is written in the Book of Records for the Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka that she was born on January 19, 1898 in Banjaluka.

<sup>179</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 8–11

<sup>180</sup> David Albahari and his brother Jakob opened the Consumer Goods Shop and world products trade under the name *Braća Albahari* in Banjaluka in 1919. As of 1935, Jakob Albahari was running this shop independently.

<sup>181</sup> ARSBL, 111, Contracts, A–36

<sup>182</sup> Register No. 2 and 3

She attended the Public Realna Gymnasium (incomplete) for Girls in Banjaluka from 1935 to 1938. She passed the final exam on June 24, 1938. During her educational period, her parents moved from Sanski Most to Lušci Palanka.<sup>183</sup>

She finished the sixth grade in the Gymnasium in Banjaluka. In the school year of 1940/41 she enrolled at the seventh (VII a) grade of the Public Realna Gymnasium in Prijedor. She moved to Prijedor on September 7, 1940 and in the school year of 1940/41 she enrolled at the seventh (VII a) grade of the Public Gymnasium.<sup>184</sup>

Together with her parents, sisters Flora and Judita, and brother Morica, she was in Drvar, when the war started. She was a holder of the certificate of service in the partisan forces since 1941. She lived in Belgrade during the eighties in the 20th century.

**Judita** (Sanski Most, 25. 9. 1923 – ?)

- The youngest daughter of the salesman David Albahari and mother Luna maiden Levi and great granddaughter of Salamon and Luna Albahari.

She attended the Public Junior Gymnasium for Girls in Banjaluka from 1936 to 1938. During her school period she stayed with the tailor Matilda Albahari and former salesman Avram Levi.<sup>185</sup>

She was in Drvar, together with her sister Rahela when the Second World War started. She is a participant of the National Liberation War and a member of the National Liberation Committee in Drvar. She lived in Belgrade during the eighties of the 20th century.

**Flora** (Sanski Most, 9.9.1929 – ?)

- Daughter of the salesman David from Lušci Palanka.

She attended the second grade of the Public Civil School – Trading Program in the school year of 1931/32 in Banjaluka and boarded with Jakov Albahari in Pelagićeva Street No. 24.<sup>186</sup>

**Rahela** (Sanski Most, 23.9.1909 – ?)

- Daughter of the salesman Jakob from Sanski Most.

She enrolled at the first grade of the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor in the school year of 1921/22. In the beginning of the school year she withdrew from the school.<sup>187</sup>

**Izidor** (Sanski Most, 22.3.1913 – the concentration camp - Jasenovac, 1941)

- Son of the salesman Jakob from Sanski Most, the Jew, enrolled in the school year of 1925/26 in the first grade (Ib) in the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor. Due to his failure, in the second semester, he withdrew from the school in accordance with the Approval by the Department of Education –of Grand Župan in Banjaluka No. 1.160 as of March 8, 1926.<sup>188</sup>

Isidor Albahari, son of Jakob, born in 1912 in Sanski Most, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp - Jasenovac in 1941.<sup>189</sup>

**Šalom** (Sanski Most, 13.4.1916 – ?)

- The Jew, father Jakob, the salesman in Sanski Most, Kralja Aleksandra Street No. 447.

He attended the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor from 1927 to 1930. He had weak eyes. He paid 30 dinars in the Student's Protection Fund.

<sup>183</sup> ARSBL, DRŽGBL, 31/1, 34/1 i 38/2

<sup>184</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 25/31

<sup>185</sup> ARSBL, DNŽRGL, 34/1

<sup>186</sup> ARSBL, OFGŠBL, 27–12

<sup>187</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, The Main Catalogue 1921–22/2

<sup>188</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, Book of Records/ Registry of the Enrolled 1925–26/1

<sup>189</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (28.5.2009) ]

On February 4, 1930, he was reprimanded by the Teachers Committee because indecent behaviour towards the schoolgirl.<sup>190</sup>

**Flora** (Sanski Most, 19.8.1919 – ?)

- Daughter of the salesman Jakob from Sanski Most, the Jewess, finished the four grades of the Public Primary School in Sanski Most. On June 28, 1931 she finished the first (Ib) grade in the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor. She paid 20 dinars in the Student's Protection Fund.<sup>191</sup>

**Luna** (Sanski Most, 1900 – Stara Gradiška, 1942<sup>192</sup>)

- Daughter of Šabetaj, wife of Albert, the Jewess, executed by a firing squad, her family was taken away to the concentration camp.

The owner of the house in Sanski Most in Josipa Mažara Street, in the value of 70.000 dinars. The house wasn't returned to the owner and it was temporarily owned by the State Administration upon the Court Decision No. R-76/45. It was used for a private residing place.<sup>193</sup>

All Jews were arrested by the Ustashe and the Police in the dawn of August 1942, in Sanski Most. Besides Luna, the following members of Albahari family were arrested and killed in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška: her two children, Šabetaj Albahari - son of Alberta (1937) and Albahari Moni - son of Albert (1939).<sup>194</sup>

Luna Albahari, daughter of Šabetaj, born in 1900 in Sanski Most, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp - Stara Gradiška.<sup>195</sup>

Šabetaj Albahari, son of Albert, born in 1937 in Sanski Most, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>196</sup>

Moni Albahari, son of Albert, born in 1939 in Sanski Most, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>197</sup>

**Rachela** (1885 – ?)

- Landowner from Tešanj, with permanent residence in Tešanj, applied for the Passport in 1914 because of her trip to Palestine.<sup>198</sup>

**Jakob S.**

- The salesman, the Jew representative for the District Tešanj up to 1915.<sup>199</sup>

**Merkuš** (Tešanj, 1905 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1943)

- He is on the list of persons for the area of Tešanj, where it is stated that 'the residence is unidentified, the Yugoslav Jew, possessed the land administered by the State.'<sup>200</sup>

Merkuš Albahari, son of Šabetaj, born in 1905 in Tešanj, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in 1943 in the concentration camp - Jasenovac.<sup>201</sup>

**Gidelj** (Tešanj, 1908 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1942)

<sup>190</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, Book of Records, 1927–28/1, 1928–29/1 i 1928–30/1

<sup>191</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, Book of Records, 1930–31–1

<sup>19238</sup> *Šušnjari 1941*, Oštra Luka 2008.

<sup>193</sup> ARSBL, 94, No 2.399/1947

<sup>19440</sup> *Šušnjari 1941*, Oštra Luka 2008.

<sup>195</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (28.5.2009) ]

<sup>196</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (28.5.2009) ]

<sup>197</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (28.5.2009) ]

<sup>198</sup> ARSBL, 1, 1– Passport Protocol (1913–1914), Number 507

<sup>199</sup> ARSBL, 1, Zahl 5.721/1914

<sup>200</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–026, No. 1

<sup>201</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (28.5.2009) ]

- He is on the list of persons for the area of Tešanj, where it is stated that ‘the residence is unidentified, the Yugoslav Jew, possessed the land administered by the State.’<sup>202</sup>

Gidelj Albahari, son of Šabetaj, born in 1908 in Tešanj, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in 1943 in the concentration camp – Jasenovac.<sup>203</sup>

### **Jozef**

In the wanted circular issued by the Velika Župa Usora and Soli, No. 13.517/42 as of October 8, 1942 was stated that: *Jozef Albahari son of the late Saraf, unmarried, at the age of 37, the Jew, the salesman from Tešanj - Personal description: medium height, face-reddish, the front golden teeth, blond hair, no beard and no moustache, personality description – unknown, dressed in a blue civil suit, bare-headed, low black shoes. He disappeared on September 23, 1942 when the Jews were grouped because of moving to the concentration camp; therefore it was determined that he was in the forest called Crni Vrh with the Chetniks.*<sup>204</sup>

On the Junior Sergeants list for the West Bosnia, made by the Commander of the respective Headquarters of the Supreme Command in the position of Yugoslav Army, Confidential No. as of April 24, 1944, 25 junior sergeants were suggested for promotion into the rank of Sergeant and Jozef S. Albahari, reserve junior sergeant, was among the proposed ones. He joined the units on April 21, 1942. He was proposed for promotion into the rank of the reserve sergeant – infantry because of his *brave attitude in combat against the enemies.*<sup>205</sup>

### **Jakov**

In the Report of the District Department in Prnjavor, No. 89/41 as of May 2, 1941, addressed to the Ustashe Headquarters for Bosnian Croatia in Banjaluka, was stated that for the trustee of the Jewish trade shop in Hrvaćani, owned by Albahari Jakov, the Department appointed Mužnjak Petar, the farm labourer from Devetina, who worked in the shops for a while, and was reliable and reasonable man. He was warned to perform his duty in responsible way.<sup>206</sup>

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<sup>202</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–026, No. 1

<sup>203</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (28.5.2009) ]

<sup>204</sup> ARSBL, 74, No. 18.140/1942

<sup>205</sup> ARSBL, copy, VII, Archive of Enemies Units, 21/31–2, K 205

<sup>206</sup> ARSBL, USPVBBL, Supervisory of Commissioners, Number 49. Supervisor of Trustees was Dr Antun Servis.

**Zadik M.**

- Bosnian Jew, he had a firm *Zadik M. Alkaly* monetary agency registered in 1907 in Banjaluka and paid tax in the amount of 1.000 krunas.<sup>208</sup> In accordance with the Decision No. 12.536/1908, the firm was reregistered on August 26, 1908.<sup>209</sup>

As of January 20, 1911 the firm was also dealing with the commission store business. The shop was cancelled on March 10, 1928 after the death of the owner.

**Regina** (Banjaluka 1879 – ?)

- The wife of Zadik Alkalaj opened the Commercial Shop in Banjaluka in 1920.

According to the Record of the District Office Banjaluka as of December 27, 1920, the Request for Passport for Regina Alkalaj from Banjaluka was approved; her personal description was: "medium height, round face, brown hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features". She was travelling to Vienna to visit her husband who was in sanatorium. Rahela Nahmijas and Flora Altarac travelled with her.<sup>210</sup>

She owned two houses in Banjaluka, a first-floor house with business premises on the ground floor located Ferhatpašina Street No. 4 and a ground-floor house in Mehmedpaša Sokolović Street No. 3.

The arrears for a six-month in the amount of 2.255 dinars were requested because an accumulative loan on mortgage in the amount of 10.000 dinars was approved according to the Request by the First Croatian Savings – Zagreb, Branch Office Banjaluka as of July 8, 1941 addressed to the Ustashe Headquarters for Croatian Bosnia and the Head of the former the Vrbas Banovina. The house of the late Regina Alkalaj maiden Nahmijas from Banjaluka was given as deposit for mortgage, KO (Cadastral municipality) Banjaluka, zk. ul. No.4545. Apart from that, it was requested that Mahmut Ibrišagić, a trustee for the Jewish real estates in Banjaluka satisfied the claims of the Savings by a repaid rent for the house of received payment for the late Regina Alkalaj maiden Nahmijas. The Request was approved.<sup>211</sup>

Supervision over the houses of the late Regina Alkalaj maiden Nahmijas was taken over by the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka as of January 2, 1942. The houses were located in Banjaluka in Ferhad-paša Street No. 4 and Mehmed-paša Sokolović Street No. 63. The first floor of the house in Ferhad-paša Street No. 4 was rented to Vlaho Pečenec for 3.600 kunas per year and two business premises on the ground floor were rented to Rasim Suljić and Hamdija Zembo for 2.400 kunas per year. The ground floor house in Mehmed-paša Sokolović Street No. 63 was rented to Captain Sergej Cikalovski for 8.400 kunas per year. The trustee of the property of the late Regina Alkalaj maiden Nahmijas was Husein Coco.<sup>212</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 28, 1945 submitted by the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party was stated that Regina Alkalaj had a permanent residence in Fehrat-paša Street No. 4, Banjaluka. During the German occupation as of April 15, 1942 the German government caused the damage *on the first floor house with three (3) business premises on the ground floor, by bombing*. The total estimated damage was 106.400 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request, but the Municipal Commission estimation was 87.000 dinars.<sup>213</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 22, 1945 submitted by the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party was stated that Regina

<sup>207</sup> This surname was written as Alkalay as well.

<sup>208</sup> ARSBL, Crafts Register, No. 10/1907

<sup>209</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, No 51/1928

<sup>210</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 30–19

<sup>211</sup> ARSBL, USPVBBL, Cabinet Acts , Number Kab. 3.238/41

<sup>212</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Residential Office No.broj 3/1942

<sup>213</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠBL, No. 1.615/1945



Alkalaj had a permanent residence in Mehmet-paša Sokolović Street No. 63, Banjaluka. During the German occupation as of April 15, 1942, the German government caused the damage *on the first floor building by bombing*. The total estimated damage was 49.400 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission.<sup>214</sup>

### **Jakob**

- As of July 3, 1935 to July 13 1937, he owned a restaurant and a café at the hotel Bosnia in Banjaluka.<sup>215</sup>

### **Nisim Dr**

- Sanitarian captain, doctor in the Military Hospital in Banjaluka, a teacher at the Course for Voluntary Nurses in Banjaluka. The course started on October 15, 1935.<sup>216</sup>

### **Salom** (Vienna, 21.7.1920 – Banjaluka, 3.10.1983)

- Son of Alberta and Sara-Paula Alkalaj from Sarajevo, married to Jovanka maiden Bojić, he had a permanent residence in Trg Petra Kosorića No 9/II in Sarajevo. He died in Hospital in Banjaluka.<sup>217</sup>

### **Vito Dr**

- Lawyer from Bosanska Gradiška, He was elected parliament member in the second curia as the Jew representative in the Election County No. 20 in Parliament of the Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Joint Governmental Ministry of Finance of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Government approved relocation of Dr Vito Alkalaj's Legal Main Office from Bosanska Gradiška to Banjaluka in the beginning of December in 1912.<sup>218</sup>

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<sup>214</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠBL, No. 4.453/1945

<sup>215</sup> ARSBL, Shop Register, No. 17

<sup>216</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 834/1935

<sup>217</sup> Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, Registry Office, MKU, No. 1.141/1983

<sup>218</sup> *Sarajevski list*, No. 276/1912

## ALMOSLINO

### **Moritz** (Ruma, 1855 – ?)

- Domiciled in Novi Sad, married to Paulina.

In 1898 and in 1899, he was a Member of the Central Bureau for Freight Forwarding Firm of the Public Railways in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Director of the *First Savings (share holders)* in Banjaluka.<sup>219</sup>

According to the Record of the District Office in Banjaluka as of May 26, 1919, his Passport Request was approved and he was described as a person of "medium height, long face, greyish, brown eyes, regular nose and mouth features". He travelled to Germany or Austria because of his medical treatment. The similar Request was submitted also on June 25, 1921.<sup>220</sup>

### **Paulina** (Budapest, 1863 – ?)

- Domiciled in Novi Sad.

Paulina and her husband Moric submitted the Request for Passport. According to the Record of the District Office in Banjaluka as of March 25, 1919 she was described as a person of "medium height, round face, greyish heir, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features". She travelled to Germany and Austria for visiting her daughter and her medical treatment.

The similar application was submitted on December 22, 1920 and June 25, 1921.<sup>221</sup>

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<sup>219</sup> *Bosnicher Bote*, 1898 and 1899.

<sup>220</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–14

<sup>221</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–111 i 236

## ALTARAC

### Kalmi

His Uncle Isak Papo alias Papić brought him from Sarajevo to Banjaluka as an eighteen year old boy. Advised by his uncle, his father sent him to a *hastahana* (engl. hospital) in Caringrad for studying *hećimluk* (engl. medicine). Four years later, he returned to Sarajevo, and afterwards on his uncle's invitation he came to Banjaluka. He helped his uncle at work, successfully preparing medicines, roots and herbs. He was highly respected as a medic and physician.<sup>222</sup> The daughter of the old Isak Papić got married to Kalmo and Isak Papić left his son in law a Pharmacy in Gospodska Street as well as own medical profession.

When the Austro Hungarian Administration had come the modern doctors and pharmaceuticals arrived. In accordance with the Decision of the Municipal Authorities in Banjaluka, Kalmi Altarac, the Bosnian Jew registered exchange office and dentist outpatient department in 1907 and paid tax in the amount of 1.000 krunas.<sup>223</sup>

After the death of his wife Flora maiden Papić, Kalmi lived with his daughter Renuča for a period of time. When he was eighty, he got married to Hana, a widow of tobacconist Juso Levi.<sup>224</sup>

### Avram-Abraham (Banjaluka, 1882 – Vienna, ?)

- Son of Kalmi Altarac and Flora maiden Papo. He had no children in the marriage with Luna maiden Levi, sister of Rafa Levi.

According to the Approval of the Municipal Authorities in Banjaluka No. 14.950/08 as of October 15, 1908, he opened a Carpenter's Shop in Banjaluka.<sup>225</sup> He had great technician knowledge; on February 22, 1910 in Albrechtova Street he opened a Shop for Installation of Telephones and Electrical Bells and he was also a precision mechanics who was successfully repairing sewing machines and other machines. Therefore, he left a shoemaker business on June 9, 1917.<sup>226</sup>

He registered the Shoemaker's Shop known as *Abraham K. Altarac*, located Banjaluka, at the respective Court on November 3, 1920.

He died in Vienna soon after the end the WW I.

The shop was deleted after the dead of the owner from the Court's Register on January 31, 1925.<sup>227</sup>

*Avram Altarac distinguished himself in the cultural and educational life of the Jews in Banjaluka. He played several instruments, organized parties and took part in them.*<sup>228</sup>

### Luna maiden Levi (Banjaluka 1887 – ?)

- The housewife married to Avram Altarac, son of Kalmi Altarac. She submitted the Passport Request for her travelling to Vienna in the County Office in Banjaluka on September 28, 1921.<sup>229</sup>

### Regina (Banjaluka 18.7.1894 – ?)

- The Spanish Jewess, daughter of Kalmi Altarac. She attended and graduated at the Catholic Primary School – Sisters of Charity, St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka from 1901 to 1905.

<sup>222</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Ne 110/1933 and 765/1935

<sup>223</sup> ARSBL, Craft's Registar, No 12/1907

<sup>224</sup> Luna Albahari, *Memories from Banjaluka*, the Jewish Review, 1982.

<sup>225</sup> ARSBL, 23, 848–155/1908

<sup>226</sup> ARSBL, 23, 848–16/1910

<sup>227</sup> ARSBL, 23, Crafts Register No. Fi–206/1920

<sup>228</sup> ARSBL, Stating of Fadil Bojić from Banjaluka

<sup>229</sup> ARSBL, 18, Register of Issued Passports, No. 937/1921

She lived with her parents in Milićeva Street No. 233.<sup>230</sup>

From 1906 to 1908, she attended the second and the third grade of the Senior Public School for Girls in Banjaluka and lived with her parents in Milićeva Street.<sup>231</sup>

**Irena** (Banjaluka, ? – ?)

- Daughter of the pharmacist Kalmi Altarac, the Jewess, she attended the fourth grade at the Catholic Primary School – Sisters of Charity, St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka in 1899/1900.

She lived with her parents in Milićeva Street.<sup>232</sup>

**Izidor** (Banjaluka, 8.3.1886 – the concentration camp, Jasenovac, 20.11.1941)

- Son of Kalmi Altarac and Flora maiden Papo. In the marriage with Lenka maiden Nahmijas, he got daughters Flora and Ernestina alias Tina and sons Samuel, Mika and Jozef. They lived in the family house in Vojvode Putnika Street No. 31.

Izidor Altarac registered a tinsmith shop in 1907 and paid a tax in the amount of 400 krunas. The shop was located in Veliki Trg No. 16. He, the respective craftsman, was a Member of the Jury for the District Sick Fund in Banjaluka in 1912-13.<sup>233</sup> He often travelled to Vienna and Trieste because of his trade business.

His firm performed his tinsmith business on the Ban's buildings and town hall.

Šaćir Memišević, a waiter from Banjaluka, in the Request addressed to the Department for Renewal of the Ustashe Headquarters and Administration for the former the Vrbas Banovina No. 2.332/41 as of August 23, 1941, *applied for a permission to rent the business premise in Ban Babonić Street No. 25, Banjaluka, previously owned by Isidor Altarac, the tinsmith from Banjaluka. A cafe owned by Darinka Grozdanić was located in the business premise.*<sup>234</sup>

According to the Record by the Municipality Authorities of Banjaluka, No 27.942/41 as of January 9, 1942, the business premise located in Veliki Trg No. 25 owned by Isidor Altarac, the Jew, tinsmith, was searched. Hajrudin Spahić, refugee from the village Bočac, rented the premise and paid 380 kunas per month.

The Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka as of February 17, 1942, administered the houses of Isidor Altarac. According to the revenue record collected from buildings rent, the first floor of the house of Isidor Altarac in Kralja Petra Svačića No. 31 was rented by Mihajlo Rene for 4.440 kunas per year. The owner Isidor Altarac lived on the ground floor until the eviction.

Apart from this house, Isidor Altarac had a house in Bana Babunić Street No. 25 according to the Contract of the Residential Office as of January 13, 1942 the business premise in the house was rented to Hajrudin Spahić for 4.560 kunas per year.

A trustee Midhat Nurkić<sup>235</sup> was a manager for the property of Isidor Altarac.

In accordance with the Decision of the Župa Local Government Banjaluka, 18759/42, the shop owned by Izidor Altarac was deleted from the Register on November 1, 1942.<sup>236</sup>

In the Application form for *deprivation of the life or missing persons*, submitted in Bela Palanka on September 17, 1945 by the Master of Pharmacy - Ernestina Mandl maiden Altarac, it was stated (A column) that Izidor Altarac, age 56, occupation – tinsmith, residing in Banjaluka, the Jew, was shot as a civilian by the Ustashe firing squad in Jasenovac during the German occupation in 1941. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was

<sup>230</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, Main Annual Book of Students, 183–1901/1902, 185–1903/1904 and 7–1904/1905

<sup>231</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 5– 6/1

<sup>232</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, Main Annual Book of Students, 53–1899/1900

<sup>233</sup> The Report of District Sick Fund in Banjaluka for the year of 1913.

<sup>234</sup> ARSBL USPBVBBL, The Department for Renewal, No. 2.332/1941

<sup>235</sup> ARSBL, 84 Residential Office, No 55/1942

<sup>236</sup> ARSBL, Shops Register, No. 11/1907, 40/1932 and 112/1938

150.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application and 144.000 dinars according to the Municipal Commission.<sup>237</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 28, 1945 submitted by the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – the Jew Izidor Altarac who resided in Banjaluka was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and the Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the damaged party property (the shop was seized and was devastated during the bombing; furniture and movables were taken away). The total estimated damage and gain loss were 39.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission. The Commission concluded that the case on this matter was connected to the case of Salomon Altarac.<sup>238</sup>

In the Probate Proceeding of the District Court in Banjaluka, No O:16/47 and the legacy list of Izidor (Kalmi)Altarac made by the City People's Committee in Banjaluka the following was stated 'He was shot by a firing squad in Jasenovac on November 20, 1941; The following immovable property was left after he died: a building site and a shop – surface 12 m<sup>2</sup>, a building site and a shop – surface 20 m<sup>2</sup>, a building site and a shop – surface 7 m<sup>2</sup> - all located in Veliki Trg<sup>239</sup>; a house, property, yard and garden which belong to the house in Rade Ličine Street No. 31; a house with a yard in Đure Pucara Street; total value of immovable property was 115.000 dinars in the year of 1947, and the property was in debts in the amount of 44.000 expressed in the currency of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia; the inheritors of the property after the late Izidor Altarac, a tinsmith from Banjaluka are his wife Leka (widow Altarac) maiden Nahmijas from Banjaluka, daughters: Flora maiden Altarac married to Papo Papić from Zagreb and Ernestina alias Tina maiden Altarac connubial Mandl from Bela Palanka.

After their mother Lenka, maiden Nahmijas had been murdered in the concentration camp - Jasenovac; the daughters inherited the mother's share in the immovable property. The daughters of Izidor Altarac sold the family house in Rade Ličine Street No. 31 in 1948 and moved to Palestine.<sup>240</sup>

Izidor Altarac, son of Kalmi, born in 1886 in Banjaluka, the Jew, was shot by the Ustashe firing squad in the concentration camp - Jasenovac in 1942.<sup>241</sup>

**Lenka** maiden Nahmijas (1882 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 27.7.1942)

- Daughter of Samuel and Ester maiden Nahmijas, wife of the tinsmith Izidor Altarac.

According to the Statement of Staff Police Sergeant Ivan Majstorović, a prison Warden, Lenka Nahmijas, the Jewess from Banjaluka, housewife, was in the group of 15 Jews who were taken and located in Mekteb (Muslim Religious School) together with the Jews from Sanski Most on July 5, 1942 in accordance with the Order by the Župa Police.<sup>242</sup>

In the Application form for *deprivation of life or missing persons* submitted in Bela Palanka on September 17, 1945 by Master of Pharmacy - Ernestina Mandl maiden Altarac, it was stated (A column) that Lenka Altarac, age 52, occupation – housewife, resided in Banjaluka, the Jewess, was shot as a civilian by the Ustashe in the concentration camp – Stara Gradiška in 1942 during the German occupation. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 150.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application but the gain loss was estimated in the amount of 192.000 dinars according to the Municipal Commission.<sup>243</sup>

<sup>237</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 1.237/1945

<sup>238</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 1.610/1945

<sup>239</sup> Together with 400 other facilities, the shops were crashed in May and June in 1944 during allied forces bombing over Banjaluka.

<sup>240</sup> ARSBL, 111, No 16.187/1947 and Contracts, B/1949

<sup>241</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (28.4.2009) ]

<sup>242</sup> ARSBL, copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 44/11–1, K 171a

<sup>243</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 1.237/1945

In the Probate Proceeding of the District Court in Banjaluka, No.O:105/47 and the legacy list made by the City People's Committee in Banjaluka the following was stated "Lenka Altarac maiden Nahmijas wife of Isidor Kalmi Altarac was executed as a victim of mass destruction in the concentration camp Jasenovac on July 27, 1942; the real estates of hers: a garden – surface 630 m<sup>2</sup> and a house with a yard surface - 370 m<sup>2</sup> were all together estimated in the amount of 222.222 dinars in 1947; the inheritors are daughters: Flora maiden Altarac married to Papo Papić from Zagreb and Ernestina alias Tina maiden Altarac connubial Mandl from Bela Palanka.<sup>244</sup>

Lenka Altarac, daughter of Samuel, born in 1882 in Banjaluka, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp Jasenovac in 1942.<sup>245</sup>

**Kalmo alias Miko** (Banjaluka, 22.3.1906 – concentration camp Jasenovac, 1942)

- The Jew, son of Izidor, the tinsmith from Banjaluka (Miličevića, Govedarnica); he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka in 1918.<sup>246</sup>

In the Application form for *deprivation of the life or missing persons* submitted in Bela Palanka on September 17, 1945 by the Master of Pharmacy - Ernestina Mandl maiden Altarac, it was stated (A column) that Kalmi Altarac, son of Izidor, age 35, occupation – electrician, resided in Maslovare, the Moses Religion, was shot as a civilian by the Ustashe in the concentration camp – Jasenovac in 1942 during the German occupation. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 250.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application but the gain loss was estimated in the amount of 900.000 dinars according to the Municipal Commission.<sup>247</sup>

**Samuel** (Banjaluka, 11.11.1908 – concentration camp Jasenovac, 1941)

- Son of Isidor and Lenka maiden Nahmijas.

Finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in 1919 in Banjaluka.<sup>248</sup> In the School year of 1919/20 and the school year of 1926/27, he attended the Gymnasium in Banjaluka. In the period from June 14, 1927 to June 26, 1927 he was doing final exams and was exempted from the verbal part of the exam. He graduated before the Committee and he was proven to be ready for the University.<sup>249</sup>



**Samuel Altarac**

On December 7, 1934 he graduated at the Veterinary Medicine Faculty in Zagreb and obtained a title of the veterinarian authorized for veterinarian practice.

After the Army service, he worked as a veterinarian apprentice as of May 25, 1936 at the District Head Office in Podujevo and was transferred to the District Office in Kotor Varoš in 1937. His conduct was assessed as very good i. e. diligent and reliable.

By the Order of the Ustashe Headquarters and Commission for the former the Vrbas Banovina No. I–1335 as of May 20, 1941, the veterinarian Samuel Altarac was *on disposal*.<sup>250</sup>

In the Application form for *deprivation of the life or missing persons* submitted in Bela Palanka on September 17, 1945 by the Master of Pharmacy - Ernestina Mandl maiden Altarac, it was stated (A column) that Samuel Altarac, age 34, occupation – veterinarian, residing in Banjaluka, the Jew, was shot as a Partisan by the Ustashe in Jasenovac during the German occupation in 1941. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was

<sup>244</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 13.163/1947

<sup>245</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.  
hr (28.4.2009) ]

<sup>246</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, No. 39/652

<sup>247</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 1.237/1945

<sup>248</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, No. 2/234

<sup>249</sup> ARSBL, copy, AJ 66, 661, 1122

<sup>250</sup> ARSBL, 9, VI – Files

250.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application and 936.000 dinars according to the Municipal Commission.<sup>251</sup>

Samuel Altarac, son of Izidor, born in 1908 in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp – Jasenovac in 1945.<sup>252</sup>

**Ernestina** alias Tina, connubial Mandl (Banjaluka, 17.11.1911 – ?)

- Daughter of Izidor Altarac and Lenka maiden Nahmijas.

She attended the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka from 1924 to 1932. She passed her final exam in 1932.<sup>253</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 17, 1945 in Bela Palanka submitted by the Master of Pharmacy Ernestina Mandl, maiden Altarac, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and the Ustashe authorities caused the damage on the property, a building (damaged during bombing), movables and furniture. The damage occurred by destruction as well as the confiscation of the property.<sup>254</sup> The total estimated damage and gain loss were 310.898 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request but the damage assessment by the Municipal Commission was 310.000 dinars.<sup>255</sup>

On November 28, 1948 Mandl Ernestina maiden Altarac left Bela Palanka and moved to Palestine where she continued her life.<sup>256</sup>

**Moric** (Banjaluka, 1912 – the concentration camp, Jasenovac, 1942)

- Son of Isidor, the tinsmith from Banjaluka.

After the Primary School, he attended Vocational School in Banjaluka in the year of 1922/23. He was apprenticed to his father Isidor Altarac in Govedarnica, Banjaluka.<sup>257</sup>

According to the Statement of the Warden of Prison, Staff Police Sergeant Ivan Majstorović, Moric Altarac, son of Isidor, age 32, the tinsmith from Banjaluka was in the group of 15 Jews. This group of Jews was taken to Mekteb (Muslim's School) together with the Jews from Sanski Most due to the Order of the Župa Police on July 5, 1942.<sup>258</sup>

In the Application form for *deprivation of life or missing persons* submitted in Bela Palanka on September 17, 1945 by the Master of Pharmacy - Ernestina Mandl maiden Altarac, it was stated (A column) that Moric Altarac, age 30, was killed by the Ustashe in Jasenovac in 1942. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 250.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application and 1,080.000 dinars according to the Municipal Commission.<sup>259</sup>

Moric Altarac, son of Isidor, born in 1912 in Kladanj, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp – Jasenovac in 1941.<sup>260</sup>

**Jozef** (Banjaluka, 10.10.1913 – the concentration camp Jadovno, July/August 1941)

- Son of Izidor and Lenka maiden Nahmijas.

He attended the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka from 1925 to 1933. He passed his final exam and graduated in 1934.

As a student, he was on the list prepared for the Jews determined to be transported in the concentration camp on July 29 1941 and the list was made by the Directorate of the

<sup>251</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 1.237/1945

<sup>252</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (28.4.2009) ]

<sup>253</sup> The Annual Report of Realna Gymnasium - Banjaluka for the school year of 1931/32.

<sup>254</sup> Ernestina Mandl submitted as evidence – a detailed description of the current status and the list of seized assets.

<sup>255</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 1.237/1945

<sup>256</sup> ARSBL, 111, Contracts, B/49

<sup>257</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1–293–66

<sup>258</sup> ARSBL, copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 44/11–1, K 171a

<sup>259</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 1.237/1945

<sup>260</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (28.4.2009) ]



Ustashe Police in Banjaluka. Together with 14 Jews he was taken to the Black House on July 30. He was taken to Jadovno – the place of execution and was murdered together with the other Serbs and Jews during July and August in 1941.<sup>261</sup>

In the Application form for *deprivation of the life or missing persons* submitted in Bela Palanka on September 17, 1945 by the Master of Pharmacy - Ernestina Mandl maiden Altarac, it was stated (A column) that Jozef Altarac, age 27, occupation – student of agronomy, residing in Banjaluka, the Jew, was shot as a civilian in an unidentified place by the Ustashe in 1941. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 250.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application and 1,188.000 dinars according to the Municipal Commission.<sup>262</sup>

**Salomon**, alias Moni (Banjaluka, 17.2.1892 – the concentration camp - Jadovno, 1941)

- Son of Kalmi Altarac and Flora maiden Papo.

His father taught him watchmakers business. He was married to Sultana maiden Nahmijas, alias Beba. He lived with his wife and daughter Dori in Vojvode Putnika Street No. 33.

Because of his trade business he often travelled abroad. In the Request for Passport submitted to the Head of District Banjaluka on February 22, 1928 it was stated that "he is medium height, round face, brown hair and eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>263</sup>

On June 21, 1908 he registered a watchmaker shop in Kralja Aleksandra Street bb. In 1939 the shop was relocated in Ferhad-pašina Street No. 39 because he started with the goldsmith and optical business within the previous location of the watchmaker shop on February 2, 1939.<sup>264</sup>

By the Decision of the Head of the Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for former the Vrbas Banovina located in Banjaluka, No 2.839/41 as of June 30, 1941, Salomon's shops were sold to Kazimir Matijević for the amount of 25.000 kunas in a three-year payment period without expropriation and audit assessment.<sup>265</sup>

The first transport of the Serbs and the Jews from Banjaluka to Gospić started in the beginning of June 1941, when Dr Viktor Gutić returned from Zagreb. In July-August, 1941 Salomon Altarac was executed in Jadovno.<sup>266</sup>

Supervision of the house of Salomon Altarac, who was not in Banjaluka at that time, was taken over by the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka as of January 2, 1942. According to the Rental Agreement the apartment on the first floor of Salomon Altarac's house in Dr Viktor Gutić Street No. 55 was rented to Stevan Papak from Banjaluka for the annual rental payment in the amount of 3.600 kunas. Due to the Rental Agreement the apartment on the ground floor was rented to Feliks Pregl from Banjaluka for 1.600 kunas per year as of January 7, 1942. The property of Salomon Altarac was managed by Ibrahim Katana.<sup>267</sup>

Because of no business performed in over a year period of time the Župa Local Government Banjaluka brought a Decision that both shops shall be deleted from the Register on April 11, 1942 and the owner was ordered to return an industrial licence within 15 days.<sup>268</sup>

In one of the apartments in the house previously owned by Dr. Altarac located in Kralja Petra Svačića Street No. 39, Ivan Prohaska, veterinary surgeon lived there in 1942.<sup>269</sup>

<sup>261</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>262</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 1.237/1945

<sup>263</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–845

<sup>264</sup> ARSBL, Shops Register, No. 67/1908, 185/1932, 412/1938 and 453/1939

<sup>265</sup> ARSBL, 330-004-027, No. 8

<sup>266</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>267</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, No 1/1942

<sup>268</sup> ARSBL, Shop Register, No 412/1938 i 453/1939 and SZKBL, Register of Apprentices and Assistants 1935/48, No. 4

<sup>269</sup> ARSBL, 84, Tax Office, No. 730/1942

In the Application form for *deprivation of life or missing persons* submitted in Sarajevo on September 6, 1945 by Dr Jakov Altarac, doctor from Sarajevo, it was stated (A column) that Salomon Altarac, son of Kalma, age 50, occupation – goldsmith, resided in Banjaluka, the Jew, was shot as a civilian by the Ustashe in Gospić in 1941 during the German occupation. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 5.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application and 360.000 dinars according to the Municipal Commission.

The following persons were dependants of Salomon Altarac whose life was deprived (Column - B):

- Sultanija Beba Altarac maiden Nahmijas, age 45, occupation - housewife, residing in Banjaluka, wife of Salomon, executed. The amount for her supporting was left open by the Submitter of the Request.
- Flora Dori Altarac, age 18, occupation – student, residing in Banjaluka, Salomon’s child, executed. The amount for her supporting was left open by the Submitter of the Request.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Municipal Committee for the war damage in Banjaluka as of January 10, 1946, Sultana Beba Altarac would earn the amount of 360.000 dinars.<sup>270</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 6, 1945 submitted by Dr Jakov Kalma Altarac, doctor of the Department for Invalids – the sixth Army in Sarajevo as the inheritor of the damaged party Salom-Salomon Altarac who had a permanent residence in Banjaluka, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and the Ustashe caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (two houses damaged in bombing; 400 kg of grains were taken and 500 kg of groceries). The total estimated damage and gain loss were 95.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission.<sup>271</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 21, 1945 submitted by the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – Salom-Salomon Altarac who had a permanent residence in Šenoa Street No. 53, Banjaluka was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the German and Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (the house was damaged during bombing; furniture and movables were seized). According to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission the total estimated damage and gain loss were in the amount of 100.000 dinars.<sup>272</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 21, 1945 submitted by the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – Salom-Salomon Altarac who had a permanent residence in Šenoa Street No. 55, Banjaluka was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and the Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (the first-floor house was damaged during the bombing; furniture and movables were seized without any register list). The total estimated damage and gain loss were 110.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission.<sup>273</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of October 18, 1945 submitted by the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – Salom-Salomon Altarac who had a permanent residence in Petar Svačić Street No. 33, Banjaluka was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and the Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction of the property (the house and the shed were

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<sup>270</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 4.810/1945

<sup>271</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 4.810/1945

<sup>272</sup> The same, No. 4.616/1945

<sup>273</sup> The same,

destroyed in bombing). The total estimated damage and gain loss were 100.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission.<sup>274</sup>

In the Probate Proceeding of the District Court in Banjaluka, No O: 17/47 as of April 7, 1947 and the legacy list of Salomon Altarac made by the City People's Committee in Banjaluka the following was stated "Salomon Altarac, son of the late Kalmo, died in the concentration camp in 1941; his brother Dr Jakov Altarac, mayor from Sarajevo was the inheritor of the following real estates in Banjaluka: the first floor house with the attic, the business premises on the ground floor and a ground floor house in the yard – all located in Vojvode Putnika Street No. 33; two (2) the first-floor houses and the ground-floor house in the yard located in Princa Pavla Street No. 53 and Princa Pavla Street No. 55".<sup>275</sup>

**Sultana**, alias Beba, maiden Nahmijas (Banjaluka, 1899 – the concentration camp, Jasenovac, 1942)

- Housewife, married to Salomon (Kalmi) Altarac. She and Salomon had got a daughter Dori. Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Petra Svačića Street No. 33.<sup>276</sup>

In the Application form for *deprivation of the life or missing persons* submitted in Sarajevo on September 6, 1945 by Dr Jakov Altarac, doctor from Sarajevo, it was stated (A column) that that Sultana-Beba Altarac maiden Nahmijas, age 45, occupation – housewife, resided in Banjaluka, the Jewess, was shot as a civilian by the Ustashe in Gospić in 1942 during the German occupation. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was left blank by the Submitter of the Application but the gain loss was estimated at 360.000 dinars according to the Municipal Commission.<sup>277</sup>

**Flora–Dori**, alias Dorica (Banjaluka, 8.8.1924 – the concentration camp - Jasenovac, 1942)

- Daughter of Salomon Altarac and mother Sultana maiden Nahmijas, a tailor. Finished the Primary School and she also finished the Roman Catholic Public School for Girls – *Maria's Assistants* (Marije pomoćnice) in Banjaluka from 1935 to 1939. She lived with her parents in Vojvode Putnika Street No. 33 up to July 28, 1942. She and her mother Sultana had a permanent residence in Petra Svačića Street No. 33.<sup>278</sup>

In the Application form for *deprivation of life or missing persons* submitted in Sarajevo on September 6, 1945 by Dr Jakov Altarac, doctor from Sarajevo, it was stated (A column) that Flora Dori Altarac, age 18, occupation – student, resided in Banjaluka, the Jewess, was shot as a civilian by the Ustashe in the concentration camp – Jasenovac in 1942 during the German occupation. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was left blank by the Submitter of the Application but the gain loss was estimated in the amount of 1,440.000 dinars by the Municipal Commission.<sup>279</sup>

**Jakov–Jakub Dr** (Banjaluka, 1900 – ?)

- Son of Kalmi Altarac and Flora maiden Papo. After the Primary School, he graduated at the Senior Gymnasium in Banjaluka in the school year of 1918/19. He studied at the University of Vienna, the Medical Faculty. His longest period of work was in Bugojno. In 1931, he was a doctor in Joint Health Municipalities; the main office was in Donji Vakuf.

<sup>274</sup> The same, No. 4.612/1945

<sup>275</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 14.331/1947

<sup>276</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>277</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, and 4.810/1945

<sup>278</sup> ARSBL, OFGŠBL, 27–538

<sup>279</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 4.810/1945

He was registered under the name of Dr Jakob Altarac in the Book of the Banovina employees.<sup>280</sup>



**Jakov Altarac**

He possessed a first-floor house in Vojvode Putnika Street 39.

Supervision the house of Blanka and Dr. Jakov Altarac in Kralja Petra Svačića No. 39 was taken over by the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka as of January 2, 1942. At that time the owners were not in Banjaluka. The first floor of the house of Blanka and Dr Jakov Altarac was rented to Dušan Čivša, an engineer for annual rental payment in the amount of 9.600 kunas. The apartment on the ground floor was rented to Đuro Vujinović for annual rental payment in the amount of 9.600 kunas. The property of Blanka and Dr. Jakov Altarac was managed by Husein Coco.<sup>281</sup>

By the Decision of the Ministry of Health in the NDH, No 7283–0–1942 as of February 19, 1942 his sick leave was approved for a two month period.<sup>282</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 30, 1945 submitted by the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – Dr Jakov Altarac, son of Kalma who had a permanent residence in Petar Svačić Street No. 35, Banjaluka was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Ustashe authorities caused the damage on the building (the first-floor house) and by property seizing. The total estimated damage was 40.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission left the amount omitted. The commission concluded this case was connected with the case of Salomon Altarac.<sup>283</sup>

He was a participant of the National Liberation War and got a mayor rank. After the WW II he lived in Sarajevo. He lived in Donji Vakuf with his wife Blanka maiden Atijas as of 1959.

#### **Blanka** maiden Atijas (Banjaluka, 1912 – ?)

- Wife of Dr Jakov (Kalmi) Altarac, private business occupation.

In the Request for Passport because of her family visit submitted to the Head of District in Banjaluka on May 21, 1929 it was stated that "she is average height, round face, blue hair and eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>284</sup>

Pursuant to the Decision of the Committee for Nationalisation – NOO (Municipal People's Committee) in Banjaluka No: N-332/49 as of October 21, 1959, the following property wasn't nationalized – "a family first-floor building located in Rade Ličina No. 10 in Banjaluka; the building consisted of two-room apartments with a maid's room and other utility rooms; the building was the property of Dr Jakov Altarac and Blanka Altarac maiden Atijas from Donji Vakuf".<sup>285</sup>

#### **Leon** alias Dudo (Banjaluka, 1895 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, August 1942)

- The Jew, domiciled in Banjaluka. He was apprenticed to the watchmaker Himbo Hrubí as of June 15, 1914. He passed the exam for a craftsman assistant on June 15, 1918.<sup>286</sup>

He was married to Berta maiden Baruh with whom he had sons Albin and daughter Flora. He often travelled abroad due to his trade business.

<sup>280</sup> ARSBL, 9, the Registry of Banovina officials (1931–1940), No. 70

<sup>281</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Residential Office, No. 2/1942

<sup>282</sup> ARSBL, 74, No. 3.755/1942

<sup>283</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 4.810/1945 and 4.631/1945

<sup>284</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–907

<sup>285</sup> ARSBL, 99, N–233/1959

<sup>286</sup> ARSBL, Craftsmen Association Banjaluka, Register of Apprentices (1900–1933), Number 269

In 1942 he resided in Petra Svačića Street No. 33.<sup>287</sup>

Killed in the concentration camp Jasenovac in August, 1942.<sup>288</sup>

In the register of the victims of the fascistic terror in Bihać the following members of Leon Altarac's family were listed: son Kalmi, watchmaker (44), wife Berta (40), son Albin, student (14) and daughter Solčika (or Flora), child.<sup>289</sup>

Leon Altarac, son of Kalmi, born in 1898 in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp - Jasenovac in 1943.<sup>290</sup>

**Berta** maiden Baruh (Bihać, 1897 – the concentration camp - Jasenovac, 1943)

- Housewife, married to Leon Altarac, the watchmaker from Banjaluka. She had a son Albin and daughter Flora.

In 1942, she had a permanent residence in Petra Svačića Street No. 33.<sup>291</sup>

Berta Altarac, daughter of Jozef, born in 1898 in Bihać, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in 1943 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>292</sup>

**Albin** (Bihać, 1925 – the concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of Leon Altarac and Berta maiden Baruh, former student from Banjaluka.

In 1942, he had a permanent residence in Petra Svačića Street 33.<sup>293</sup>

In the Request for *deprivation of the life or missing persons*, submitted by Moritz Baruch, the barber from Banjaluka on October 3, 1945 it was stated (column A) that Albin Altarac, son of Leon, age 14, student, residing in Banjaluka, Yugoslav Nationality, was murdered as a civilian by the Ustashe in the concentration camp in 1941. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 960.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application and the Municipal Commission.<sup>294</sup>

**Flora** (Bihać, 1925 – the concentration camp, 1941)

- Daughter of Leona Altarac and Berta maiden Baruh, former student from Banjaluka.

In 1942, she had a permanent residence in Petra Svačića Street 33.<sup>295</sup>

In the Request for *deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted by Moritz Baruch, the barber from Banjaluka on October 3, 1945 it was stated (column A) that Flora Altarac, daughter of Leon, age 16, student, residing in Banjaluka, Yugoslav Nationality, was murdered as a civilian by the Ustashe in the concentration camp in 1941. The estimated gain loss for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 960.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application and the Municipal Commission.<sup>296</sup>

**Mošo**

- In 1907, he was a watchmaker in Banjaluka and paid tax in the amount of 200 krunas. In the marriage with Bea maiden Levi, he had got a daughter Flora and sons Mika and Kalma.

**Bea** maiden Levi (Bihać, 1876 – ?)

- The housewife, married to the watchmaker Moša Altarec, with whom she had got a daughter Flora and sons Mika and Kalma.

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<sup>287</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>288</sup> ARSBL, Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>289</sup> (Moric Levi, *The Jews from Bihać 1941–1942*, Bihać in the Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987)

<sup>290</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (28.4.2009) ]

<sup>291</sup> Register 1, 2 and 3

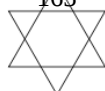
<sup>292</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (28.4.2009) ]

<sup>293</sup> The same

<sup>294</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 2.935/1945

<sup>295</sup> Register No. 1 and 3

<sup>296</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 2.935/1945



Jerva Dulić moved into the house of Bea Altarac, the widow, in Dr Viktor Gutić Street No. 73 as of May 1, 1941. She didn't pay a monthly rent in the amount of 120 kunas.<sup>297</sup>

According to the Contract as of August 1, 1941 Sulejman Hadžidedić, the representative for the apartments and business premises owned by the Jews in the Local Office for Public Department of Economic Renewal Banjaluka, rented the business premise of Bea Altarac, the widow, in Čaušević Street No. 2 to Halidbeg Kulenović for 2.400 kunas per year. The identical data are also found in the revenue collected from rent by buildings.<sup>298</sup>

In 1942, she resided in Dr Viktor Gutić Street No. 73.<sup>299</sup>

Supervision of the house owned by Bea Altarac, the widow, who was out Banjaluka, was taken over by the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka as of January 2, 1942. According to the accounts on building maintenance for the building of Bea Altarac, the widow from Dževad Čaušević Street, the building was rented to Halidbeg Kulenović. According to the revenue collected from rent by buildings, the owner Bea Altarac - the widow lived in the house in Dr Viktor Gutić Street until moving out. According to the revenue registration, Javor Dulić was using the house in the courtyard for annual rental payment of 1.200 kn. The property of Bea Altarac, the widow was managed by Husein Coco.<sup>300</sup>

In accordance with the Register of the Jewish property as of December 1942, it was registered that Bea Altarac, the widow, owned the ground floor house and the ground floor courtyard house in Dr Viktor Gutić Street No. 73 as well as each one of the business premises in Čaušević Street No. 2 and No. 4.

In the War Damage Report as of September 28, 1945 submitted by the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party Bea Altarac, the Jewess, who permanently resided in Banjaluka in Čaušević Street No. 2 was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and the Ustashe caused the damage on the building (the shop was partly destroyed while bombing) and the property was seized. The total estimated damage and gain loss were 11.600 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request, but the Municipal Commission's estimation was 10.000 dinars.<sup>301</sup>

**Flora** (Banjaluka, 12.6.1900 – ?)

- Daughter of Mošo Altarac and Bea maiden Levi.

In the period from 1911 to 1914 she finished the third grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka. During her school period she resided with her mother Bea, the widow in Albrehtova Street No. 47.<sup>302</sup>

**Miko** (Banjaluka, 1905 – the concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of Moše Altarac and Bee, maiden Levi, the electrician. He was married to Regina, maiden Baruh.

As a witness he was subject of hearing on August 2nd 1922 in the County Court Banja Luka. In the Record on hearing, among the other issues was stated that *Miko Altarac, 17 years old, born and resided in Banjaluka, Jewish religion, electro technician, unmarried. He worked as an assistant in the Municipal service as of March 24th 1921.*<sup>303</sup>

In 1942 had permanent residence in 3 Biskup Benalić St.<sup>304</sup>

He was in a group of 14 Jews, arrested and taken to Crna Kuća (Prison in Banja Luka) on July 30th 1941.<sup>305</sup>

<sup>297</sup> ARSBL, 84, Tax Office, No. 366/1942

<sup>298</sup> ARSBL, 83, BB/1941

<sup>299</sup> Register 1, 2 and 3

<sup>300</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, No. 4/1942

<sup>301</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 1.616/1945

<sup>302</sup> ARSBL, OFDVDŠBL, 10–12/636

<sup>303</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 60, Number 159/1930

<sup>304</sup> Lists Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>305</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

In the *Report on deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banja Luka on October 3rd 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banjaluka, was stated (column A) that Miko Altarac, 36 years old, tradesman, residence in Banjaluka, Yugoslav nationality, killed by Ustashe as civilian in 1941 in the concentration camp. The amount which the victim would earn as of 1941–1945 according to the estimation of the Submitter of Request was 576.00, and according to Municipal Commission 864.000 dinars.<sup>306</sup>

**Regina** maiden Baruh (Bihać, 1910 – the concentration camp 1941)

- Housewife, married to Miko Altarac.

In 1942 had permanent residence in 3 Biskup Benalić St.

In the *Report on deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banja Luka on October 3rd 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banjaluka, was stated (column A) Regina Altarac, 36 years old, tradeswoman, residence in Banjaluka, Yugoslav nationality, killed as civilian by Ustashe in 1941 the concentration camp. The amount the victim would earn as of 1941–1945, according the submitter of request and Municipal Commission was 576.000 dinars.<sup>307</sup>

**Kalma** (Banjaluka, 1907 – the concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of Moše Altarac and Bee, maiden. Levi, watchmaker. Unmarried.

After finishing the Primary School and the first grade of the Secondary School he attended Vocational (extended) school in Banjaluka 1921–24.<sup>308</sup> He apprenticed at Hinko Hrubci, watchmaker from Banjaluka and in the Municipality. Some subjects were assessed by C "good" grade.<sup>309</sup>

He had house with renting premises in 69 Aleksandrova St. Killed in the concentration camp in 1941.<sup>310</sup>

**Hana** (Banjaluka, 15.4.1886<sup>311</sup> – Travnik, 28.7.1944)

- Housewife.

In 1942 had permanent residence in Dr Gutića St.<sup>312</sup>

In application of Aleksander Panov, authorised Forestry Engineer from Banjaluka, sent on August 10<sup>th</sup> 1942 to the Committee for Estimation of Expelled Jews Property Banjaluka, was stated that *in apartment of Mrs. Hana Altarac in house of Salomon Altarac Gutićeva St. 53 in Banjaluka moved on December 1st 1940 and was paying except monthly rent and payment on instalment for the furniture bought from landlord on instalments within a deadline of a year and...I paid all expenditures as of May 1941 when I stopped to pay because there was the Order that things mustn't be taken from Jews at all ...When later on my landlord brought certificate that she, the old one, single and poor one will not be moved, I agreed and upon new verbal agreement I would pay monthly rent for further 12 months...*

Except returned furniture, applicant requested return of shirts, stockings, underwear, laundry soaps, alarm clock and woods.<sup>313</sup>

According the memo of the City People's Committee Travnik, Number 88 from October 10th 1946, Hana Altarac, born on April 15th 1886 in Banjaluka, of father Altarac Kalma and mother Altarac Flora, died in Travnik on July 28th 1944. Parents are Jewish nationality, and place of residence is Donji Vakuf.<sup>314</sup>

<sup>306</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 2.935/1945

<sup>307</sup> The same

<sup>308</sup> In the Registry of Enrolled students for 1921 it was stated the first (1) grade of the Secondary School

<sup>309</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1–43, 293, 80-122 and 2–13

<sup>310</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>311</sup> As the Date of Birth was written October 10<sup>th</sup> 1876

<sup>312</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>313</sup> ARSBL, 84, Tax Administration, Number 928/1942

<sup>314</sup> ARSBL, 111, Registry Office, Number 19.741/1946



**Irena**, maiden Romano (Sarajevo, 1887 –?)

- Housewife.

In 1942 had permanent residence in 60 Mehmed-paše Sokolovića St.<sup>315</sup>

**Leon Levi** (Bihać, 1888 – ?)

- Travelling salesman permanently resided in Banjaluka.

In request for issuance of passport for travelling abroad, which submitted on October 17<sup>th</sup> 1925 to the Head of the District Office in Banja Luka, stated that he was "of average height, oval face, black hair, brown eyes, regular nose and mouth features". He travelled several times to Austria, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Germany, for trade business.<sup>316</sup>

**Estera** (Sarajevo 1896 – ?)

- Housewife, married parquets master Isak Altarac, nicknamed Iso, got two daughters Luna and Mazalta.

In 1942 had permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića St.<sup>317</sup>

**Luna** (Bihać, 24.3.1921 – Camp, 1941)

- Daughter of parquet master Isak and Estera Altarac. As a girl she came to Banjaluka.

In academic 1935/36 year she was student of the fourth grade of the Public Girl's (Incomplete) Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka and was released of passing lower final examination. She finished on January 15<sup>th</sup> 1940 teacher's training college with B (very good) According recorded characteristics of class teacher, she is clever, ambitious, capable and open, but in poor finance condition. Her parents also supported the education of other daughter.

She resided with parents in 15 Beogradska St.<sup>318</sup> Killed in the concentration camp in 1941.

**Mazalta** (Bihać, 20.7.1921 – ?)

- Daughter of parquet master Isak and Estera Altarac from Bihać, hairdresser's apprentice.

She attended the first grade of the Vocational Extended School in Banja Luka in academic 1939/40. She apprenticed for hairdressers at Asim Dedić from Banjaluka, 20 Kralja Alfonsa St. In some subjects she is assessed as B (very good).<sup>319</sup>

In 1942 she had permanent residence in 4 Fra Grge Martića St.<sup>320</sup>

In the Record of the District Court in Banja Luka, from June 15<sup>th</sup> 1947 it was stated that "Mazalta Altarac from Split, 8 Marulićeva St., sold her real estate in Banjaluka". Real estate consists of the house with plot and yard, the surface of 165 m<sup>2</sup> and the garden surface of 150 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>321</sup>

**Signora** (Jajce, 3.4.1907 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Moric Altarac.

From 1920 to 1922 passed privately the third and the fourth grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka.<sup>322</sup>

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<sup>315</sup> List Number 1

<sup>316</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–925.

<sup>317</sup> List Number 1

<sup>318</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993), ARSBL, DŽNRGBL, 31–1 and ARSBL, 209–017–013

<sup>319</sup> ARSBL, 602, 11–1

<sup>320</sup> List Number 1, it was written in the List Number 1: Altarac Mazalta, born in 1923 in Bihać.

<sup>321</sup> ARSBL, 111, Contracts A/2

<sup>322</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 7–7/8

**Blanka** (Jajce, 13.8.1911 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Salomon.

As of 1922 to 1925 passed privately the first, the second and the third grade of High Public Girl's School in Banja Luka and at the same time attended private convent in Jajce.<sup>323</sup>



**Kalmi Altarac**

**Kalmi Dr** (Travnik, 15.1.1905 – 1971)

- Professor of Latin and French, finished Philosophy and Theology Faculty. He received doctorate of Philosophy in Vienna, and had state examination.<sup>324</sup>

Up to August 1942 lived and worked in Osijek, from 1943 involved in National Liberation War (NOB) in 18<sup>th</sup> Slavonia's Brigade. After the liberation, having 19 years of experience, taught at Gymnasium and in Medical School in Banjaluka. In marriage with Vera Andrijević, born in 1922, got daughter, born on December 4<sup>th</sup> 1948. Resided in 17 Braće Lastrića St. Daughter Tamara died on January 13<sup>th</sup> 1971 in Belgrade.<sup>325</sup>

**Matilda** (1924 – ?)

- Apprenticed Barber's skills in Banja Luka in Barber's Shop of Asim Dedić in Banjaluka, as of April 12<sup>th</sup> 1939 to July 12<sup>th</sup> 1942.<sup>326</sup>  
In 1942 had permanent residence in 4 Fra Grge Martića St.<sup>327</sup>

**Šarlota** (Garčin, Slavonia, 1891 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Moric Altarac attended I and II grade of the Roman Catholic Primary Schools of Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka as of 1900–1902.  
During her education she resided at her aunt's in 842 Salvatore St. and at her parents in Spasitelj St.<sup>328</sup>

**Leon** (1903 – the concentration camp, 1941)

In the Report on *deprivation of life or missing person*, submitted in Banja Luka, on October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banjaluka, was stated (column A) that Leon Altarac, 38 years old, tradesman, residence in Banja Luka, Yugoslav nationality, was killed as civilian by Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp. The amount the victim would earn as of 1941–1945 according to the Submitter of the Request was 570.000, and according to Municipal Commission 792.000 dinars.<sup>329</sup>

**Regina** (1914 – the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

In the Report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Bela Palanka on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1945 by MA of Pharmacy Ernestina Mandl, maiden Altarac, is stated (column A) that under German occupation Regina Altarac, the daughter of Izidor, 28 years old, housewife, Jewish religion, was killed as civilian by Ustashe in 1942 in Stara Gradiška. The amount she would earn as of 1941–1945 according to the Submitter of Request is 250.000, a according to Municipal Commission 768.000 dinars.<sup>330</sup>

<sup>323</sup> ARSBL, OFGŠBL, 7–12

<sup>324</sup> ARSBL, 111, BB–Cumulative Reports of the Secondary and Primary Schools in Banja Luka

<sup>325</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, Number 49.174/1948 and the Administrative Service of Banja Luka, Registry Office, MKU, Number 1.213/1948

<sup>326</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Apprentices and Assistants 1935/48, Ordinal number 70

<sup>327</sup> List Numbers 2 and 3

<sup>328</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Annual Book of Students, 55–1900/1901 and 122–1901/1902

<sup>329</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 2.935/1945

<sup>330</sup> The same, Number 1.237/1945

### **Isak** engineer

- The probationer clerk, Member of the Field Section in the Department for Colonisation (Resettlement) in the Forestry Directorate Banja Luka up to 1934 and as of 1934 up to 1941.<sup>331</sup>

### **Braco**

Former owner of the house in Banja Luka in 2 Šoške Mažara St. During 1947 house was administered by the City People's Committee in Banja Luka. The Premises in which tobacco shop was located was rented to Mustafa Zeljković.<sup>332</sup>

Former owner of the house in Banja Luka located in Đure Pucara Street No. 73. The house was in 1947 administered by the City People's Committee in Banja Luka. Ground floor (room and two spare rooms) is rented to Vasvija Hadžić.<sup>333</sup>

### **Miko** (Banjaluka, 30.11.1907 –?)

- Jew, son of Haim, tinsmith from Banjaluka, finished in 1919 I Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>334</sup>

### **Jakica** (Vlasenica. 7.4.1923 – ?)

- Vocational Teacher, the Jew.

He finished four grades of the Gymnasium and the Military School. He was appointed from JNA (the Yugoslav National Army) for a vocational teacher in the City People's Committee Banja Luka on September 8th 1946.<sup>335</sup>

### **Mojsej**

- Son of Isak founded and registered firm in Jajce in 1886.<sup>336</sup>

### **Aron** (12.4.1888 – the Jasenovac concentration camp 1941)

Upon the Request of Finka Altarac in the District Court in Jajce on August 8th 1946 the procedure is initiated to pronounce Aron Altarac, from Jajce, the dead. He was killed in 1941 by Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>337</sup>

### **Salomon**

- Tradesman from Jajce.

On Special Assembly of the District Committee of Red Cross Jajce, held on June 14th 1940, was elected for the Deputy and member of the Supervisory Board.<sup>338</sup>

### **Sinjora** (Jajce, 3.4.1907 –?)

- Daughter of Salomon, Jewess, unmarried.

She finished Teacher's College in Sarajevo on June 30th 1926 and passed practical teacher exam on June 18th 1928. Upon the Decree of the Grand Župan in the Vrbas Region Banjaluka, Number 5.474 as of October 20th 1926, was appointed for the teacher in Dobratići, Jajce District. She is officially assessed by "very good" for academic 1929/30 to 1931/32.<sup>339</sup>

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<sup>331</sup> ARSBL, DŠBL, III-13

<sup>332</sup> ARSBL, 111, The list of Houses and Land Administered

<sup>333</sup> The same

<sup>334</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, ord. number 3/228

<sup>335</sup> ARSBL, 99, the Registry Book of Employees in District Banjaluka, Ord. Number 217

<sup>336</sup> *Bosnicher Bote*, 1900.

<sup>337</sup> Official Gazette *NRB&H* Number 37/1946

<sup>338</sup> ARSBL, 30, 1–8

<sup>339</sup> ARSBL, 9, IV– Personal Files

In the Public Primary School in Bosanski Petrovac in academic 1933/34 year she was teaching in the fourth (IV) grade. She was assessed as "very good" on June 19th 1934.<sup>340</sup>

Having 15 years and 8 month of work experience, she applied for duty and took an oath in Maglajani on April 24th 1941.<sup>341</sup>

### **Samuel**

- He had Shoemaker's shop (production of *opanak* – peasant's shoes) in Bihać during the Austria- Hungary Period.<sup>342</sup>

### **Salamon**

Altarc Salamon, son of Samuel, sergeant (44), registered in the list of victims of fascist's terror in Bihać.<sup>343</sup>

### **Regina M.**

- Teacher, probationer in the Primary School in Perna, District Bihać, who worked in Sokol, trained female generations and who was active in the Youth Dpt. of the Red Cross. She was assessed "very good" for her work.<sup>344</sup>

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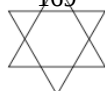
<sup>340</sup> ARSBL, ASCG, 66, 1363, 1583

<sup>341</sup> ARSBL, USPVBBL, IV– number 874/1941

<sup>342</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900.

<sup>343</sup> Moric Levi, *Jews in Bihać 1941–1942*, Bihać in Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>344</sup> ARSBL, ASCG, 66, 1363, 1583



## ANGELUS

**Rudolf** (Teslić, 8.7. 1899 – Nova Topola, autumn 1944)

- Son of Progulin, private clerk and crime-technical expert (criminologist).

During the Vrbas Banovina he resided in Banja Luka. He was subject of hearing as a witness by the County Court in Banja Luka on February 28th 1941 regarding the murder of Poljokan's family.<sup>345</sup>

The Public Official in Bosanski Petrovac, On May 21st 1928 was elected for the member of the Steering Committee of Procurement Collective the Public Officials in Bosanski Petrovac.<sup>346</sup>

In 1930 was the Head of the District Local Office in Dobož.<sup>347</sup>

As agricultural delegate in Bosanska Krupa in 1932 he collected 3.290 dinars from farmers.<sup>348</sup>

As police clerk in the Police Headquarters Banjaluka, upon decision of Minister of Interior, was dismissed from public service on March 24th 1933.<sup>349</sup>

Angelus Jozefina, born Zamolo, teacher of elementary school in Banja Luka, the official of Aryan origin, was married to spouse of non Aryan origin. She married to non Aryan, Jew Rudolf Angelus, on July 17<sup>th</sup> 1926. They had sons Bruno and Olaf.<sup>350</sup>

Rudolf Angelus, associate of NOP (National Liberation Movement) during 1942, transferred his two sons at Kozara. He worked illegally on partisan's liaison with Lijevo Polje. From Bramer's Pharmacy he got sanitary material and medicines, which he sent to partisans over Lijevo Polje.

In autumn 1944 was arrested and killed in Nova Topola.<sup>351</sup>

**Jozefina**, maiden Zamolo

According the list of teachers of Municipal Education Inspection Banjaluka from July 30th 1941 Jozefina Angelus is teacher in III elementary school in Banjaluka, IV grade with 21 years of work experience. She worked in public service in Banja Luka since September 17th 1931.

Teacher's College finished in Sarajevo 1919, and practical teacher's exam (state examination) passed in Banja Luka in 1924. She married to baptised unemployed Jew. They've got two children.<sup>352</sup>

After the end of World War II Jozefina Zamolo, the widow with two children worked as teacher in the Primary School in Banjaluka.<sup>353</sup>

**Bruno** (Sarajevo, 15.1.1927 –?)

- Son of Rudolf Angelus and Jozefina, maiden Zamolo.<sup>354</sup>

**Olaf** (Sarajevo, 23.12.1932 – ?)

- Son of Rudolf Angelus and Jozefina, maiden Zamolo.<sup>355</sup>

**Vatroslav** (30.7.1899 – ?)

<sup>345</sup> ARSBL, 23, Kzp. Number 963/1940

<sup>346</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, Number 70/1928

<sup>347</sup> *Official Gazette of the Vrbas Banovina*, No. 53/1930

<sup>348</sup> ARSBL, 9, II-number18.896/1932

<sup>349</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 89/1933

<sup>350</sup> ARSBL, 86, Number 180/1941

<sup>351</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1927–1993), Narration of Brana Kalabić

<sup>352</sup> ARSBL, 86, Number 176/1941

<sup>353</sup> ARSBL, 111, Personal Office, Lists of Officials, 1945.

<sup>354</sup> ARSBL, 86, Number 180/1941

<sup>355</sup> The same

- Son of the late Jozef and the late Tereza Angelus.

Jew, the tradesman, permanently resided in Dobož.

Married on May 9th 1937 in Novi Futog to Lijeskić Desanka, teacher of Secondary Civil School in Dobož, Orthodox, born on December 6<sup>th</sup> 1906.<sup>356</sup>

In request for extension of passport, submitted to the Head of the District Local Office in Dobož on July 31st 1929, asked approval for travelling to Austria, Switzerland, Germany France, England, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Belgium, Spain, Norway, Denmark and Hungary for business matters.

To the Grand Źupan of the Vrbas Region was proposed the extension of the passport for a year. Explanation was that applicant is "of good moral and political conduct".

Request was approved, and passport issued on September 5th 1929.<sup>357</sup>

Minister of Trade and Industry is on April 29th 1933 appointed Vatroslav Angelus, tradesman with agricultural products from Dobož, for a deputy member of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce for the Vrbas Banovina.<sup>358</sup>

### **Julijana**, married Abezberg

District Court in Dobož is on March 1<sup>st</sup> 1946 initiated procedure to pronounce the death of Julijana Abezberg maiden Angelus, from Dobož, *whom Ustashe were taken away in 1942 from Dobož.*<sup>359</sup>

### **Gizela-Giza** (Dobož, 1901 – ?)

- Businesswoman from Dobož, claimed on August 27<sup>th</sup> 1928 from the District Local Office in Dobož extension of passport.<sup>360</sup>

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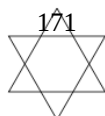
<sup>356</sup> ARSBL, 9, IV, A-5

<sup>357</sup> ARSBL, 5, 8-1562

<sup>358</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number108/1933

<sup>359</sup> *Official Gazette NRB&H*, Number 17/1946

<sup>360</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-1018



## ATIJAS<sup>361</sup>

**Azriel** (1882 – 15.6.1931)

Married to Rahela, maiden Poljokan with whom he got daughter Mela Atijas.

The dead body remains of Azriel Atijas were transferred on June 28th 1967 in the cemetery *Mirogoj* in Zagreb.<sup>362</sup>

**Rahela**, alias Rahelina, maiden Poljokan (Banjaluka, 15.3.1892 – 19.06.1973)

- Daughter of tradesman Leon.

As of 1902 to 1907 attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in Carski drum.<sup>363</sup>

Housewife, wife of Azriel Atijas.

In 1942 had permanent residence in Trg 10. Travnja 2.<sup>364</sup>

In the Report on war damages submitted in Banjaluka on October 25th 1945 by Rahela Atijas was stated, that to the damaged as of April 15<sup>th</sup> 1941 during German occupation, damages were caused by German and Ustashe authorities by destruction and confiscation of property (house seized and damaged by bombing, seized furniture, clothes and footwear, office furniture and equipment). Damage of property and the lost profit according the submitter was 600.000 dinars and according to Municipal Commission the amount is omitted.<sup>365</sup>

Buried in the cemetery *Mirogoj* in Zagreb.<sup>366</sup>

**Avram** (Sarajevo, 1886 – 1930/1931)

In marriage with Roza, maiden Lihtenštajn got son David and daughters Žanet and Dunjica. Upon the Decision of the Municipal Authorities Banja Luka, Number 8.983 as of July 20th 1910, he got permit for a Brush's Shop in Salvator St. The Shop was moved to the house of Isidor Altarac in Kralja Petra drum on May 1st 1929.

**Rozina**, alias Roza, maiden Lihtenštajn<sup>367</sup> (Banjaluka, 18.8.1884 –?)

- Daughter of shoemaker Franjo Lihtenštajn and mother Rahela, Sephardic Jewess, married for tradesman Avram Atijas from Banjaluka.

In academic 1906/07 year attended the first grade of the Senior Public School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided in Albrehtova St.<sup>368</sup>

In application for issuance of passport for travelling to visit family in Italy, submitted in May 27th 1926 to the Head of the District Office, Banja Luka, stated that she was: "tall, oval face, hair and eyes brown, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>369</sup>

As of 1929 had registered trade shop placed in Banja Luka.

Together with her daughter Dunjica was arrested on July 28th 1942.<sup>370</sup>

**Žaneta** (Banjaluka, 29.1.1916 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Avram (employed in Sarajevo) and Roza, maiden Lihtenštajn.

From 1929 to 1931 she attended the third and the fourth grade of the Public Civilian School – Trade Programme in Banjaluka.

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<sup>361</sup> The surname also written as Attias.

<sup>362</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (14.3.2009) ]

<sup>363</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 2–5

<sup>364</sup> List Number 1

<sup>365</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 3.522/1945

<sup>366</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (14.3.2009) ]

<sup>367</sup> This surname also written as Lichtenstein.

<sup>368</sup> ARSBL, OFDGŠBL, 6–36

<sup>369</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–496

<sup>370</sup> List Number 2 and 3

In academic 1929/30 year resided at Dolac 1. In the next year her father died and she resided at her grandmother Rahela Lihtenštajn in Nikole Tesle 6.<sup>371</sup>

**David** (Banjaluka<sup>372</sup>, 1905 – the Camp Stara Gradiška, 1941)

- Son of Avram, Brush Maker from Banjaluka. He finished in Banjaluka in 1919 The First Public Primary School for Boys. During the education resided at his parents in 1 Gospodska St.<sup>373</sup>

He attended Vocational School in Banja Luka from 1921. He apprenticed at Isidor Levi, barber from Banjaluka.<sup>374</sup>

He had barber – hairdresser’s Shop named *David A. Atijas* in St. Kralja Alfonsa 1. The Shop is registered on the basis of Work Permit issued by the Municipal Authority in Banja Luka number 13887/1931 from September 29th 1931.<sup>375</sup> Added (in writing) - *Moved*.<sup>376</sup>

In the Report made on April 29th 1941 in Banjaluka, in hairdresser’s shop<sup>377</sup> of David Atijas, by Malčika Berberović, trustee of the shop was stated:

- *In cashier’s box no money was found,*
- *Shop owner didn’t keep shop’s books and shown to trustee invoice on shop’s expenditures,*
- *In the shop there were no goods for sale, besides a certain quantity of supplies needed for hairdressing of customers,*
- *In the shop, the furniture was found and tools for hairdressing services, and two assistants (Silva Janežić and Slavica Vuleta) and two apprentices (Bašić Rozika and Bilal Mehmed).*

*Shop owner stated that he is capable, as he was before, to run both hairdressers’ and that these are his only incomes for living.*

The owner handed over the key to trustee.<sup>378</sup>

David was in the group of thirty one Jews and eight Serbs whom Secretary Antun Puba Rebac, upon the order of Ozren Kvaternik, the Head of the Ustashe Police in Banjaluka, sent to Gospić on July 24th 1941.<sup>379</sup>

By the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarter and Committee for the former Vrbas Banovina, K number 3062/41, Barber’s Shop of David Atijas, without expropriation and audit revision, was sold on July 14th 1941 to M. Karabaš and J. Hodžić in amount of 5.000 kunas, within payment deadline of two years.<sup>380</sup>

On the basis of the Decision the Župa Local Government in Banja Luka, Number 10.207/42, the shop of David Atijas is deleted on April 11th 1942 from the Register.<sup>381</sup>

In the Report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banja Luka on September 19<sup>th</sup> 1945 by Moric Levi, Bookbinder from Banja Luka, was stated (column A) that David Atijas, son of Albert, in the age of 31, barber, residence in Banja Luka, Jewish nationality, during German occupation was killed by Ustashe as civilian in 1941 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška. The amount he would earn in period from 1941–1945, according to submitter of request and Municipal Commission is 696.000 dinars.<sup>382</sup>

<sup>371</sup> ARSBL, OFDGŠBL, 23–1

<sup>372</sup> As the place of birth of David Atijas is written Sarajevo.

<sup>373</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Num. 4/105

<sup>374</sup> ARSBL, 602, 2-9 (91)

<sup>375</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, Trade Register, 1932/166.

<sup>376</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Apprentices and Assistants 1935/48, Ordinal Number 1

<sup>377</sup> David Atijas had the Hairdressers’ Salon for men and woman

<sup>378</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, Supervisory of Commissars, Number 27

<sup>379</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>380</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–027, Ord. Number 14

<sup>381</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, Trade Register, 1938/211

<sup>382</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 1.127/1945



David Atias, son of Avram, born in 1905 in Sarajevo, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1942. In the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>383</sup>

### Elza

In appeal of Elza Atijas, number 2.384/42 as of February 17th 1942, sent to the Velika Župa Sana and Luka, was stated: *As my husband David Atijas is for 8 months in the concentration camp, I am alone with small child with no income for living, I live in a poor conditions, and being of very poor health and unable for physical work ... I kindly ask you if it is possible to allocate me some aid.*<sup>384</sup>

**Tilda–Hilda**, maiden Levi (Banjaluka, 1908 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1942)

- Tailor, in 1942 had permanent residence in Dr Gutića 49 St.<sup>385</sup>

In the Report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banja Luka on September 19th 1945 by Moric Levi, book binder from Banja Luka is stated, (column A) that Tilda Atijas, daughter of Jakov Levi, 23 years old, residence in Banja Luka, Jewish, during German occupation was killed as civil person in 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac by Ustashe. The amount she would earn as of 1941–1945, according to the Submitter of Request and Municipal Commission is 888.000 dinars.<sup>386</sup>

**Albert**, alias Albi (Banjaluka, 1933 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- Son of Tilda - Hilda Atijas, in 1942 had permanent residence in Dr Gutića 49 St.<sup>387</sup>

In the Report on *deprivation of the life or missing person* of Moric Levi, book binder from Banja Luka, was stated (Column A) that Albi Atijas, son of David, 7 years old, child, residence in Banja Luka, Jewish nationality, during German Occupation was killed in 1942 as civil person in the concentration camp Jasenovac by Ustashe. The amount he would earn as of 1941–1945, according to the Submitter of Request and Municipal Commission is 960.000 dinars.<sup>388</sup>

Albert Atijas, son of David, born in 1933 in Banjaluka, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>389</sup>

**Jozef** (Bihać, 1878 –?)

- Son of Samuel, farm labourer, in marriage with Erdonija, maiden Levi got the sons Natan, Moše and Herman and the daughters Cipura and Ren.

After being injured on Italian battle field at Santa Marija his left leg was amputated up to the hip and the right leg up to the knee and was pronounced as 100% invalid. In 1921 he moved in Banja Luka and resided in Kralja Petra drum 43. He supported his family with his disability benefit and with retail sale of tobacco.<sup>390</sup>

On the Assembly of the War Invalids Association, held in Banjaluka on July 6th 1924, Jozef Atijas, tobacconist from Banjaluka<sup>391</sup> was elected for the cashier of the Association.

Josip Atijas, *invalid of the war and Jew from Banjaluka*, submitted to the Poglavnik's Office the claim for return in Banja Luka. The claim is on August 2nd 1941 from the Poglavnik's Office sent to Police Directorate Banjaluka, to which truthfulness clearance of statement in the claim was ordered. In the memo sent on August 8th 1941 to the Poglavnik's

<sup>383</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.3.2009) ]

<sup>384</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 2.384/1942

<sup>385</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>386</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 1.127/1945

<sup>387</sup> List Number 1 and 3

<sup>388</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 1.127/1945

<sup>389</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.3.2009) ]

<sup>390</sup> ARSBL, 23, Invalids, A-7

<sup>391</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 30-1

Office the Grand Župan states: *The claimant Atijas Josip is invalid and states allegations in his statement are truthful. I propose this claim to be solved positively.*<sup>392</sup>

Permanent residence in 1942 in Fra Grge Martića 7.<sup>393</sup>

Ivan Čuljat from Banjaluka, 7 Martićeva St., sent on August 28<sup>th</sup> 1942 to Tax Office Banja Luka request for payment of outstanding (not paid) rent. Debtor, Jozef Atijas, invalid from Banjaluka, resided in ground floor of Čuljat's house and as Jew was taken to the concentration camp. Things of Jozef Atijas were sold to tenant who moved in his apartment on August 15<sup>th</sup> 1942. The rent, according the claimant, should be paid out of money received by this sale.<sup>394</sup>

**Erdonija**, maiden Levi (1881 –?)

- Wife of Jozef Atijas, invalid from Banjaluka.

**Cipura** (Bijeljina 27.9.1905 –?)

- Daughter of Jozef Atijas, housewife.  
In 1942 had permanent residence in 7 Fra Grge Martića St.<sup>395</sup>

**Natan** (11.10.1906 –?)

- Son of Jozef.

**Mošo** (Sarajevo 15.4.1909 –?)

- Son of tradesman Jozef and Erdonija, maiden Levi from Banjaluka.  
After finished primary school attended and in 1920 finished the First Public Primary School for Boys. During the education resided at his parents in 24 Gospodska St.<sup>396</sup>  
As of 1921 to 1929 attended Gymnasium in Banja Luka, and as of 1929 was student at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb.<sup>397</sup>

**Herman**, alias Cevi (Bihać, 5.4.1911 –?)

- Son of Jozef, in academic 1932/33 year graduated in Gymnasium in Banja Luka.  
In June 1942 worked as shop assistant in Sanski Most.<sup>398</sup>

**Rena** (Banjaluka, 14.12.1922 – the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

- Daughter of Jozef, as of 1935 to 1939 attended and finished Public Civil School – Technical Dpt., i.e. Secondary Technical School – Electric Dpt. in Banjaluka.<sup>399</sup>  
In 1942 had permanent residence in 7 Fra Grge Martića St.<sup>400</sup>  
Rena Atijas was a member of SKOJ (the Communist Youth League of Yugoslavia) in Secondary Technical School in Banja Luka as of 1939. Killed in the Ustashe concentration camp.<sup>401</sup> According the narration of Ankica Cijan-Dilber, Rena Atijas was killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>402</sup>

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<sup>392</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 221/1941

<sup>393</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>394</sup> ARSBL, 84, Tax Office, Number 1.049/1942

<sup>395</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>396</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Num. 2/577

<sup>397</sup> ARSBL, 23, Invalids, A-7

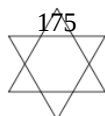
<sup>398</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 7.236/1942

<sup>399</sup> ARSBL, 599, 29-41/1-3

<sup>400</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>401</sup> Sadik Đumrukčić, *SKOJ-e u Banjaluka STŠ*, Middle Bosnia in NOB ( National Liberation War ), Belgrade, 1976, book 1

<sup>402</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)



Rena Atijas, daughter of Josip, born in 1923 in Banjaluka, Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>403</sup>

### **Jozef**

Jozef Atijas registered craft shops in 1917 and 1918 in Banjaluka.

**Samuel** (Sarajevo, 1897 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1942)

- Son of Jozef graduated Gymnasium in Banja Luka in December 1915.<sup>404</sup>  
Trade shop placed in Banja Luka is registered in 1926.

In the Record of the Head of the District Office Banja Luka as of October 26th 1928, he approved the issuance of passport for travelling in Austria for trade business matters. In personal description he stated: "average height, oval face, black hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>405</sup>

He was in the group of thirty one Jew and eight Serbs whom Secretary Antun Puba Rebac, upon the order of Ozren Kvaternik, the Warden of the Ustashe Police in Banja Luka sent to Gospić on July 24th 1941.<sup>406</sup>

Samuel Atias, son of Jozef, born in 1897 in Sarajevo, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>407</sup>

### **Fritz**

On the basis of craft's concession issued by the Kingdom Ban Administration of the Vrbas Banovina, Number I-14850/31 as of August 29<sup>th</sup> 1931 opened Agency and Commission Store *Universal* placed in 58 Vuka Karadžića St in Banjaluka. The activity of the firm was giving information on loans opportunities of firms and about craftsmen in general, and other persons, but only for business purposes, representation of different factories and firms in a matter of turnover of the goods (sale of manufactured products and craftsmen's products) and keeping of commission storage and hand over and keeping in storage ordered and received goods.<sup>408</sup>

### **Šimun**

- Son of Isak was in the group of thirty one Jew and eight Serbs, whom Secretary Antun Puba Rebac, upon the order of Ozren Kvaternik, the Warden of the Ustashe Police in Banja Luka, sent to Gospić in July 24th 1941.<sup>409</sup>

**Mazalta** (Banjaluka 1887 –?)

- Housewife. In 1942 had permanent residence in Sanski Most.<sup>410</sup>

### **Mihael–Mihajlo**

- Rabbi of Jewish Religious Community the Sephardic Ritual in Banja Luka. In July 1931 travelled to Czechoslovakia for religious matters.<sup>411</sup>

Part time teacher for Ashkenazy Religious Instructions in Public Gymnasium in Banja Luka in academic 1934/35. He taught four classes weekly to students of I and VIII grade.<sup>412</sup>

<sup>403</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.3.2009) ]

<sup>404</sup> XXI Gymnasium Report 1915/1916.

<sup>405</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-771

<sup>406</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>407</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.3.2009) ]

<sup>408</sup> ARSBL, 23, Number Fi-289/1931

<sup>409</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>410</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 7.236/1942

<sup>411</sup> ARSBL, 9, II-AJ 8/15

<sup>412</sup> ARSBL, ARSCG, 66, 662, 1122, photocopy

### **Leon M.**

The County Court in Travnik on February 28th 1930 registered (F-34/1-1930) Stationery Store in Travnik, ownership of Leon M. Atijas.<sup>413</sup>

### **Salomon D.**

The County Court in Travnik on February 28<sup>th</sup> 1930 registered (F-12/1-1930) Grocery's in Travnik, ownership of Salomon D. Atijas.<sup>414</sup>

Salomon Atijas, son of David, born in 1904 in Travnik, Jew, killed by the Ustashe in 1942 in the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>415</sup>

### **Herman** (Travnik, 4.5.1911 –?)

- Son of tradesman Jozef, Jew, finished in Banja Luka in 1921 the First Public Primary School for Boys.<sup>416</sup>

### **Rafael**

The District Court in Travnik initiated on December 20th 1946 procedure to pronounce the dead (broj R-901/46):

- Rafael Atijas, the son of Avram, innkeeper,
- Rifka Atijas, the wife Rafaela, the housewife,
- Leon Atijas, the son of Rafael, the student,
- Blanka Atijas, the daughter Rafaela, the housewife,
- Regina Atijas, the daughter of Rafael, married to Rafael Pinta, the housewife,
- David Atijasa, the son of Jud, the tradesman,
- Jake Atijas, the son of David, the craftsman,
- Mois Atijas, the son of David, the tradesman,
- Bonocije (Bonoča) Atijas, the daughter of David, married to Juda Pinta, tradesman from Sarajevo.

All listed were taken in 1941 to the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>417</sup>

### **Mordo** (Travnik, 1868 – Rab, 1943)

- Son of Samuel Altarac and Blanka, maiden Alkalaj. They had sons Isidor and Moric. Tradesman in Bugojno. Ustashe took him from Rab (Island) 1943.<sup>418</sup>

### **Isidor** (Bugojno, 1897 –?)

- Son of Mordo Atijas, shop assistant, Jew, residence in Prijedor.

On the list of prisoners in *Crna kuća* (prison in Banja Luka) under ordinal number 43 was registered Isidor Atijas. He was imprisoned on June 25th 1942.<sup>419</sup>

According the register of prisoners of the Župa Police in Banja Luka for July-August 1942, Isidor Atijas was in Prison of this Police Station as of beginning of July 1942.<sup>420</sup>

### **Moris** (Bugojno, 29.4.1912 –?)

- Son of Mordo Atijas. He graduated as of June 10-12th 1931 in Gymnasium in Banja Luka.<sup>421</sup>

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<sup>413</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, Sarajevo, Number 65/1930

<sup>414</sup> The same

<sup>415</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (14.3.2009) ]

<sup>416</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal Number 44/563

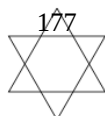
<sup>417</sup> *Official Gazette B&H*, Number 2/1947

<sup>418</sup> The same, Number 32/1946

<sup>419</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, National Liberation War Archives, 50/7-6, K 167

<sup>420</sup> ARSBL, register of ŽRO Banjaluka

<sup>421</sup> AJ, 66/SN fasc. 7, Sn. 21.924/31 as of July 4th 1931, Register of the Graduated; XXXVI the Report of Gymnasium in Banjaluka, Page 45



**David** (Bugojno 1916 –?)

The District Court in Bugojno initiated on July 9th 1946 procedure to pronounce the dead (Number R-461/46):

- David Atijas, tradesman, born in 1916 in Bugojno, the son of Bokor Atijas and Vida, maiden Salom,
- Moric Atijas, tradesman, born in 1918 in Bugojno, the son of Bokor Atijas and Vida, maiden Salom,
- Mordo Atijas, tradesman, born in 1921 in Bugojno, the son of Bokor Atijas and Vida, maiden Salom.

All of them were taken on August 2nd 1941 by Ustashe and no information was heard.<sup>422</sup>

**Jakov**

- Son of Juda, forester.

The District Court in Travnik on June 14th 1947 initiated procedure to pronounce the dead (Number R-607/47):

- Jakov Atijas, public forester,
- Sultana Atijas, maiden. Alkalaj, housewife, the wife of Jakov Atijas,
- Braco Atijas, son of Jakov, student.

All of them were taken by Ustashe in 1941 from Travnik to the concentration camp.<sup>423</sup>

**Dora I.** (10.7.1904 –?)

As part time secretary worked as of April 1<sup>st</sup> 1940 in the Municipality Office Banja Luka. She left the service on May 28<sup>th</sup> 1941 on the basis of Decision Number 11.421/41.<sup>424</sup>

**Samuel**

Together with Dušan Balaban was the delegate from Banjaluka on the Second Conference of the Private Employees Association held on April 12<sup>th</sup> -13th 1925 in Zagreb.<sup>425</sup>

Samuel Atijas in the Request sent to the trustee of Gallantry's Shop *Jozef D Nahmijas* in Banjaluka, in which, in accordance to Legal Provision on Dismissal of Official Relation and Compensation for Private Employees<sup>426</sup>, asking for the payment of compensation for the period required for giving notice i.e. a month, he stated: *I am dismissed from the work on April 25<sup>th</sup> 1941 and received salary for March...* According the Report of shop's trustee, Samuel Atijas was employed in the shop of Jozef D. Nahmijas as of March 1st 1938 to April 25th 1941. According the Order of Dr Antun Servis, the shop was sold and as Legal Provision came into the force on May 23rd 1941, the *claimant is to be paid for period required for giving notice... and to inform the trustee about.*<sup>427</sup>

**Jakob** (Bijeljina, 1901 – the Camp Jasenovac, 1941)

- Son of tradesman Jozef resided in Travnik. After finished Primary School he was enrolled in Vocational School in Banja Luka in 1915. He apprenticed at tradesman Löwya in Banjaluka, Milića St.<sup>428</sup>

Jakob Atijas, son of Josif, born in 1902 in Bijeljina, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>429</sup>

<sup>422</sup> Official Gazette B&H, Number 30/1946

<sup>423</sup> Official Gazette NRB&H, Number 28/1947

<sup>424</sup> ARSBL, 1, 1– Register of Officials Banja Luka 1881/1945, Ordinal Number 603

<sup>425</sup> Glas slobode, Number 17/1925

<sup>426</sup> Legal Provision, Number LXXXVIII–172–zp–1941 as of May 23rd 1941.

<sup>427</sup> ARSBL, USPVBBL, Commissar's Supervisory, Number 110/1941

<sup>428</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1-151

<sup>429</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.3.2009) ]

**Natan** (Bijeljina, 1906 – ?)

- Son of Jozef, bookseller from Banjaluka.

After finished I grade of Realna Gymnasium, as of 1921 he attended Vocational School in Banja Luka. He apprenticed at Vojislav Popović, barber from Martićeva St. in Banjaluka.<sup>430</sup>

Natan Atias, son of Josip, born in 1906 in Sarajevo, Jew, killed by the Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>431</sup>

**Samoel - Samuel** (1900 – concentration camp, 1941)

- Jew, tradesman, permanent residence in Banja Luka. Married Sara, with whom he got daughter Rifka and son Braco.

In the report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banja Luka on October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banja Luka, is stated (column A) that Samoel Atijas *was killed by ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp as civilian*. The amount that victim would earn as of 1941–1945 according to the Submitter of Request is 456.000, and according to Municipal Commission is 684.000 dinars.<sup>432</sup>

The District Court in Bihać, upon the claim of Sarina Atijas, the daughter of the late Cevi Atijas, married to Dr Ivo Herlinger from Belgrade, initiated procedure on May 22<sup>nd</sup> 1946 of pronounced the dead (Number R-176/46) of her brothers and members of their families, all of them from Bihać as follows:

- Samuel Atijas, the wife Sara, maiden Baruh and minor children Cevi and Rikica Atijas,
- Sadik Atijas, the wife Bukica, maiden Papo and minor daughter Sarina Atijas,
- Majer Atijas<sup>433</sup>, unmarried.

All of them from Bihać, were taken to the concentration camp in Bosanski Petrovac, and afterwards in Stara Gradiška.<sup>434</sup>

**Sara** (1901 – logor, 1941)

- Jewess, housewife, permanent residence in Banja Luka.

In the Report *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banja Luka on October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banjaluka, was stated (column A) that Sara Atijas *was killed by Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp as civilian*. The amount the victim would earn as of 1941–1945 according to the Submitter is 456.000, and according to Municipal Commission 480.000 dinars.<sup>435</sup>

**Rifka–Rikica** (1929 – the concentration camp 1941)

- Daughter of Samoel and Sara Altarac. Jewess, student, permanent residence in Banja Luka.

In the Report *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banja Luka on October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banjaluka, was stated (column A) that Rifka Atijas *was killed by Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp as civilian*. The amount victim would earn from 1941–1945, according to the Submitter of Request and according to Municipal Commission is 960.000 dinars.<sup>436</sup>

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<sup>430</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1-71

<sup>431</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (14.3.2009) ]

<sup>432</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 2.935/1945

<sup>433</sup> Majer Atijas, tradesman (27) and sister Regina, tailor (24) are on the list of victims of fascist's terror in Bihać (Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942*, Bihać in Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987)

<sup>434</sup> *Official Gazette NRB&H*, Number 25/1946

<sup>435</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 2.935/1945

<sup>436</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 2.935/1945

### **Cevi–Braco** (1931 – the concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of Samoel and Sara Altarac, Jew, student, permanent residence in Banja Luka.

In the Report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banja Luka on October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banjaluka, was stated (column A) that Braco Atijas *is killed by Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp as civilian*. The amount victim would earn from 1941–1945, according to the Submitter and Municipal Commission is 960.000 dinars.<sup>437</sup>

### **Jakob**

The owner of saw mill in Golubići near Bihać registered it at the County Court in Bihać on November 9th 1906.<sup>438</sup>

### **Avram Z.**

- Registered in Bihać on May 14th 1884 under Number 78/ trade firm named "Avram Z. Atijas".<sup>439</sup>

### **Avram**

On the list of victims of fascist terror in Bihać are Avram, the son of Juda (70), rabbi, and the wife Sara (55).<sup>440</sup>

### **Avram**

On the list of families the victims of fascist terror in Bihać are Atijas Avram, the son of Cevij (55), tradesman, his wife Sara (48), the son Cevi (14), student, the sister Mazalta, alias Mica (38), clerk, and mother Rahela (76).<sup>441</sup>

### **Sarina**

On the list of families the victims of fascist terror in Bihać are Atijas Sarina (56), the widow of Azriel, the housewife, the daughter Rahela (32), the housewife, and Simha–Sida (18), student.<sup>442</sup>

### **Sadik–Sado**

- Son Cevi, in the age of 17 years, domiciled in Bihać, Israelite, on July 20th 1915 started apprenticeship in Banjaluka at Moritz Jellinek. Finished on May 20th 1918 by passing the exam for tinsmith and water supply assistant.<sup>443</sup>

On the list of families the victims of fascist terror in Bihać is Atijas Sado (42), son of Cevi, tinsmith, his wife Sara (42), the daughter Rifkica and the child of 6 months.<sup>444</sup>

### **Sarina C.** (Ripač, 30.12.1907 – ?)

She finished the Teacher Female College in Sarajevo in 1928 and passed final exam.

Practical Part of Teacher Exam passed in 1933 Banjaluka and Sarajevo (Diploma Number 992/33).

She is appointed for teacher in Velika Kladuša, District Cazin, by decision of Ministry of Education in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, ON Number 98046 as of December 7th 1929.

By the decision of the Kingdom's Administration of the Vrbas Banovina in Banjaluka, IV No. 8692/1930, she was appointed for probationer clerk.

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<sup>437</sup> The same

<sup>438</sup> *Sarajevski list*, 194/1906

<sup>439</sup> *Sarajevski list*, 1884.

<sup>440</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942*, Bihać in Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>441</sup> The same

<sup>442</sup> The same

<sup>443</sup> ARSBL, Craft's Association Banjaluka, Register of Apprentices (1900–1933), Number 242 and 246

<sup>444</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942*, Bihać in Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987

In the Report as of July 14<sup>th</sup> 1934 District School Inspector in Bihać stated that: "Sarina C. Atijas, teacher in Velika Kladuša, IX grade, diligent and committed at work, of exemplary behaviour, active in work of a Sokol Association and as Member of Red Cross Youth in School. Total school achievement is assessed with the mark *very good*".<sup>445</sup>

Upon decision of Ministry of Education, III Number 52.450 as of July 23rd 1939 is transferred to Mixed Public Primary School in Tešanj.<sup>446</sup>

By official assessment *very good* she was assessed for each school year, starting from academic 1936/37 up to 1938/39 year.

She was teacher in Tešanj in May 1941.<sup>447</sup> She was expelled by Italians to Rab (Island) after liberation of the concentration camp at Rab she joined to partisans in September 1943 as a nurse. Upon the end of the World War II she worked as teacher.

She lived in Sarajevo.<sup>448</sup>

#### **Cevi** (Bihać, 20.7.1914 – 30.6.1982)

- Son of Azriel Cevi tradesman from Bihać.

Primary School finished in Bihać. He attended Gymnasium in Bihać.

He was subject of a trial in the group of communists from Bihać in 1932. He was acquitted of all the charges against him.<sup>449</sup>

He graduated in the Realna Gymnasium Banja Luka on August 28th –30th 1933.<sup>450</sup>

The Law Faculty finished in Zagreb. As student took part in all the actions of the Club of Academics in Bihać. He became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ) in 1931. He was arrested during April war.

After the World War II ended, he carried out the most responsible duties in Legal Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina.<sup>451</sup>

#### **David** (Bihać, 30.12.1919 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, at the beginning of 1945)

- Son of Azriel Atijas, tradesman from Bihać. Up to December 21th 1937 attended Gymnasium in Bihać. Being charged for communist's activity he was expelled from school.

After being expelled from Bihać School, he attended the eighth grade in the Gymnasium Banja Luka. He graduated in the Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka on June 11th–22th 1938.<sup>452</sup>

As a member of The Communist Youth League of Yugoslavia (SKOJ), he continued communist's activity on Electro Technical Faculty in Zagreb. Capitulation of Yugoslav Kingdom found him in Bihać. From there, together with his family and the other Jews from Bihać and the Serbs also, was expelled on June 24<sup>th</sup> 1941 in the concentration camp placed in Bosanski Petrovac. From this camp is transferred to Prijedor, and afterwards in the Jasenovac Camp, where he was killed at the beginning of 1945.<sup>453</sup>

David Atijas, the son of Azriel, born in 1918 in Bihać, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1941 in the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>454</sup>

#### **Moni** (Bihać 5.8.1922 –?)

- Son of Azriel, tradesman from Bihać, Jew, mechanic.

<sup>445</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, ASCG, 66, 1363, 1583

<sup>446</sup> ARSBL, 9, IV- Personal Files

<sup>447</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, IV–Number 874/1941

<sup>448</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942*, Bihać in Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>449</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>450</sup> The Annual Report of the Gymnasium, Banja Luka 1933/1934

<sup>451</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942*, Bihać in Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>452</sup> The Annual Report of the Gymnasium, Banja Luka, academic 1937/1938, year, page. 62

<sup>453</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942*, Bihać in Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>454</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.3.2009) ]



His family had a poor life. As a young man was involved in labourer movement. He was in a group of Bihać Jews who were on June 24th 1941 expelled to Bosanski Petrovac, and afterwards in Prijedor. He was taken to forced labour in Cazin, escorted under guard. At the end of 1941 he fled to free territory in Podgrmeč and joined to 1. Krajina National Liberation Partisans Unit.

After the end of war he continued the work in JNA (Yugoslav National Army). He was retired as aircraft's colonel.

He is recipient of Partisan's Certificate of Service 1941.<sup>455</sup>

**Isak** (1887 – the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

In application of Kozić Marko, shop assistant from Sasina, sent in 1941 to District Office Sanski Most, is stated that *recently, after Banja Luka, he worked as assistant in Sanski Most at Isak Atijas*. The shop is *branch/section of the shop with consumer goods and manufacturing goods of the owner Isak Hason*.

Application is rejected, by explanation that in Sanski Most there were no shops available for allocation.<sup>456</sup>

The District Court in Sanski Most (R-br. 93/1946-2) carried out on June 19th 1946 procedure to pronounce the dead of Isak Atijas, his wife Rifke and the daughters Erna and Flora. This family was taken by the Ustashe in 1942 in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, from where there wasn't a trace of them.<sup>457</sup>

The owner of the house in Sanski Most in Rodoljuba Čolakovića St., in a value of 150.000. The house was due to tutor Irma Sonjori repossessed by minor inheritor Vladen Atijas.<sup>458</sup>

In Sanski Most, at dawn in August 1942 Ustashe together with police arrested all Jews. Besides Isak, members of Atijas family who were arrested and killed in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška were: his wife Rifka Atijas, the daughter Halmija (1899), and daughters Flora (1923) and Ernica (1925) Mazalta Atijas (1880), Švesta Atijas, Avram's daughter (1900). Isak's son Rafael Atijas (1914) was interned in Rijeka and killed by Italians. The only survived in this transport is his daughter Sarinka Atijas. After the War she lived in Montevideo in Uruguay.<sup>459</sup>

Isak Atijas, the son of Rafael, born in 1887 in Sanski Most, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>460</sup>

**Rafael** (Sanski Most, 10.1.1914 – 1942)

- Son of tradesman Isak Atijas.

He passed the final exam in the Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka as of June 13th–27th 1934.<sup>461</sup>

As a student he joined to partisans in 1941. He was a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ). He was killed in 1942 as courier of Croatia Headquarters.<sup>462</sup>

**Samuel** (Sanski Most 14.5.1909 –?)

- Son of Avram, tradesman in Sanski Most, Jewish, attended I, II and III grade of Gymnasium (Junior Gymnasium) in Prijedor as of 1921–1925.<sup>463</sup>

<sup>455</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942*, Bihać in Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>456</sup> ARSBL, USPVBBL, Supervisory of Commissars, number BB/41

<sup>457</sup> *Official Gazette NRB&H*, Number 28/1946

<sup>458</sup> ARSBL, 94, Number 2.399/1947

<sup>459</sup> *Šušnjar 1941*, Oštra Luka 2008

<sup>460</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (14.3.2009) ]

<sup>461</sup> The Annual Report of the Gymnasium in Banjaluka 1933/34

<sup>462</sup> Branko Bokan, *Srez Sanski Most u NOB-u*, (*engl. Sanski Most in the National Liberation War*) Sanski Most 1980, page. 661

<sup>463</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Main Catalogue, 1921–22/3, 1923–24/3 and 1924–25/4

**Haim** (Sanski Most 6.1.1911 – ?)

- Son of Avram, tradesman in Sanski Most, Jewish.

He attended and finished I and II grade of Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor as of 1923–1926. Based on the Order of Regional Administration, Number 93.459/IV-1 as of January 4th 1924, he was expelled from I grade because of unsuccessfulness. He repeated enrolment and attendance of I grade.<sup>464</sup>

**Isidor** (Sanski Most, 11.7.1912 – ?)

- Son of Avram, tradesman in Sanski Most, Jewish. He attended I and II grade of Gymnasium in Prijedor as of 1924-1927.

He was expelled from school on February 10th 1927 on the basis of the Approval of Education Department- the Grand Župan in Banjaluka, Number 992 as of February 4th 1927, because he had after completion of II trimester four negative (unsatisfactorily) marks.<sup>465</sup>

**Salamon** (Sanski Most, 14.6.1921 –?)

- Son of tradesman Avram and mother Mazalta from Sanski Most (Aleksandrova St. 42), Jewish.

After finished four grade primary school in Sanski Most, he attended I grade of Gymnasium in Prijedor as of 1932-1934.

After repetition of the grade, because of illness, in the first semester he was not assessed from Latin.

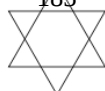
He paid 100 dinars for fee – paying and 20 dinars to Fund for Protection of Students.<sup>466</sup>

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<sup>464</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Main Catalogue, 1923-24 /2, 1924-25/1 and 1925-26/2

<sup>465</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Main Catalogue 1924-25/1, 1925-26/2 i 1926-27/1

<sup>466</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Registration Form, 1932-33/1



## BARMAPER

**Herman** Dr (Nova Gradiška, 22.4.1891 – ?)

- Son of Benzion–Benjamin Barmaper and mother Karolina, maiden Barmaper, the Jew, married to Sara, maiden Rechnitzer. They got daughter Maja.

He was granted a citizenship in Zagreb on December 17th 1935, after he lived and worked there for 10 years.

The Medical Faculty he finished in Budapest on September 29th 1914 and got the title of the General Practitioner. At University in Zagreb on July 31<sup>st</sup> 1930 he passed Specialist Medical Study and got the title of the Specialist-Dermatologist.

According his statement given in Tuzla on November 14th 1942, he married to Sara-Šari, maiden Rechnitzer on May 24th 1924 in Budapest. His statement confirmed Dr Aleksandar Schwartz and Dr Mento Salom, both from Tuzla.

He took an oath of loyalty to the Independent State of Croatia on November 14th 1942.<sup>467</sup>

**Sara-Šari**, maiden Rechnitzer (Budapest, 26.9.1904 – ?)

- Daughter of Salom Rechnitzer and Hermina, maiden Stein, the wife of Herman Dr Barmaper.<sup>468</sup>

**Maja** , maiden Rechnitzer (Zagreb, 14.12.1925 – ?)

- Daughter of Dr Herman and Sara, maiden Rechnitzer.<sup>469</sup>

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<sup>467</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 15

<sup>468</sup> The same

<sup>469</sup> The same

## BARUH<sup>470</sup>

When in 1863 Salomon Poljokan came to Banjaluka, except of Mento Levi and Isak Papo, he found members of Baruh's family. Baruh was banker and he issued *asker kontrata*. He was considered as the richest Jew.<sup>471</sup>

### **Jakob**, called Dudo

- Son of Jozef, tradesman from Banjaluka. By the Decision of Municipal Authorities, Number 3.459/gr as of December 27th 1884, he registered the private company named *Jakob J. Baruch* placed in Banjaluka. After the death of the owner, the Company was on September 27th 1902 deleted from the Register.<sup>472</sup>

### **Luna, maiden** Romano (Sarajevo 17.10.1885 – ?)

- Wife of Dudo Baruh, They got sons Jakob, Iso, Samuel, Nisim and Zumbul. In 1913 and 1920 she had registered craftsmen shop in Banjaluka.

On October 21<sup>st</sup> 1921 she became employee of the Tobacco Factory in Banjaluka. She was retired on July 31<sup>st</sup> 1937.<sup>473</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in St. Gazanferija bb.<sup>474</sup> After expel of Luna and her son Iso, the apartment in St. Gazanferija bb was on Municipality disposal.<sup>475</sup>

### **Jakob**, called Jakica, Jakov, Jako (11.11.1909 – ?)

- Son of Dudo Baruh and Luna, maiden Romano. He had brothers Nisim, Braco and Zumbul.

In 1932 in 2 Karadžićeva St, he opened Photographer's Shop. In Banjaluka in 1924 he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys. During his education he resided with his mother, the widow Luna Baruh in 48 Bijelića St.<sup>476</sup>

In academic 1924/25 year he attended Ib grade of the Craftsmen Program of the Evening Vocational Extended School in Banjaluka. He apprenticed at Risto Petrušić, photographer from Banjaluka. He was not assessed in some subjects.<sup>477</sup> The Shop was moved on October 28th 1936 in Frankopanska 1, and in 1940 in Kralja Alfonsa 3.

Based on the Decision of the Župa Police - area Banjaluka, number 13.435/42, the Shop was on June 11<sup>th</sup> 1942 deleted from the Register of Crafts. The Shop was again opened on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1945 and stopped to work on April 12th 1947.<sup>478</sup>

On January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1936 he opened the Shop named *Vesna*.

On Annual Assembly of the Local Office of the Union of Private Employees of Banjaluka, held in the Labourer's Home on June 30th 1929, he was elected for the member of management.<sup>479</sup>

By the Decisions of the Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for former the Vrbas Banovina, K No. 2.574/41 and K 2.835/17, both shops were, without expropriation of the owner and audit revision on June 30<sup>th</sup> 1941 sold to Feliks Kerner for amount of 7.000 kuna, within a payment deadline of two years.<sup>480</sup>

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<sup>470</sup> This surname was often written as Baruch.

<sup>471</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 178/1933 and 180/1933

<sup>472</sup> ARSBL, 23, 844– 89/177

<sup>473</sup> Tobacco Factory, the Register of Employees, Ord. No. 203

<sup>474</sup> The List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>475</sup> ARSBL, The Office of the NDH Government Representative, Confidential No. 386/1942

<sup>476</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. No. 3/565

<sup>477</sup> ARSBL, 599, 1–233 and 2–2(233)

<sup>478</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, Number 316 and 176

<sup>479</sup> ARSBL, 207, 4–35–1929

<sup>480</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–027, Ordinal Number 5

According the certificate from renewed Birth Register in Banjaluka in 1963 was written that Jakov Baruh was born on September 11th 1908 in Banjaluka, of father Dudo Baruh and mother Luna Baruh, maiden Romano. He got married on December 1st 1935 to Cita Ćorić. The best man was Zvonimir Jović.<sup>481</sup>

**Samuel–Zumbul** (Banjaluka, 11.2.1913 – Sarajevo, 30.6.1990<sup>482</sup>)

- Son of Dudo and Luna, maiden Romano, carpet seller.  
He was not married. On October 20th 1940 he was subject of hearing in the Police Station in relation to the murder of the family Poljokan.<sup>483</sup>  
In Banjaluka he was registered in the Register of Citizens in 1953. After the World War Two he lived in Sarajevo, where he died.<sup>484</sup>

**Izrael**, called Izak and Iso (Banjaluka 13.1.1923 – ?)

- Son of the late Dudo and Luna, maiden Romano.  
As of 1934/35 year he attended the Public Civilian School – Trading Program and resided at parents in Gundulićeva 7.<sup>485</sup>

The first and the second grade of the Vocational Extended School in Banjaluka he attended as of 1937-39. He apprenticed Photographer's Profession at his brother's Jakob Baruh in 3 Kralja Alfonsa St. in Banjaluka. In some subjects he was assessed with the mark *good(C)*.<sup>486</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 his permanent residence was in Banjaluka, Gazanferija bb.<sup>487</sup>

**Nisim** (Banjaluka, 9.9.1914 – 1942/43)



**Nisim Baruh**

- Son of Dudo and Luna, maiden Romano, labourer from Banjaluka, the Jewess. He finished in Banjaluka in 1927 the First Public Primary School for Boys.<sup>488</sup>

<sup>481</sup> Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKR ( Register of Birth )renewed XII, Number 1.897/1963

<sup>482</sup> Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKR ( Register of Birth )renewed XI, Number 4.645/1963 and Number 131/1988

<sup>483</sup> ARSBL, 23, Kzp Number 963/1940

<sup>484</sup>, Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office KD, Number 32.297/1933

<sup>485</sup> ARSBL, DGŠBL, 29–2

<sup>486</sup> ARSBL, 602, 11–2 and 11–36

<sup>487</sup> The List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>488</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Number 1/1482. In the Registration Form of this school was written that he was born in 1916 in Sarajevo

In 1927/28 he continued education in the first grade of the Evening Vocational Extended School in Banjaluka. He apprenticed at Mehmed Kifić, barber from Banjaluka. During the education he resided at 10 Kraljice Marije St.<sup>489</sup>

In the General Vocational (Trading School) in Banjaluka, in 1932/33 year he attended IIb grade. Photographer's profession he apprenticed at brother Jakov Baruh from Banjaluka, Vuka Karadžića St. 28.<sup>490</sup>

He was member of RSK (Volleyball Sport's Club) *Borac* and RKD (Labourer's Culture Association) *Pelagić* in Banjaluka.

He served military service in 1937 in Rajlovac. After completed military service he went to Belgrade and he found a job in Lončarević Photographer's Shop in Terazije. He continued his work in the Labourer's Movement of Belgrade, especially in URSSJ (the Labourers' Association / Trade Union Yugoslavia).

In 1941 he joined to Partisans. He was killed as the soldier of the First Proletarian Brigade near Prnjavor at the end of 1942 or at the beginning of 1943.<sup>491</sup>

### **Sakito**

- Had registered the Dry Goods and Textile Shop in Banjaluka 1907.<sup>492</sup>

### **Merian**, maiden Baruch (? – 1936)

- Wife of Sakit Baruh. They got son Jozef (lived in Banjaluka, died in 1938) and daughters Blanka (lived in Banjaluka) and Arnestina, married Levi (after being married she lived in Sarajevo, died before 1938).

As Arnestina died, her part (of the property) belonged to sons: Jozef and Majer Levi from Sarajevo and to daughters Mazalta, maiden Levi, married Altarac from Split.<sup>493</sup>

### **Jozef**, called Josna (Banjaluka, 1882 – Banjaluka, 1.10.<sup>494</sup>1938)

- Son of Sakit and Merian, unmarried, as of November 4th 1908 he dealt with old stuffs.<sup>495</sup>

### **Salomon** (1909 – concentration camp, 1941)

In the group of 31 Jews and 8 Serbs whom the Secretary Antun Puba Rebac, upon the order of Ozren Kvaternik, Warden of the Ustashe Police in Banjaluka, sent on July 24th 1941 to Gospić, was also Salom (on) Jozef Baruch.<sup>496</sup>

In the Report *on the deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banjaluka on October 3rd 1945 by Moritz Baruch, the barber from Banjaluka, was stated (Column A) that Salomon Baruch, 32 years old, tradesman, residence in Banjaluka, was killed by the Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp as civilian.

### **Sida** (1911 – concentration camp, 1941)

In the Report *on deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banjaluka On October 3rd 1945 by Moritz Baruch, the barber from Banjaluka, was stated (Column A) that Sida Baruch, 30 years old, the housewife, residence in Banjaluka was killed by the Ustashes in 1941 in the concentration camp as civilian.

### **Arnestina**, called Erna, maiden Levi (? – concentration camp, 1942)

<sup>489</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1–128 and 4–5

<sup>490</sup> ARSBL, 602, 11–31

<sup>491</sup> ARSBL, the Statements of Mujo Kušmić and Fadil Bojić from Banjaluka

<sup>492</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts, Number 95/1907

<sup>493</sup> ARSBL, 111, Legacies, B/90

<sup>494</sup> Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKU, Number 252/1947

<sup>495</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts, Number 161/1908

<sup>496</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

Erna's brother Moric Baruch from Banjaluka, Pašićeva 15, stated on July 30th 1945 in the People's District Court in Banjaluka, that "in 1942 his sister Erna was expelled by Ustashes in the concentration camp, and never came back".

On the basis of the Probate Decision of the District Court Banjaluka O:46/47 as of July 1st 1947, and the inventory of the legacy after Erna Jozefa Baruch, married to Salomon Levi, real estate were inherited after the late Erna Baruch, married Levi, - brother Moric Baruch, barber's assistant and sister Bjanka, maiden Baruch Rot, both from Zagreb. Moric Baruch renounced of the part of legacy in a favour of his sister Bjanka".<sup>497</sup>

#### **David Dr**

- Dentist from Bihać, married to Gracija Baruch. During the World War II he was taken to German concentration camp. After the War he resided in Sarajevo and worked as Director of Dental Technician School.<sup>498</sup>

#### **Jakob**

- Son of Jozef Baruh, 42 years old, tradesman from Bihać. He survived the World War II. In the list of the victims of the Fascist terror in Bihać were stated the following members of his family: wife Sida (40), the housewife, daughter Suzika (14), student, son Jozef (8), student and brother Salomon (28), barber's worker.<sup>499</sup>

#### **Moric** (Bihać, 25.3.1912 – ?)

- Son of the late Jozef Baruh, tradesman and of mother Solči Baruh, the housewife from Bihać.

#### **Salomon** (Bihać, 21.1.1913 – ?)

- Son of the late Jozef. After finished six grades of the Realna Gymnasium as of October 5th 1937 up to July 31st 1941 he worked as part time official in the Department for Resettlement of the Forestry Directorate in Banjaluka.<sup>500</sup>

#### **Isak** (1904 – ?)

- Tradesman in Banjaluka. Married to Mazalta, maiden Baruh. They got daughter Erika. During 1920 and 1921 he often travelled to Austria and Italy for trading matters.<sup>501</sup> During 1927 in the Shop of Savo Milošević from Banjaluka he bought goods in a value of 2.000 dinars.<sup>502</sup>

On the list of the Jews who were separated for transportation to the concentration camp made on July 19th 1941 by the Ustashe Police Directorate and signed by the Prison Warden of Ustashe Police for former the Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik, was recorded also Baruch J. Isak.<sup>503</sup>

#### **Mazalta**, maiden Baruch (Bihać, 17.6.1907 – ?)

- Wife of Isak Baruch, tradesman from Banjaluka.

#### **Erika** called Rifka (Banjaluka 27.12.1935 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Isak Baruch and the housewife Mazalta, maiden Baruch (Born on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1907 in Bihać).

<sup>497</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 25.657/1947

<sup>498</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942/Jews of Bihać*, Bihać in the Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>499</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942/Jews from Bihać 1941-1942/* Bihać in Recent History 1, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>500</sup> ARSBL, 12, III-13

<sup>501</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports, Number 23 and 759

<sup>502</sup> ARSBL, Trade Book of Vlado Milošević from Banjaluka, page 176

<sup>503</sup> ARSBL, Military Historical Institute, Photocopy, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

As of 1950 she attended the Girl's College in Milan.

During 1958 a legal proceedings of registration of Erika Baruch from Milan in renewed Register of Birth in Banjaluka took place. Witnesses in the presentation of evidence were Eng. Leon Poljokan and Koka Mirković.<sup>504</sup>

She married to Andrija Pavić in Pula on March 28<sup>th</sup> 1959.<sup>505</sup>

**Blanka** (? – concentration camp Jasenovac, 1942)

- Daughter of Isak Baruh.

In the Probate Proceedings Decision of the District Court Banjaluka, Number O: 474/46 as of April 11th 1947 and in inventory of the legacy, which on October 23rd 1947 composed the City People's Committee in Banjaluka, was stated that "Blanka Baruch, of the late Isak was taken and killed by the Ustashe in the concentration camp Jasenovac in 1942. Real estate, part of the house and yard of 320 m<sup>2</sup> surface and part of the garden 812 m<sup>2</sup> surface, and part of the house and yard of 165 m<sup>2</sup> surface and part of the of 150 m<sup>2</sup> surface, total value on October 23rd 1947, of 22.000 dinars was inherited by niece Mazalta Levi, married Altarac from Split".

**Moric** (Banjaluka, 1911 – 3.4.1967)

- Son of Jozef, the Jewish Religion, and barber's assistant from Banjaluka.

In the Report *on violation of dignity and honour* (Column V), submitted in Banjaluka on October 3rd 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber's from Banjaluka, was stated that Moritz Baruh during German occupation was in 1941 by Ustashes publicly maltreated and persecuted and sent to the concentration camp in Germany.

He died on April 3rd 1967 and buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>506</sup>

**Linda** (1911 – concentration camp, 1941)

In the Report *on the deprivation of the life or missing person* submitted in Banjaluka on October 3rd 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banjaluka, was stated (Column A) that Linda Baruch, 30 years old, tradesman, residence in Banjaluka, was killed as civilian by Ustashe in 1941in the concentration camp.

**Surika** (1925 – concentration camp, 1941)

In the Report *on the deprivation of the life or missing person* submitted in Banjaluka on October 3rd 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banjaluka, was stated ( Column A) that Surika Baruch, daughter of Jakov, 16 years old, student, residence in Banjaluka, was killed as civilian by the Ustashe in 1941in the concentration camp.

**Jozef** (1927 – concentration camp, 1941)

In the Report *on deprivation of the life or missing person* submitted in Banjaluka on October 3rd 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banjaluka, was stated ( Column A) that Jozef Baruch, son of Jakov, 14 years old, the pupil, residence in Banjaluka, was killed as civilian by Ustashe in 1941in the concentration camp.

**Braco** (1929 – concentration camp, 1941)

In the Report *on deprivation of the life or missing person* submitted in Banjaluka on October 3rd 1945 by Moritz Baruch, barber from Banjaluka, was stated ( Column A) that Braco Baruch, son of Jakov, 12 years old, the pupil, residence in Banjaluka, , was killed as civilian by Ustashe in 1941in the concentration camp.

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<sup>504</sup> ARSBL, 114, the Registry Office, Number 1.405/1958

<sup>505</sup> ARSBL, 114, the Registry Office, Number 606/1959

<sup>506</sup> [ www.gradskagroblja.hr (17.3.2009) ]



### **Dušanka** (Banjaluka, 14.5.1922 – ?)

- Daughter of Joso Baruch and of mother Luna, maiden Levi, born on March 7th 1917 in Banjaluka, married on August 18th 1949 to Vaso Mijanović from Sarajevo.<sup>507</sup>

She attended preparatory I, II and III grade of the General Vocational (Trading School) in Banjaluka in 1930/33. Hairdresser's profession she apprenticed at David Atijas from Banjaluka, 2 Vuka Karadžića St.<sup>508</sup>

As of June 15th to October 15th 1936 she worked as hairdresser's assistant in Banjaluka in Hairdresser's Shop of Refik Sarajlić.<sup>509</sup>

### **Samuel** Dr (Bugojno, 1898 – ?)

Son of Samuel Haim Baruh and Simha, maiden Baruh, married to Bukica.

He carried out private medical practice in Bosanska Gradiška. For Municipal Doctor in Bosanska Gradiška he was elected on March 27th 1934. Upon the decision of Ban's Administration of the Vrbas Banovina he was dismissed of the duty on August 2<sup>nd</sup> the same year. Rationale was that the election was not legal. After dismissal from Public service he worked as part time Doctor in Prison Stara Gradiška.<sup>510</sup>

He worked in the Hygiene Institute in Banja Luka in Control of Endemic Syphilis.

Markan Mostarčić the Head of the District Office Bosanska Gradiška, on December 23rd 1941 requested from the Župa Police - area Banjaluka to arrest and escort to Bosanska Gradiška Dr Samuel Baruh. However, the Župa Police on December 24th 1941 sent a telegram to UNS (Internal Security Service of NDH). Telegram confirms where Dr Samuel Baruch works, and that they have the instruction of the Institute that in his work no *troubles should be made*.<sup>511</sup>

### **Bukica**

- Wife of Dr Samuel Baruch, Doctor from Bosanska Gradiška.

She was arrested in January 1942 in an attempt to cross over in Italian territory by assistance of Vera Čulić, maiden Končar from Banjaluka, resided in Split. On February 17th 1942 she was escorted to Prison *Crna kuća*, and on February 23rd 1942 she was delivered for further proceedings to the Movable Court - Martial.<sup>512</sup>

In the morning Report on situation for February 18th 1942, made by the Warden of the Prison, Staff Police Sergeant Ivan Majstorović was stated that from *the Župa's Police in Banja Luka, yesterday at 15.00 hrs were escorted to Prison political detainees*. Bukica Baruh, wife of Samuel, was one among seven detainees.<sup>513</sup>

### **Josip** Dr

The judge of the District Court in Bosanska Gradiška submitted on April 15th 1931 the resignation of the duty in the public service.<sup>514</sup>

Upon the Decision of the Lawyers Chamber ( The Bar ) in Sarajevo as of April 24th 1933 in the Register of Lawyers was entered the name of Dr Josip Baruch, the Law probationer who resided in Sarajevo.<sup>515</sup>

### **Jozef** (1872 – ?)

<sup>507</sup> ARSBL, 111, number 27.318/1949

<sup>508</sup> ARSBL, 602, 5-1(336) and 11-1

<sup>509</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Assistants, application forms, Ordinal Number 349

<sup>510</sup> ARSBL, 23, Kt 39/1935 (čl.172)

<sup>511</sup> AVII-160-9/4-1, ŽRO Banjaluka, Number14.954/1941

<sup>512</sup> AVII, 161/a-12/7-1, the Committee of UNS-e Banjaluka

<sup>513</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archives of National Liberation War , 39/13-1, K 171a

<sup>514</sup> *Službene novine*, Number 98/1931

<sup>515</sup> The same, Number 101/1933

- Tradesman from Derventa permanently resided in Derventa, 42 years old, requested issuance of the passport in 1914 for travelling in all European countries.<sup>516</sup>

**David** (1899 – Stara Gradiška, 1942)

- Son of Jozef.

In Sanski Most, at the dawn in August 1942 the Ustashe and Police arrested all the Jews. Except Isak, of family members Baruh were also arrested and killed in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška his wife Baruh Berta, daughter of Isak (1899), and daughters Blankica (1923) and Ernica (1926).<sup>517</sup>

**Jakob**

- Son of Isak, the owner of Second hand Shop in Banjaluka and paid tax of 100 kruna.<sup>518</sup>

**Isak** (Zvornik, 1903 – ?)

- The Jew, son of Jakob, second hand dealer from Banjaluka, completed in Banjaluka in 1914 the First Public Primary School for Boys.<sup>519</sup>

**Serafina**

In the Request for extension of the passport, sent to the County Office in Banjaluka on September 6th 1921, Serafina Baruh stated that she resided with her sons: Hans (14), Vilijem (12) and Teofil (16) in Baden, but she was born in Sarajevo and that she requests extension to spend 30 days in Banjaluka.<sup>520</sup>

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<sup>516</sup> ARSBL, 4, 1- the Register of Passports (1913-1914), ordinal number 607

<sup>517</sup> *Šušnjar 1941* Oštra Luka 2008

<sup>518</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts , Number 35/1907

<sup>519</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Number 2/1936

<sup>520</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 32-135

## BAUM<sup>521</sup>

### **Lavoslav** (Bršadin near Vukovar, 1882 – ?)

Lavoslav Baum, the tradesman from Banjaluka and Antun Baum, tradesman from Zagreb, based on the Decision of the Municipal Authority in Banjaluka, Number 26.197/935 as of September 2nd 1935, opened the Shop in the Leather (tanning) Goods named *Braća Baum tt* in 4 Nikole Pašića St. The Shop was on June 29th 1936 moved to 46 Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra. As of March 23rd 1937 the Firm was private property of Lavoslav Baum from Banjaluka.<sup>522</sup>

Although the building was not the property of the family Baum, people from Banjaluka named it as *Baum's House*.

The family Baum had before 1935 tanning shop in Banjaluka, and also had shops in Zagreb and Osijek.<sup>523</sup>

On the list of the Jews separated for transportation in the concentration camp, composed on July 29th 1941 by the Ustashe Police Directorate in Banjaluka, signed by the Ozren Kvaternik the Warden of Ustashe Police for former Vrbas Banovina, was also registered Lavoslav Baum.<sup>524</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 he had permanent residence in St. Dr Kulenovića 16c.<sup>525</sup>

### **Flora, maiden** Fingerhut (Glogov, Poland, 1886 – ?)

- The housewife, the wife of tradesman Lavoslav Baum.

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in St. Dr Kulenovića 16c.<sup>526</sup>

### **Zlata** (Mrzović, the District Đakovo, 1909 – ?)

- The housewife, daughter of tradesman Lavoslav Baum and Flora, maiden Fingerhut.

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in St. Dr Kulenovića 16c.<sup>527</sup>

### **Antun** (1885 – 25.4.1961)

- Tradesman from Zagreb, brother of tradesman Lavoslav Baum.

He was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>528</sup>

### **Wilhem** Dr (Vukovar, 19.3.1896 – ?)

- Son of tradesman Heinrich Baum from Vukovar and the housewife Malvin, maiden Weil, the Jew, married to Irma, maiden Deutsch. They got two daughters Eva and Marija.

The Medical Faculty he completed in Vienna's University on June 28th 1924.

He married to Irma, maiden Deutsch in Ruma on June 28th 1931.

He spend a long time living and working as the Doctor in Indija.<sup>529</sup>

Upon the decision of the Ministry of Health of the Independent State of Croatia, Z.No: 36.257-1941 as of September 4th 1941, as the Doctor- Surgeon from Vukovar was assigned to work in the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, with monthly salary of 5.600 kuna.

<sup>521</sup> This surname was also written as Baŭm

<sup>522</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV-1933-19

<sup>523</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 807/1935

<sup>524</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, VII, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>525</sup> The List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>526</sup> The List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>527</sup> The same

<sup>528</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (17.3.2009) ]

<sup>529</sup> Based on the evaluable documents it was found out that he lived in Indija at wedding time, the birth of the first and the second child, i.e. 1931-1940

He took an oath of loyalty to the Independent State of Croatia on October 7th 1941 in the District Kladanj, where he was assigned as a part time official in the Outpatient Department for the Control of Endemic Syphilis.

Based on the Permission of the Archbishop's Office Vrhbosna, Number 1.889/42 as of June 1<sup>st</sup> 1942, and the Permission of the District Kladanj, Number 1.531/42 as of May 4th 1942, as Jews they converted to the Catholicism in Kladanj on June 24th 1942 -Wilhem Dr Baum, his wife Irma, maiden Deutsch and their children Eva and Marija.

He lived with his family and worked in Kladanj up to January 1944, when he was taken in the forest by the Partisans.<sup>530</sup>

**Irma–Marija**, maiden Deutsch (Ruma, 16.5.1911 – ?)

- Daughter of Arnold Deutsch and Hermina, maiden Schwartz, the Jewess, the wife of Wilhem Dr Baum.<sup>531</sup>

**Eva–Vera–Vjera** (Belgrade 28.2.1932 – ?)

- Daughter of Wilhem Dr Baum and Irma, maiden Deutsch.<sup>532</sup>

**Marija** (Indija 31.5.1940 – ?)

- Daughter of Wilhem Dr Baum and Irma, maiden Deutsch.<sup>533</sup>

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<sup>530</sup> ARSBL, ZD 16

<sup>531</sup> The same

<sup>532</sup> The same

<sup>533</sup> The same

## BENAU

### Mavro

- Son of the late Ignac, from Belgrade.

In the Report on War Damages submitted in Belgrade on August 27th 1945 by Mavro Benau, son of Ignjat, official in The Ministry of Finance DFJ (Democratic Federative Yugoslavia), from Belgrade, Kneza Danila 21, as inheritor (uncle) of the damaged Edita Najbah, daughter of Hugo Najbah, was stated that to the damaged as of April 15th 1941 during the German occupation damage caused the German and Ustashe Government by taking of their property. Upon the Decision of the District Court Banjaluka, Dn No. 1.298/46, and based on the decision of the District Court of III Region of Belgrade, Number O:1012/46 as of August 4th 1946 became the owner of real estate in Banjaluka.<sup>534</sup>

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<sup>534</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 25.987/1946

## BERG

**Josif** (Deti, Romania 15.10.1911 – ?)

- Son of tradesman in glass Jakov Berg and mother Jelisaveta, maiden Vajnberger, the Jewish Religion, domiciled in Vršac.

He attended the Gymnasium in Smederevo, and as of 10.06–29.08.1932 passed senior final exam.

On the Philosophic Faculty of University in Belgrade he graduated on October 21st 1939 of XIX group of subjects.

Having poor eyesight in both eyes he was permanently released of military service.

Before he began a job, he worked as counsellor in the Pedagogic Institute in Novi Sad. He spoke German and Hungarian, and used Romanian and French language.

Upon the Decision of the Ministry of Religion and Education NDH, Number 13.416/41 as of June 11th 1941, he was dismissed from public service because he together with Anđelija Miličić and Vera Novaković left the job on April 27th 1941.<sup>535</sup>

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<sup>535</sup> ARSBL, 9, IV-B-14

## BERGER

**Vera** (Bosanski Novi, 5.2.1929 – ?)

- Daughter of Arnold Berger, private clerk from Prijedor, the Jewess.

After completed four years of the Primary School in Prijedor she attended as of 1939–1941 I and II grade of the Gymnasium in Prijedor.

During her education she resided at his father in Prijedor in 46 Aleksandrova St.

According the opinion of the class teacher she was "very talented, diligent and a pupil of a good manners".<sup>536</sup>

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<sup>536</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 24– 6 and 25–6

## BERGMAN<sup>537</sup>

**Berta** Dr (Blažuj, Sarajevo, 1895 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1945)

In the Request for issuance of passport for Austria, which Dr Berta Bergman on September 25th 1924 submitted to the Head of the City District Office Banjaluka, was stated that she was "the Doctor, permanently resided in Banjaluka, the Jewish religion, medium height, oval face, black hair, greenish eyes, regular nose and mouth features."<sup>538</sup>

Berta Bergman, daughter of Jozef, born in 1894 in Blažuj, Ilidža, the Jewess, killed by the Ustashe in 1945 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>539</sup>

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<sup>537</sup> Surname also written as Bergmann

<sup>538</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–156

<sup>539</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (26.4.2009) ]



## BERNHAUT

### **Izidor** Dr (21.8.1891 – ?)

- Son of Josip, the Jew, Military Doctor, permanently resided in Banjaluka, Dr Ante Pavelića 71, married to Ruža Bernhaut. They got sons Edmond and Andrija.

He informed the Medical Chamber in Zagreb on June 11th 1941 on cessation of private medical practice in Karlovac.

Upon the decision of the Ministry of Armed Forces NDH, Number 2.555/Con. as of January 29th 1943, he was retired and released of a duty in the Home Guards Service (*Domobranstvo*) commenced as of February 28th 1943.

In the report of war damages, submitted in Banjaluka on September 11th 1945 by Dr Izidor Bernhaut, was stated that to the damaged Dr Izidor Bernhaut, son of Josip, 54 years old, the Military Doctor in a rank of Major, the Jewish nationality, permanently resided in Banjaluka, as of April 15<sup>th</sup> 1941, under the German occupation, the German and Ustashe Government caused the damage of real estate and movable property.

### **Andrija** (1928 – ?)

- Son of Josip and Ruža Bernhaut, a pupil, permanently resided in Banjaluka.<sup>540</sup>

### **Edmund** (1924 – ?)

- Son of Josip and Ruža Bernhaut, a pupil, s permanently resided in Banjaluka.<sup>541</sup>

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<sup>540</sup> ARSBL, ZD, B-27

<sup>541</sup> The same

## BERNSTEIN

**Simon** (Veliškovci, Slavonia, 1851 – ?)

On May 9th 1886 as an owner he registered the Firm *Simon Bernstein* - the Factory of *Soda – Water*, placed in Banjaluka.

Upon the Order of Bosnia and Herzegovina State Government as of June 6th 1896 the Firm was deleted from the Court Register.<sup>542</sup>

In the request for issuance of passport for Vienna for medical treatment, which on July 12th 1920 submitted to the City District Office in Banjaluka, he stated that "he is travelling salesman, retired, permanently resided in Banjaluka, the Jewish religion, medium height, oval face, greyish hair, blue eyes, regular nose and mouth features, wears moustaches". Travelling companions were Eta and Leopold Reichman.<sup>543</sup>

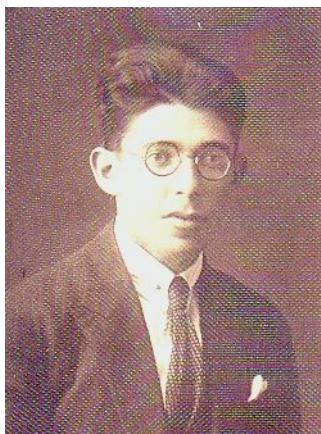
**Giselle**, maiden Löwy

On June 3rd 188 with his wife Simon Bernstein signed marriage contract and brought dowry in amount of 2.000 forints.

**Beniamin Dr**

During 1924 he worked in Banjaluka as the military Doctor under the contract.

In the Request submitted on September 24th 1924 to the Head of the District Banjaluka, he applied for passport for travelling to France.<sup>544</sup>



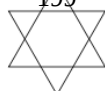
**Dr Beniamin Bernstein**

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<sup>542</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Trade Register of Private Firms, Number 157/313

<sup>543</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 27–40

<sup>544</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–150



## BINENFELD

### **Herman** (1879 – ?)

In 1934 as an owner he registered the Shop in Textile and Dry Goods named *Herman Binenfeld* situated in Banjaluka.<sup>545</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 he had permanent residence in 1 Ademaga Mešić St.<sup>546</sup>

### **Regina** (1887 – ?)

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in 1 Ademaga Mešić St.<sup>547</sup>

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<sup>545</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Trade Register of Private Firms , Number Fi-386/1934

<sup>546</sup> List Number 2

<sup>547</sup> The same

## BRAMMER

### Moritz

- Hungarian Jew, graduated Pharmacist, upon the Concession received on December 30<sup>th</sup> 1878 from the Military Headquarters of Austria Hungary Army in Banjaluka Military, on April 1st 1879 in the house of Risto Bokonjić he opened the First Modern Pharmacy - European like in Banjaluka.<sup>548</sup>

### Robert (26.2.1870 – 1919)

- Son of Moritz Brammer, he inherited the Pharmacy from his father. Bosnia and Herzegovina Government, under Number 88.341/I as of October 2nd 1892 issued Concession for the Pharmacy.<sup>549</sup>

Robert Brammer's Pharmacy was registered as private firm on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1893.<sup>550</sup> In 1907 he paid tax in amount of 6.000 kuna.

He was a member of the Steering Board<sup>551</sup> and vice-president of the Directorate<sup>552</sup> the First Banjaluka Saving Bank d.d. (a stock company)

Robert Brammer's Pharmacy was registered on June 16<sup>th</sup> 1919 as the Public Firm, and after the death of the owner became the property of the widow Jozefina Brammer and minor sons Ernest, Hans and Alfred Bramer. Her minor sons were deleted from the Register on April 21st 1934.<sup>553</sup>

### Jozefina–Josipa, maiden Büchler (Zagreb, 20.3.1880 – Zagreb, 14.6.1959)

- Daughter of Albert and Sidonia, maiden Grünfeld, the wife of the Pharmacist Robert Brammer.

With her sons she took over the Pharmacy after the death of her husband in 1919.

Up to July 28<sup>th</sup> 1942 she had permanent residence in 18 Dr Budaka St.<sup>554</sup>

Two-storied family building of Ernestina Brammer in 18 Veselin Masleša St., with two, two room's apartments and business premise of surface 306 m<sup>2</sup>, at the end of 1958 was a subject of nationalisation. The business premise was nationalised (the pharmacy), and two, two rooms apartments were taken as separate parts of the building.<sup>555</sup>

Except data on birth and death in a memo of NOO (the Municipal Administrative Committee) Medveščak-Zagreb, No. 3.090/1-1959 as of September 4th 1959, was stated that data were submitted to delete the dead from the register of Citizenship.<sup>556</sup>

She was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>557</sup>

### Ernest Mr Ph, called Puba (Banjaluka, 22.9.1899 – 11.3.1960)

- Son of Robert Brammer and Jozefina, maiden Büchler, Mr of Pharmacy.

As of 1909/10 he attended the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka. He graduated *in war's final exam* in 1917/18.

The City District Office Banjaluka solved on August 20<sup>th</sup> 1921 his request for issuance of the passport to study in Vienna. In a personal description of Ernest Brammer, domiciled in

<sup>548</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 110/1933 and 765/1935

<sup>549</sup> Official Gazette , Number 59/1931

<sup>550</sup> ARSBL, 23,the Register of Private Firms , Number 601

<sup>551</sup> *Sarajevski list*, Number 37/1911

<sup>552</sup> *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas*,/ Bosnia and Herzegovina Compass 1912/1913

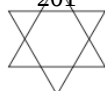
<sup>553</sup> ARSBL, 23,the Register of Stock Companies , Number Fi-107/1919

<sup>554</sup> List Number 1

<sup>555</sup> ARSBL, 99, N–41/1959

<sup>556</sup> ARSBL, 114, The Registry Office, Number 1.434/1959

<sup>557</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (16.3.2009) ]



Novi Sad, was stated that he is "of medium height, oval face, black hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features, wear glasses".<sup>558</sup>

Upon completion of studies in Vienna he acquired the title of the Registered Pharmacist.

He often travelled to Germany, Austria, Italy, Czechoslovakia, France and Hungary for trading business matters.

On annual assembly of the Tennis's Club, held on March 24<sup>th</sup> 1934, he was elected for a member of the Steering Committee and on annual assembly of the Philatelist's Association as of February 21st 1937, he was elected for the member of the Supervisory Board.<sup>559</sup>

He was married to Franciska Šolić. He lived and worked in the family house in 18 Kralj Alfons St.

On the list of the Jews arrested and separated for transportation in the concentration camp, which on July 29<sup>th</sup> 1941 composed the Ustashe Police Directorate, signed by Ozren Kvaternik the Warden of Ustashe Police for the former Vrbas Banovina, was also registered Ernest R. Brammer. Anton Puba Rebac released him from Prison.<sup>560</sup>

Up to July 28<sup>th</sup> 1942 he had permanent residence in 18 Dr Budaka St.<sup>561</sup>

In 1955 he was Director of the Head Office of City's Pharmacies in Banjaluka.<sup>562</sup>

He was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>563</sup>



Mr Ernest Brammer



**Franciska**, maiden Šolić (Krivi Put near Senj, 1903 – ?)

- The wife of the Pharmacist Ernest Brammer, the housewife.

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in 18 Dr Budaka St.<sup>564</sup>

**Hans** (Banjaluka, 22.9.1903 – ?)

- Son of the Pharmacist Robert Brammer and Jozefina, maiden Büchler.

As of 1909 to 1913 in Banjaluka he completed the First Public School for Boys and the Velika Realna Gymnasium as of 1913 to 1921. He studied at Higher Technical School in Vienna. As of 1922 he worked in father's Pharmacy.

In 1930 he married Flora Salom and since then he lived in Zagreb.

During 1942 with the group of doctors and pharmacist he was sent to work in the Military Hospital in Banjaluka. He was arrested in Zagreb in 1943 and detained in the military prison for six months, and afterwards sent to the Military Pharmacy in Bosanski Brod. He went to free territory in August 1944 and was Pharmaceutical Administrator in XII the Assault division.

As of 1945 he worked as the Pharmacist in Zagreb. In 1949 he moved to Jerusalem and worked as the Pharmacist, journalist and writer.

In the Literature he appeared in 1921 with poems published in the *National Jewish Consciousness*. In many newspapers and magazines he published poems, short novels, dramas, literature essays, articles and stories.<sup>565</sup>

<sup>558</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 28–73

<sup>559</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 91/1934 and 1218/1937

<sup>560</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, the Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>561</sup> The List Number 1

<sup>562</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 143/1955

<sup>563</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (16.3.2009) ]

<sup>564</sup> The List Number 1

<sup>565</sup> The Lexicon of Yugoslav Writers, the Matica Srpska, 1972.

Upon Request of Hans Bramer from Banjaluka as of April 10th 1949, in the issued Decision was stated that he was born on September 22nd 1903 in Banjaluka, of father , the late Robert Bramer, the Pharmacist from Zagreb, born on February 26th 1870 and mother Jozefina, maiden Bihler, the housewife from Zagreb, born on March 20<sup>th</sup> 1880.

Flora Bramer, the wife of Hans Bramer, from Banjaluka, housewife, was born on November 29th 1903 in Banjaluka of father, the late Aron Salom and mother Sarina, maiden Poljokan.<sup>566</sup>

**Flora** Bramer, maiden Salom (Banjaluka, 29.11.1903 – ?)

- Daughter of Aron Salom Sarafić and Sarina, maiden Poljokan, in 1930 married to the Pharmacist Hans Bramer and moved to Zagreb.

Flora Bramer, maiden Salom from Zagreb, Mira Papo, maiden Salom from Belgrade, Hanči Kabiljo, maiden Salom from Belgrade, Paula Čubrilović, maiden Kabiljo sold on December 23rd 1947 two storied house with a shop, of surface 130 m<sup>2</sup>, and March 10th and April 13th 1948 house with a house site of 95 m<sup>2</sup> surface, garden of 77 m<sup>2</sup> surface, garden of 204 m<sup>2</sup> and yard in a surface of 50 m<sup>2</sup>, and two storied house of 77 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>567</sup>

**Alfred** (1912 – 18.7.1985)

- Son of Robert and Jozefina Brammer, in academic 1929/30 year graduated in the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka. He was an office of JNA (Yugoslav National Army).

He died on July 18th 1985.He was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>568</sup>

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<sup>566</sup> ARSBL, 111, The Registry Office, Number 17.746/1949

<sup>567</sup> ARSBL, 111, contracts– H/3, H/103 and M/12

<sup>568</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (16.3.2009) ]

## BRAUN

**Julio** (Erdevik, 20.12.1894 – ?)

- Son of Julio Braun and mother Roza Rozenberg, private clerk from Banjaluka. He married to Natalija-Nataša Antonić on August 7th 1940 in Banaluka.<sup>569</sup>

On the list of the Jews arrested and separated for transportation to the concentration camp, composed on July 29th 1941 by the Ustashe's Police Directorate for former the Vrbas Banovina – and signed by the Warden of Ustashe Police Ozren Kvaternik, was also registered Julio Braun. He was released from detention by intervention of Anton Puba Rebac.<sup>570</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 he was permanently resided at Hrvoje Vukčić St.<sup>571</sup>

**Natalija–Nataša** , maiden Antonić (Banjaluka, 4.11.1923 – ?)

- Daughter of Ostoja Antonić and Marija Meljnik, the housewife, defined herself as *the clear Aryan of the Roman Catholic Religion*. In marriage with Julio Braun she had children: daughter Ernestina-Slavica.

Up to July 28th 1942 she permanently resided in 2 Hrvoje Vukčić St.<sup>572</sup>

**Ernestina–Slavica** (Banjaluka, October 14<sup>th</sup> 1942 – ?)

- Daughter of Julio Braun and Nataša Antonić. During the registration of the Jews and the Half Jews in Banjaluka on July 1942 her mother was pregnant.<sup>573</sup>

**Franciska** Braun, maiden Levi (Petrinja 1873 – ?)

- Daughter of Dragutin Levi, the housewife.

According the notice of the Head of the District Banjaluka as of August 11<sup>th</sup> 1928, Lowy Franciska changed her surname in surname Levi.<sup>574</sup>

She was married to Ernest Braun, born in 1866 in Eger, Czechoslovakia, and as of 1890 lived on the territory which on April 10<sup>th</sup> 194 was annexed to NDH. She defined herself as an Aryan of the Roman Catholic religion.

Up to June 12<sup>th</sup> 1942 she had permanent residence in 63 Harambašić St.<sup>575</sup>

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<sup>569</sup> The Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, renewed MKV, 1940, Ordinal Number 32

<sup>570</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, the Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>571</sup> List Number 1

<sup>572</sup> List Number 1 Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, renewed MKR, 1942, Ord. No. 293

<sup>573</sup> List Number 1 Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, renewed MKR, 1942, Ord. No 293

<sup>574</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 19–116.

<sup>575</sup> List Number 1

## BRÜCKNER

### Bernath

- The Hungarian Jew, tradesman, the trading firm he founded in 1884 and registered in 1890 as the Shop in Textile and Ready Made Clothing *A. Bernath Brückner* placed in Banjaluka and the branch in Tuzla.<sup>576</sup> During 1907 he paid tax in amount of 12.000 kruna. He left the Firm on August 30th 1910.<sup>577</sup>

He was co owner of the Firm *Bernath Brückner and Julius Schnitzler*, founded on February 1st 1892 and registered on August 13<sup>th</sup> of the same year. The Firm was signed only upon Julius Schnitzler. As of 1910 this Firm worked under the name *Bernath Brückner, Max Schnitzler and Georg Kohn*, and as of 1924 under the name *Bernath Brückner and Sons. M Schnitzler and Kohn*. The Firm was signed upon Max Schnitzler and Georg Kohn. This Shop with Textile goods was in 12 Kralj Alfons St.<sup>578</sup>

By the Decision Number 6.045/02 as of January 29th 1902 Bosnia and Herzegovina Government in Sarajevo released him the payment of the real estate tax for new building in 12 Gospodska St. for period as of 1901 to 1908.<sup>579</sup>

### Sigmund Dr (Banjaluka, 4.11.1886 – ?)

- Son of the late tradesman Bernath Brückner born in in Belvard at Pecs.

The request for citizenship he submitted to the Municipal Authority in Banjaluka in 1919. In the request he stated that he is "an irreproachable person, unmarried, and the Jewish religion. At the Study in Vienna he got the title of the Doctor of Chemistry. After completed studies he was not resided in Banjaluka because of obligations toward the military service". Citizenship was approved to him on November 30th 1922.<sup>580</sup>

### Rudolf (Banjaluka, 8.1.1888 – ?)

- Son of the late tradesman Bernath Brückner from Banjaluka, born in Belvard at Pecs.

The Request for citizenship he submitted to the Municipal Authorities in Banjaluka in 1919. In the request he stated that he is "a student of the National Economy, an irreproachable person, unmarried, the Jewish religion, co owner of three houses in Banjaluka in a value of 350.000 kruna and the owner of movable property in a value of 30-40.000 kruna". Citizenship was approved on November 30<sup>th</sup> 1922.<sup>581</sup>

### Delžal (Pecs, 1896 – ?)

- Son of Ignatz, tradesman from Pecs. He abandoned the first year of Trading Course on November 22nd 1909 and enrolled Vocational (Craftsmen) School in Banjaluka. He apprenticed at Bernard Brückner, tradesman from Banjaluka (Gospodska Street).<sup>582</sup>

### Ferdinand (Sarajevo, 1869 – ?)

- Director of the Factory in Gornji Podgradci.

In the request sent on July 9th 1924 to the District Office in Bosanska Gradiška, he requested issuance of passport to visit his family and for medical treatment in Austria, Hungary, Spain and Romania. In the request he stated that he is domiciled in Gornji Podgradci, "55 years old, medium height, oval face, green eyes, hair and moustaches greyish, normal nose and mouth features".<sup>583</sup>

<sup>576</sup> *Bosnicher bote*, 1900.

<sup>577</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Trading Register of Private Firms 1884

<sup>578</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV–1932/125

<sup>579</sup> ARSBL, Kreisbehörde, regesta 35/1902

<sup>580</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 1.347/1919 and Number 6.890/1922

<sup>581</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 1.346/1919 and Number 6.890/1922

<sup>582</sup> ARSBL, 602,1–47

<sup>583</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–84



**Georgina** (Sarajevo, 1897 – ?)

- Daughter of Ferdinand Bruckner, the Director in Gornji Podgradci.

By the Request submitted on October 25th 1924 to the District Office in Bosanska Gradiška for issuance of passport to visit the family in Austria. In the Request she stated that she lives in Gornji Podgradci, and that she is: "of medium height, oval face, brown eyes and hairs, normal nose and mouth features".<sup>584</sup>

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<sup>584</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–207

## CHOMET

### **Mavro**

- The Official, the Veterinarian Inspector in the County Department Banjaluka. He was registered in the list of officials on 25<sup>th</sup> of April 1922.<sup>585</sup>

Further guidelines related to the realization of the pension payment of the family of Klara Homet – the widow of the late Dr Mavro Homet, the Veterinarian Inspector, were described in the Decision No. 9.762/25 as of October 16, 1925 by the Ministry for Agriculture and Water - Department for Veterinary in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians.

He was retired as the State Civilian Administrator (VI class) with the annual payment of 5.500 dinars; as of March 14, 1924 he was asked to submit the documentation from which his retirement shall be determined.<sup>586</sup>

### **Klara**

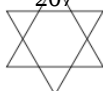
- Wife of Mavro Homet, the Passport was issued in 1919 due to her travelling to Germany and Austria. It is written in the Passport that she is 49 years old.<sup>587</sup>

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<sup>585</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 11–25

<sup>586</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 16–222

<sup>587</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 32–BB



## CINDORF

**Izidor** (Sarajevo, 28.2.1921 – ?)

- Son of Leon and Erna from Sarajevo, the Jew.

He attended VI class and VII class of the Gymnasium in Prijedor from 1938 to 1940 and before the Gymnasium in Prijedor; he had attended the Gymnasium in Sarajevo. He lived at the house of the professor Avram Pinto in Kralja Petra Street no. 4 in Prijedor.<sup>588</sup>

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<sup>588</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 22, 4

## DANON

### Zadik

- Founded and registered a firm in 1884 in Rudolfsthal, the District Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>589</sup>

### Josip Dr

Dr Josip Danon, the probationer Doctor from Sarajevo, was appointed as a Secondary Doctor on May 1921, in accordance with the Decision No. 6.656 as of April 20, 1921 from the Health Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina

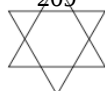
Dr. Josip Danon, the Doctor in the District was assessed by the mark *excellent* due to his expertise, diligence and good behaviour at his service in the Superior's Report for the first and the second semester in 1927. The Report was made by the Superior in the District Local Office – Bosanska Kostajnica and was confirmed by the Commission of the Vrbas Region.

The Superior's Report with the same successful mark was also made for the year of 1928.<sup>590</sup>

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<sup>589</sup> *Bosnicher Bote*, 1900.

<sup>590</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 16–20



## DEUTSCH

**David** (Bačka Palanka 3.9.1857 - Banjaluka 1.9.1942)

- Retired Bank Administrator

Up to June 12, 1942, he lived in Frankopanska Street No. 22a in Banja Luka.<sup>591</sup>

**Gyula** (1882 - ?)

Accordingly to the Approval № 86 as of January 3, 1910. She opened a shop in Banja Luka. Her previous business partner was Singer.<sup>592</sup>

**Sidonija** (Ferdinandovac 24.2.1893 - ?)

- Daughter of Sigmund, the Austrian Jewess.

During 1904/05 she attended the High School in Banja Luka, and lived in the apartment of Ignatz Singer in Anđeoska Street.<sup>593</sup>

**Franzika** (Červenke, Bačka Kula, 1850 – ?)

- Housewife from Derventa.

On June 16, 1924, she submitted the Request for Passport at the District Office – Derventa due to her medical treatment in Austria and Czechoslovakia. She stated in the Request that "she is 74 years old, small height, round face, blue eyes, brown hair and regular nose and mouth features".<sup>594</sup>

**Otta** (Vlašskem, Mezežiči, Czechoslovakia, 26.4.1874 – ?)

- The Jewess, the Czech citizenship, got married to Maria (maiden Jelinek) on July 3, 1905 in Banjaluka.<sup>595</sup>

**Dragutin Bošnjak** (Banjaluka, 29.2.1881 – Zagreb, 13.3.1959)

- Son of **Aleksandar** and mother Marija maiden Deutsch.  
Passed away in Zagreb, on March 13, 1959.<sup>596</sup>

**Hermann**

He was a Jewish representative for the District of Derventa up to 1915.<sup>597</sup>

**Bruno**

The District Court in Bosanski Brod started the Procedure for the Pronouncement of the Dead on August 16, 1946 (No. R-388/46):

- Roza Deutsch, widow of Simona Deutsch and
- Bruno Deutsch, son of the late Simon, both from Bosanski Brod.

In 1941, the Ustashe took them in Jasenovac.<sup>598</sup>

Roza Deutsch, born in 1891 in Bosanski Brod, the Jew, murdered by Ustashe in concentration camp at Jasenovac in 1941.<sup>599</sup>

Bruno Deutsch, son of Simon, born in 1903 in Bosanski Brod, the Jew, murdered by Ustashe in 1941 in concentration camp at Jasenovac.<sup>600</sup>

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<sup>591</sup> Register list 1

<sup>592</sup> ARSBL, Craft Register, No. 1/1910

<sup>593</sup> ARSBL, OFDŠBL, 4-9/324

<sup>594</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-72

<sup>595</sup> ARSBL, 111, Registry Office, No. 18.538/45

<sup>596</sup> ARSBL, 114, Registry Office, No. 500/59

<sup>597</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, Sarajevo 1916. ARSBL, 1, Zahl 5.721/1914

<sup>598</sup> *The Official Gazette – NRB&H*, No. 38/1946

<sup>599</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (22.5.2009) ]

<sup>600</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (22.5.2009) ]

**Eduard – Edo** Dr (Zagreb, 26.11.1895 – ?)

- Son of Jakob Deutsch, the rail-way official, and Berta maiden Scholler; married to Ljuba maiden Mautner, with whom he got sons Velimir and Đuro.

He accomplished his Medical studies in Bratislava in July 1920 and obtained a title – the Physician.

In Pakrac, in June 4, 1922 he got married to Ljuba Mautner, born in Pakrac, her father is Josip Mautner and her mother is Fani maiden Mautner.

By the Decision of the Ministry of Health in NDH, Number 22.609-1941 as of July 17, 1941, Dr. Edo Deutsch, Physician from Zagreb, was sent to the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis; his monthly wage was 5.000 dinars and he would be paid as of August 1, 1941.<sup>601</sup>

He worked in the Health Centre in Tuzla for contiguous disease suppressing as of July the 1941.

By the Decision of the Ministry of Health in NDH, Number 21017-0-1942 as of September 22, 1942, Dr. Edo Deutsch, the previous part-time official, was appointed under contract with monthly wage of 5.600 kunas and shall be paid as of January 1, 1942. According to the New Contract on Service made on January 1, 1943 his increased wage shall be 7.000 kunas per month.<sup>602</sup>

He took an oath of loyalty to NDH in the Health Centre in Tuzla on November 14, 1942.

**Velimir** (Zagreb, 18.3.1927 – ?)

- Son of Dr Edo Deutsch and Ljuba maiden Mautner.<sup>603</sup>

**Đuro** (Zagreb, 15.9.1931 – ?)

- Son of Dr Edo Deutsch and Ljuba maiden Mautner.<sup>604</sup>

**Miroslav** Dr (Zagreb, 13.11.1889 - ?)

- Son of Julije Deutsch and Julija maiden Deutsch, the Jew, married to Vera maiden Najer; with whom he got sons Andrija-Dragan and Julije-Pavao.

He got married to Vera maiden Najer in Zagreb on April 5, 1925.

He converted to Catholicism on June 26, 1941 in Zagreb.

By the Decision of the Ministry of Health in NDH, Number 36.226-1941 as of September 4, 1941, he, as a Physician, was sent to the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka and wage was 5.000 kunas per month.

Later on, he was relocated as a part-time official in the Hospital in Koprivnica where he worked as a doctor for suppressing of endemic syphilis.

He took an oath of loyalty to NDH in the Hospital in Koprivnica on November 9, 1942.

According to the Report of the Hospital in Koprivnica as of March 10, 1944, Dr. Deutsch was taken from the hospital by the Partisans on November 22, 1943 and his payment was stopped.<sup>605</sup>

**Vera** maiden Najer (Osijek, 1903 – ?)

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<sup>601</sup> It was added on the Decision that the party was noted and the Decision related to a wage in the amount of 6,000 dinars was delivered.

<sup>602</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 7

<sup>603</sup> The same

<sup>604</sup> The same

<sup>605</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 18

- Daughter of Ladislav Najer and Jenng maiden Schlesinger, the Jewess, wife of Miroslav Dr Deutsch, converted to the Catholicism on June 26, 1941 in Zagreb.<sup>606</sup>

**Julije – Pavao** (Zagreb, 21.5.1926 – ?)

- Son of Dr Miroslav Deutsch and Vera maiden Najer, the Jew, converted to Catholicism on June 26, 1941 in Zagreb.<sup>607</sup>

**Andrija – Dragan** (Zagreb, 4.9.1929 – ?)

- Sin of Dr Miroslav Deutsch and Vera maiden Najer, the Jew, converted to Catholicism on June 26, 1941 in Zagreb.<sup>608</sup>

**Elza** connubial Marić (Sarajevo, 1889 – ?)

- Daughter of David Deutsch, the housewife residing in Bosanski Brod.

On March 21, 1927, she submitted the Request for the Extension of her Passport validity at the District Local Office – Bosanski Brod, she stated that "she is 38, tall, round face, hair and eyes – black, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>609</sup>

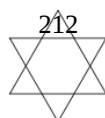
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<sup>606</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 18

<sup>607</sup> The same

<sup>608</sup> The same

<sup>609</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-837



## DEZSÖ

**Gizela** maiden Berger (Szarvas, Hungary 1873 – ?)

- Housewife, wife of Isidor Dezsö, with whom she got sons Julijus and Ljudevit. She had a permanent residence in Ajanovića Street No. 2 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>610</sup>

**Julijus** Dr (Lugojno, Romania, 1894 – Banjaluka, 2.9.1938)

- Son of Isidor Dezsö and Gizela maiden Berger; Physician; lat. *Physicus* – a supervisory doctor appointed by the Government in town i.e. Banjaluka. He died from arteriosclerosis.<sup>611</sup>

**Ljudevit** Dr (Bolind, Romania, 1893 – ?)

- Son of Isidor Dezsö and Gizela maiden Berger.

He moved to Banjaluka in 1922 and as a major of the Royal Army he worked as a dentist in the Military Hospital. As of 1938 he was a major - in charge for the Military Hospital and as of 1940 he was a lieutenant-colonel in the same hospital.<sup>612</sup>

In his house on the corner of Titova Street and Zagrebačka Street, he had his private Dentist Office.<sup>613</sup>

He had a permanent residence in Ajanovića Street No. 2 up to July 28 1942.<sup>614</sup>

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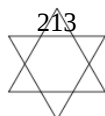
<sup>610</sup> Register No. 1.

<sup>611</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993).

<sup>612</sup> *The Official Gazette*, No. 151/1931 and the *Vrbas Newspapers*, No. 1.448/1938 i 1.750/1940

<sup>613</sup> ARSBL, Statement of Žarko Lastrić, August 2, 1980

<sup>614</sup> Register No. 1.





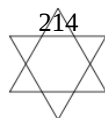
## ECKHAUS

**Abraham** (1888 - ?)

Up to July 28, 1942 he lived in Pecina Street No. 57 in Banja Luka.<sup>615</sup>

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<sup>615</sup> Register No 2 and 3.



## EISENBERG

### Salomon (? – 2.2.1918)

- Salesman, married to Janett (Kuh), and had daughters Edit, Hildegarda and Isabella. As Austro-Hungarian soldier was killed on February 2, 1918.<sup>616</sup>

### Janette

- married to Salomon Eisenberg. As a widow, she was receiving money for her renting of her apartment. Payment of her family pension was stopped in 1923.<sup>617</sup>  
Had daughters Edit and Hildegarde.

She inherited from Rosalija Kuh a small shop and named it *Janette Eisenberg the inheritress of Rosalija Kuh*. Store was erased from court register on June 13. 1925.<sup>618</sup>

### Edit (Vienna 26.2.1909 – ?)

- Daughter of Salomon and Janette Eisenberg.

In the School year of 1921/22, she attended the first class of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and lived in Kuhova Vila.<sup>619</sup>

### Hildegarda (Banjaluka 4.02.1911 – ?)

- Daughter of Janette Eisenberg.

During 1922/23 she went to the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka. After the first semester she moved to Požega.<sup>620</sup>

### Isabella (Banjaluka 4.4.1913 – ?)

- Daughter of Salomon Janette Eisenberg.<sup>621</sup>

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<sup>616</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Department for Invalids, No. 253-E

<sup>617</sup> The same

<sup>618</sup> ARSBL, 23, Trade Register of Private Firms 1910

<sup>619</sup> ARBL, OFDVDŠ, 21-8.

<sup>620</sup> ARBL, OFDVDŠ, 21-9.

<sup>621</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Department for Invalids, No. 253-E

## ELEAZAR<sup>622</sup>

### **Moritz – Mojsije** (Sarajevo, 1897 – 20.11.1939)

- Son of the late Menahem and mother Ester maiden Salom, the Jew, married, have a 17 years-old child.

After he had finished the Primary School, he finished a housepainter profession. He moved from Sarajevo, his hometown, to Banjaluka together with his family because of an employment and lived in Njegoševa Street No 21.<sup>623</sup> He moved from Banjaluka to Zagreb, and he returned to Sarajevo in 1939 and he was treated in the Hospital in Koševo.<sup>624</sup>

### **Menahem** (Sarajevo, 8.10.1920 – ?)

- Son of house painter Mojsije from Banja Luka.

The first year of the High School he finished in Sarajevo, and during 934/35 he attended the High School in Banja Luka. He lived in Tanaska Rajića Street No. 3 in Banja Luka.<sup>625</sup>

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<sup>622</sup> The surname was written both as Elazar and Elizar

<sup>623</sup> The statement given on February 15, 1937 at the District Court in Banjaluka

<sup>624</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 51, No. 498/1937

<sup>625</sup> ARSBL, OGDGŠBL, 29- 34.

## ELIJAU<sup>626</sup>

### **Abraham** (1865 – Banjaluka 11.8.1942)

- Son of Jakov and Ani, the salesman from the quarter Sukija in Bosanska Gradiška, married to Hana maiden Levi, with whom he had daughters Ernestina, Pepika, Matilda, Sarina and Regina and sons Jakov, Salomon and Isidor. The family was domiciled in Orahova, District - Bosanska Gradiška. He moved to Banjaluka in September 1930.<sup>627</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 he lived in Gundulićeva Street No. 42<sup>628</sup>

He had a registered firm, founded in 1891.<sup>629</sup>

He died at the age of 77 when he was on his way to hospital. The Medical Report recorded death due to exhaustion. The Court Expert, Dr Zdenko Šporn dissected the corpse in the dissecting room and determined that the Ustashe took him from Jasenovac.<sup>630</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 28, 1945 submitted by the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party was stated that Avram Elijau had a permanent residence in Gundulićeva Street No. 42 in Banjaluka. During the German occupation as of April 15 1942, the German government caused the damage on the three houses of the damaged party. According to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission, the total estimated damage is 20.000 dinars.<sup>631</sup>

### **Hana** maiden Levi (1870 – ?)

- Wife of Avram Elijau, the salesman from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>632</sup>

### **Ernestina** (1891 – ?)

- Daughter of Avram Elijau and Hana maiden Levi from Bosanska Gradiška, she had an illegitimate child Erna, born in January 1918. Ernestina married to Isak in Sarajevo.<sup>633</sup>

### **Pepika** (1894 – ?)

- Daughter of Avram Elijau and Hana maiden Levi from Bosanska Gradiška. Married in Sarajevo.<sup>634</sup>

### **Matilda** (1896 – ?)

- Daughter of Avram Elijau and Hana maiden Levi from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>635</sup>

### **Sarina** (1899 – ?)

- Daughter of Avram Elijau and Hana maiden Levi from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>636</sup>

### **Regina** (1902 – ?)

- Daughter of Avram Elijau and Hana maiden Levi from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>637</sup>

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<sup>626</sup> In some documents the surname was written as Elijan. Mistakes are probably made because of the similarity in small Latin letters *n* and *u*.

<sup>627</sup> ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, The Registry Book of Citizens on a given day – March 1, 1920, No. E-2

<sup>628</sup> The Registry Book 1, 2 and 3

<sup>629</sup> *Bosnicher Bote*, 1900.

<sup>630</sup> ARSBL, 23, No. Kzp 442/1942

<sup>631</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠBL, No. 1.643/1945

<sup>632</sup> ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, The Registry Book of Citizens on a given day – March 1, 1920, No. E-2

<sup>633</sup> The same

<sup>634</sup> The same

<sup>635</sup> The same

<sup>636</sup> The same

<sup>637</sup> The same

**Jakov** (1900 – ?)

- Son of Avram Elijau and Hana maiden Levi from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>638</sup>

Based on the Request of the Public Directorate for the Economy Renewal - Local Office Banjaluka No. 598/1941 as of October 2, 1941 and the verbal intervention of Muharem Duraković, the trustee for the Jewish issues; the Directorate received the documents from the Municipality Bosanska Gradiška related to the seizure of two borrowings in the amount of 50.000 kunas each from the Jewish money available i. e. from the account of Jakov and Salamon Elijau in the rate of 6%.<sup>639</sup>

**Salomon** (15. 2.1905 – ?)

- Son of Avram Elijau and Hana maiden Levi from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>640</sup>

**Isidor** (1907 – ?)

- Son of Avram Elijau and Hana maiden Levi from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>641</sup>

**Josip - Jozef** (Bosanska Gradiška, 28.9.1889 – Jasenovac, 30.6.1942)

- Son of Avram and Hana, the salesman from Bosanska Gradiška, lived in Orahovo, District - Bosanska Gradiška, married to Irena as of January 18, 1926 with whom he had got sons Isidor and daughters Hana and Nada.<sup>642</sup>

On August 12, 1921, he submitted the Request for Passport at the District Office – Bosanska Gradiška because of his trade business in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia; it was written in the Request that "he is height - medium, round face, hair, eyes, and moustache – black, regular mouth and nose features". His permanent residing place was in Sarajevo.<sup>643</sup>

On June 19, 1940 he registered a trade business shop *Atlas* with books, paper and stationary located in Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra No. 25. The shop was deleted from the Registry in accordance with the Decision No. 84/43 as of January 2, 1943.<sup>644</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Mehmed-paše Sokolovića Street No. 60.<sup>645</sup>

Murdered in the concentration camp - Jasenovac on June 30, 1942.<sup>646</sup>

**Irena** (Sarajevo, 1892 – concentration camp - Jasenovac, 30.7.1942)

- Daughter of Isaka and Hana, wife of Josip Elijau, the salesman from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>647</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Mehmed-paše Sokolovića Street No. 60.<sup>648</sup>

Murdered in concentration camp Jasenovac on July 30, 1942.<sup>649</sup>

Irena Elijan, daughter of Albert, born in Sarajevo - 1892, the Jewess, murdered by Ustashe in 1942 in concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>650</sup>

<sup>638</sup> ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, The Registry Book of Citizens on a given day – March 1, 1920, No. E-2

<sup>639</sup> ARSBL, 83, 3.083/1941

<sup>640</sup> ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, The Registry Book of Citizens on a given day – March 1, 1920, No. E-2

<sup>641</sup> The same, No. E-2

<sup>642</sup> The same, No. E-5

<sup>643</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29-25 and the Registry of Passports (1919–1921), Ordinal Number 797

<sup>644</sup> ARSBL, The Register of the Craft's Shops, IV 1938-359.

<sup>645</sup> The Register 2 and 3.

<sup>646</sup> ARSBL, Personal archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993) and The Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, Registry Office, MKU, No. 808/1952

<sup>647</sup> ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, The Registry Book of Citizens on a given day – March 1, 1920 No. E-5

<sup>648</sup> Register No. 2 and 3

<sup>649</sup> ARSBL, Personal fond of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993) and Administrative Office Banjaluka, Register's Office, MKU, No. 809/1952

<sup>650</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (7.5.2009) ]

**Isidor** (1913 – ?)

- son of Jakov and Irena Elijau from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>651</sup>

**Hana** (25. 12. 1912 – ?)

- daughter of Jakov and Irena Elijau from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>652</sup>

**Nada** (1920 – ?)

- daughter of Jakov and Irena Elijau from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>653</sup>

**Haim J.**

- He founded and registered a firm in Bosanska Gradiška in 1897.<sup>654</sup>

**Luna** (Bosanska Gradiška 7.12.1887 - ?)

- Daughter of Haim, the Spanish Jewess.

From 1899 to 1902, went to High School in Banja Luka.

She attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka from 1899 to 1902 and was a pupil of the first generation; she resided in Salvator Street and Anđeoska Street.<sup>655</sup>

She had a permanent residence together with her son Avram up to July 28, 1942 in Gundulićeva Street No. 42.<sup>656</sup>

**Rikica** ( Žepče 1909 - ?)

- Daughter of Jakov and Ester (Papo). Tailor, married in Banja Luka. She lived until 28. July 1942 in Gundulićeva Street No. 42.

The County Police - area Banjaluka fined her 500 kunas and 40 kunas fee because the Star of David was hidden under the coat. During the hearing she was justifying that *her coat was bounded therefore the sign couldn't be seen.*<sup>657</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 she lived in Mehmed paše Sokolovića Street No. 60 in Banja Luka.

**Jakob**

- Rabbi in the Jewish community in Banja Luka. Worked as a teacher in the Gymnasium in Banja Luka.<sup>658</sup>

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<sup>651</sup> ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, The Registry Book of Citizens on a given day – March 1 1920, No. E-5

<sup>652</sup> The same

<sup>653</sup> The same. It is stated in the comment that they moved to Sarajevo on January 15, 1920. A man named Jakov run the trade shop business under the same name up to 1924. The man is, most probably, Jakov Elijau, son of Avram.

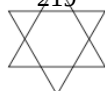
<sup>654</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900.

<sup>655</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1-2/5.

<sup>656</sup> Register No. 2 and 3.

<sup>657</sup> ARSBL, 77, Number 10.084/1941

<sup>658</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1908.



## ELIJAN

**Avram** (Bosanska Gradiška 1865 - ?)

- Salesman up to Jun 12, 1942 lived in Gundulićeva Street No. 42 in Banja Luka.

**Klara** Levi (Sarajevo 1880 – ?)

- married to Avram Elijan. Housewife

Up to June 12, 1942 she lived in Gundulićeva Street No. 42 in Banja Luka.

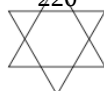
**Jozef** (Bosanska Gradiška 1888 – Jasenovac 30.6.1942)

- Son of Avram and Hana, Salesman.

He was killed in concentration camp Jasenovac on June 30, 1942.

**Irena** (Sarajevo 1892 – Jasenovac 30.6.1942)

Lived in Banja Luka. Killed in concentration camp Jasenovac on June 30, 1942.



## ENGEL

### **Moritz**

- Came from Slavonia. He had a shoe store. He moved the location of his store several times in 1912 and 1913.

During 1907, he paid tax in the amount of 200 krunas. He relocated the shop in 1912 and in 1913. He left shoe business on September 1, 1916.<sup>659</sup>

As an employer, in 1911–12 he was the Deputy of a Member of the Supervisory Board for District Sick Fund.<sup>660</sup>

**Dona** maiden Salom (Sarajevo, 1887 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1942)

- The Jewess from Jajce.

On September 15, 1924 the District Court in Jajce put up for auction the property of Dona Engl, maiden Salom; Dika-Sara maiden Salom; Blanka Salom maiden Salom as well as the juveniles Matilda, Sida and Ela-Rahela Salom, children of Jakob. The auction debt was 63.040 dinars.<sup>661</sup>

Dona Engel, daughter of Salom, born in 1887, Sarajevo, the Jewess, murdered by Ustashe in 1942 – the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>662</sup>

**Elijas – Ilija** (Jajce, 19.3.1912 – Gornji Mikleuš, Čazma, 29.5.1944)

- Son of Aleksandar, the Moses religion, employed in Sarajevo.

He finished the Primary and the Secondary Technician School in Sarajevo. Studied at the University of Prague.

In 1936, the Police from Prague arrested him under an accusation that he was a member of the Communist group – Trotskyism; the Head Office of the group was in Paris. He was released from the prison because the Police didn't find any compromising material during the search of his apartment.

He was a member of the Yugoslav Communist Party since 1936. He was a Spanish soldier, the Commander of the Banija's Battalion, killed during the air raid in 1944.

He was declared hero on July 24, 1953.<sup>663</sup>

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<sup>659</sup> ARSBL, the Craft's Register, No 216/1907

<sup>660</sup> The Report of District Sick Fund – Banjaluka for 1912

<sup>661</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, No. 105/1924

<sup>662</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (7.5.2009) ]

<sup>663</sup> ARSBL, Personal archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993) and *the National heroes of Yugoslavia*, Book I, Belgrade 1975



## EPSTEIN

### Eduard

- Clerk, he was a tax official appointed in the middle of February in 1882 in Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>664</sup>

### Lipst (Ligetvor, Hungary, 1890 – ?)

- Son of Adolf, tailor in Ligetvor.

After he had finished four classes of the Primary School he went to the Vocational School in Banjaluka as of September 1, 1908. He was apprenticed to Bernard Bruckner, salesman; lived in Gospodska Street in Banjaluka.<sup>665</sup>

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<sup>664</sup> *Sarajevski list*, 1882.

<sup>665</sup> ARSBL, 1–154

## ERLICH

**Šimon** (Černovice, Romania, 1883 – ? )

- Construction engineer, the Romanian Jew, married to Mina Erlich, with whom he had got sons Evald (four years old) and Freda (14 months)

On March 17, 1921, he submitted the Request for Passport at the County Office in Banjaluka because of his medical treatment in Vienna; he stated that "he is an engineer, employed in the Construction Section, tall, round face, black hair and eyes, brown moustache and regular nose and mouth features". He travels with his wife and children. The Request was approved.<sup>666</sup>

**Mino** (Černovice, Romania, 1889 – ? )

On March 17, 1921, she submitted the Request for Passport at the County Office in Banjaluka because of a medical treatment in Vienna; she stated that "she is a housewife, height – medium, round face, black hair and eyes, regular mouth and nose features". She travels with her husband and children. The Request was approved.<sup>667</sup>

**Rena**

- The Jewess from Prijedor, escaped into the woods (the Partisans). The Germans arrested her together with Šandor Erlich on July 6, 1942 nearby Palančište, District Prijedor.<sup>668</sup>

**Šandor**

According to the Record of the District Prijedor as of August 6, 1941, the shop of consumer goods owned by Šandor Erlih (*Stern i sinovi* – engl. *Stern and sons*) was sealed off.<sup>669</sup>

The Jew from Prijedor, escaped in the woods (the Partisans). The German Army arrested him together with Rena Erlich on July 6, 1942 nearby Palančište, District Prijedor.<sup>670</sup>

The Security Police for the City of Banjaluka and the Velika Župa Sana and Luka (Secret Number 729 as of August 2, 1942) reported the Head of the Prison *Crna kuća* engl. *the Black House* in Banjaluka that the following Jews were sent to the concentration camp on August 7: David, Rena and Blanka Kabiljo, Šandor and Rena Erlich, Josip and Riv(f)ka Papo, Jakob Reich, Sabataj and Luna Levi, Oskar and Ilonka Štern and Malamed Jakov. These Jews were handed over by the German Army.<sup>671</sup>

Šandor Erlih, age - 32, registered in the list of families whose members ran away with the Partisans. The list No. 1.546/43 as of February 26, 1943 was made by the District Office – Prijedor and was sent to the Security Police in Banjaluka. Persons from the Municipalities such as Prijedor, Palančište and Ćela were included in the list. Šandor Erlih run away in the woods together with his wife and children.<sup>672</sup>

**Leo** (Donji Miholjac, 28.3.1930 – ?)

- Son of Aleksandar Erlih, the salesman assistant from Prijedor.

After he had finished the Primary School in Prijedor in the year of 1940/41, he enrolled at the Gymnasium in Prijedor – class Ic. He was withdrawn from the Gymnasium on

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<sup>666</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27-22

<sup>667</sup> The same

<sup>668</sup> ARSBL, copy of, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 48/8-2, K 162

<sup>669</sup> ARSBL, 83, No. 71/1941

<sup>670</sup> ARSBL, copy of, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 48/8-2, K 162

<sup>671</sup> ARSBL, copy of, MNO, FNRJ, VII, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 40/15-12 K 171a

<sup>672</sup> ARSBL, copy of, MNO, FNRJ, VII, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 38/15-1, K 171a

October 18, 1940 upon the Decision of the Ministry of Education in the Yugoslav Kingdom, IV-Number 14.097 as of October 15, 1940. He lived with his father during his schooling.<sup>673</sup>

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<sup>673</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 25, 18

## FAL

**Vera** (Celovec, January 10th 1928 –?)

- Daughter of cadastral inspector Gustav and Marija.

Lived with her parents in Jajce where she finished the Elementary School.

Attended the first and second grade of the Public Junior Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka from 1938 to 1940 and resided with the Sisters of Charity in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 20.<sup>674</sup>

**Dora** (Celovec, November 11, 1931 –?)

- Daughter of cadastral inspector Gustav and Marija maiden Jemenek.<sup>675</sup>

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<sup>674</sup> ARSBL, DNŽGŠBL, 42-42

<sup>675</sup> The Municipal Administration - Banjaluka; the Registry Office, MKV, No. 212/1956



## FARHI

### Haim

- Merchant Assistant in Bihać.

He was in the concentration camps in Bosanski Petrovac, Prijedor and Rab (island) wherefrom he joined up the National Liberation Army on September 9, 1943. After the Second World War he moved to Israel as a veteran war invalid.<sup>676</sup>

### Sarina maiden Atijas

- Wife of Haim Farhi from Bihać.

The following family members of Haim Farhi have been listed as victims of fascist terror in Bihać: wife - Sarina Farhi maiden Atijas, son Avram (5) and daughter Simha (3).<sup>677</sup>

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<sup>676</sup> Moric Levi, *The Jews from Bihać 1941–1942, Bihać – the Recent History 1*, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>677</sup> The same

## FEIN

**Ema** (Tuzla, 1891 – ?)

- The Secretary in the District Court in Bosanski Brod.

On June 24, 1924, she submitted the Request for Passport at the District Local Office – Bosanski Brod because of her medical treatment in Austria. She stated in the Request that "she is 33, medium figure, round face, blue eyes, brown hair, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>678</sup>

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<sup>678</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-80

## FELDHHERMAN

### **Binen** (Senta, 1879 –?)

- Invalid and merchant married to Regina Feldherman.  
Resided in Dr. Mile Budaka Street No. 16 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>679</sup>

### **Regina** (Senta, 1887 – ?)

- Housewife, spouse of Binen Feldherman  
Resided in Dr. Mile Budaka Street No. 16 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>680</sup>

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<sup>679</sup> Register No. 1

<sup>680</sup> The same

## FERAGO

### **Kata** maiden Radaković

Houses of Kata Ferago, maiden Radaković, who is out of Banjaluka, were administered by the Municipality - Residential Office in Banjaluka as of January 12, 1942.

In accordance with revenue collected from rents, the first floor of the house of Kata Ferago in Keglevića Street No. 26 was rented to Ružica Lipnjak for 7.200 Kunas per year and the ground floor was rented to Vjekoslav Adamić for 6.600 Kunas per year. The house of Kata Farago in Nikole Zadre Street No. 16 was rented to Stojan Prodanović for 6.600 Kunas per year.

Kata Ferago's property manager hasn't been registered.<sup>681</sup>

### **Etelka**

Houses of Etelka Ferago, who is out of Banjaluka, were administered by the Municipality - Residential Office in Banjaluka as of January 31, 1942.

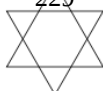
In accordance with receipts on repairs and services, the house of Etelka Ferago is located in Dr Nikole Zadre Street No. 16.

Mehmed Buzdalek<sup>682</sup> is a property manager of Etelka Ferago.

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<sup>681</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, 14/42

<sup>682</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, 9/42





## FINCI

**Berta alias Bea** connubial Kamhi (Sarajevo, December 30, 1905 – ?)

- Daughter of Juda Šalom Finci and Rifka Finci from Belgrade, the Moses religious affiliation, member of Sephardic Jewish religious community in Sarajevo.



**Berta Finci**

Attended Junior Realna Gymnasium in Sarajevo from 1917 to 1919 and attended the First Senior Realna Gymnasium in Sarajevo from 1919 to 1925. She passed the final exam on June 25, 1925. She graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade on July 3, 1930.

By the Decision from the Ministry of Education of Yugoslav Kingdom as of October 1930, she was appointed as a Teacher of I Category, IX Group, I Stage of Gymnasium in Banjaluka, paid 1.800 Dinars per month. She worked up to September 15, 1931 when she was assigned to Gymnasium for girls in Sarajevo.

She got married to Dr Haim Kamhi from Sarajevo in the Sephardic Jewish Community on July 28, 1931.<sup>683</sup>

**Ernestina** connubial Levi (1866 – concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

Based on the request of Flora Levi and agreement of the County People's Committee in Banja Luka, No. 4969/47 as of June 7<sup>th</sup> 1947 by the Decision of the City People's Committee Banja Luka, No. 17972/47 as of May 16<sup>th</sup> 1947, as a date and place of her death the month August 1949 was written in the Register Book of the Deceased i.e. in Concentration Camp Stara Gradiška (the above mentioned is a victim of mass execution).<sup>684</sup>

**Šarika** (Sarajevo, 1903 –?)

- Clerk, employed in *Astra* in Banjaluka.  
Up to July 28, 1942 resided in Pećanića Street No. 38.<sup>685</sup>

**Gracija** maiden Levi (Banjaluka, – concentration camp Niš, 1942)

- Daughter of Jakov Levi and Irena maiden Papo, teacher, wife of Leon Finci.  
Killed in concentration camp, Niš in 1942.

**Leon**

- 1912, he had a registered the Craft Shop in Banjaluka.<sup>686</sup>

**Sabetaj**

- 1912, he had a registered the Craft Shop in Banjaluka.<sup>687</sup>

**Albert** (Sarajevo, 1898 – Banjaluka, December 21, 1963)

- Son of David and Simka Finci married to Dragica Baštinac, worker from Banjaluka.  
Passed away at Hospital in Banjaluka.<sup>688</sup>

**Mois**

- Jew, Teacher.

<sup>683</sup> ARSBL, 9, File, IV-F

<sup>684</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 17.972/1947

<sup>685</sup> Register No. 1

<sup>686</sup> ARSBL, the Craft Shops Index

<sup>687</sup> The same

<sup>688</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1927- 1993) and Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, Registry Office, MKU, No. 827/1963

In the Report of the District Administration in Ključ as of May 5, 1941 it is written that Mois Finci, teacher in village Vergiči, District Ključ, *joined the army*.<sup>689</sup>

He was in Germany as a prisoner No. 1487 in Military camp for Yugoslavian officers VI C.

His mother Buena Finci moved to Sarajevo (Koturova Street, No 5), asked for allocation of her son's wage at the Finance Administration in Banjaluka, on July 11, 1941. Her son's prison card was submitted as a proof.

The mother was informed by the prison card that he was in prison, healthy, wasn't able to receive parcels and Ankica would bring his personal things to her. He was worried about her health and asked her to write him how they were doing.

The Request was denied with explanation that the requested party had no rights on wages of her son Mois Finci.<sup>690</sup>

**Renata** maiden Rundo (Sarajevo, 1918 – Banjaluka, November 1, 1987)

- Daughter of Jakov and Bojana Rundo, divorced.

She lived in Banjaluka in Krajiške brigade Street No. 104 after World War II. Died in Geriatric ward in Banjaluka.<sup>691</sup>

**Regina** (Travnik, May 14, 1899 – ?)

- Daughter of Izidor Finci, Jewess, merchant assistant, permanently residing in Bosanski Brod, Jewish domiciled in Travnik.

She was a co owner with Flora Finci of a commercial firm called *Flora Finci* in Bosanski Brod as of 1922. She took over the firm under the same name and was an independent owner from November 30, 1929.<sup>692</sup>

She alleged that she needs a passport for her trade businesses in Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, France, England, Italy, Austria and Hungary in the Request for one year passport extension submitted in the District Local Office in Doboj on June 6, 1929. Her request was approved on June 13, 1929.<sup>693</sup>

**Luna** (Bosanski Brod, 10.8.1909 –?)

- Daughter of Izidor Finci, Jewess, occupation – merchant assistant, residing in Bosanski Brod, employed in Travnik.

She alleged that she needs a passport for her medical treatment in the Request for one year passport extension submitted in the District Local Office in Doboj on May 10, 1929. She would travel with her sister Regina. Her request was approved on May 22, 1929.<sup>694</sup>

**Isidor**

- Established and registered a firm in Rudolfsthal, District Bosanska Gradiška in 1897.<sup>695</sup>

**David** (Prijeđor, 24.5.1928 – concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1945)

- Son of Albert and Finka Finci.

Finished four classes of the Public Primary School *Kralj Petar Veliki* in Prijeđor. From 1938/39 to 1940/41 attended the Public Realna Gymnasium in Prijeđor and finished Ib, IIb i IIIb classes.

<sup>689</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, IV- No. 267/41 and No. 874/41

<sup>690</sup> ARSBL, 76, No. 41.961/1941

<sup>691</sup> Municipal Administration - Banjaluka; Registry Office MKU, No 1313/1987

<sup>692</sup> ARSBL, 23, No. Fi/5-1922

<sup>693</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-1.274

<sup>694</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-1.275

<sup>695</sup> *Bosnicher Bote*, 1900.

His parents resided in Kralja Petra Street No. 109 in the house of the merchant Šandor Mevorah.<sup>696</sup>

According to data from the Internet [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) David Finci, son of Alberta, born in 1927 in Prijedor, Jewish, was murdered by the Ustashe in 1945 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.

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<sup>696</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 22–20 and 24–18 and 25–18

## FINKLSTEIN

### Mihajlo

- Jew, member of the District Committee of Red Cross, in Prnjavor, 1939.<sup>697</sup>  
During the Annual Assembly of District Committee of the Red Cross in Prnjavor, took place on February 25, 1940, a memorial event ( paid tribute ) was held for remembering the following deceased persons: Danilo Radić, Dušan Kuruzović and Mihajlo Finklštajn.<sup>698</sup>

### Bruno

The Report of the District Administration in Prnjavor from May 1, 1941 addressed to the Ustashe Headquarters for Bosnian Croatia in Banjaluka stated the following: Based on Your order Kab No. 422/41 from April 24, 1941, in accordance with the Decree be reported that Ivan Sofi was appointed for a commissioner in the pharmacy of Bruno Finklstein and he's been doing his duty since April 26, 1941. All money shall be filed at this Office and the receipt shall be issued to the commissioner. Please explain how to handle this money, whether the District chief will handle the money or the required orders needed for the pharmacy - short in medicines supply and the only one in the District - will be paid by this deposed money. Please find this urgent.<sup>699</sup>

The Pharmacy of Mr. Bruno Finklstein in Prnjavor is in the pharmacy list.<sup>700</sup>

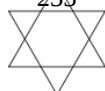
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<sup>697</sup> ARSBL, 30, 5-2

<sup>698</sup> ARSBL, 30, 1-7

<sup>699</sup> ARSBL, USPVBBL, The Commissioner Head Office, No. 30/41

<sup>700</sup> Narodne novine, No. 143/42



## FISCHBACH

**Jonas-Mischel** Dr (Falken, Bukovina, Romania, 26.11.1901 –?)

- Son of Leibisch-Leon Fischbach, clerk from Zagreb and Sasie - Sofija, maiden Finkelman; Ashkenazi Jew, married to Blanka, maiden Salom, with whom got a daughter Rut, habitant of Kreševo Municipality, District Sarajevo.

Attended the Senior Archbishop Gymnasium in Travnik and finished the eight classes with very good marks.

Got married to Blanka maiden Salom in Sarajevo on November 9, 1930.

He was sent as a doctor to the District Maglaj and allocated in the Outpatient Department for Control of Endemic Syphilis by the Institute for Medicines in Zagreb upon the Request for the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka on July 13, 1942.

He took an oath of loyalty to NDH in the District of Maglaj on March 30, 1942.

An apartment in Banjaluka was assigned to the family of Jonas Dr Fischbach. His wife Blanka Fischbach, the Jewess, was issued a Certificate, whereby she was enabled to live in the apartment and to move freely, by the Institute on July 10 1942.

Three times he travelled to Zagreb; he visited his ill father in March and in August 1943 and he travelled for his medical check in August 1944.

He was temporarily transferred to the District Tešanj on September 30, 1944.

Based on the Report of the Outpatient Department for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Maglajani from November 30, 1943, he was taken by the partisans while going out of village. Steriliser, medicines and books were left in the Outpatient Department and the doctor had all other staff with him.<sup>701</sup>

**Blanka** maiden Salom (Sarajevo, 10.11.1908 – ?)

- Daughter of Rafael Dr Salom and Sara maiden Danon from Sarajevo, wife of Jonas Dr Fischbach.<sup>702</sup>

**Rut** (Sarajevo, 13.4.1934 –?)

- Daughter of Jonas Dr Fischbach, doctor from Sarajevo and Blanka maiden Salom, housewife.<sup>703</sup>

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<sup>701</sup> ARSBL, ZD 20

<sup>702</sup> The same

<sup>703</sup> The same

## FISCHER

### **Arnold** (Čakovec, 25.12.1855 – 1930)

- Hungarian Jew, two marriages. His first wife was Henrieta maiden Lebl and second one was Valerija. He had sons Paul and Valter and daughters Margareta, Lili and Mira. In the Request for Citizenship filed in 1922, he stated that his children were educated in a modern way. He was in wholesale ironmonger business since 1876.<sup>704</sup>

The firm *Arnold Fischer* was registered on February 29, 1884 under the number 467/gr.<sup>705</sup>

Company *A. Fischer et Rechnitzer* was established by verbal agreement on May 1, 96. A Parent company is the firm *Fischer & Co*, founded in 1895.<sup>706</sup> Representatives of the Company were Arnold Fischer and Ladislav S. Rechnitzer, ironmongers, merchants for leather and agricultural products. Arnold Fischer became the owner of the firm on January 24, 1903.<sup>707</sup>

Private firm of *Arnold Fischer, merchant with ironmongery, leather and agricultural products*), main office in Banjaluka was registered on January 24, 1903.<sup>708</sup>

In 1907, he paid tax in the amount of 4.000 Kruna.<sup>709</sup>

When the firm became a company on April 26, 1919, he appointed his son as a proxy.

As of April 24, 1929, the firm *Fischer Ironmongery Store* was registered as a company owned by Arnold and Paul Fischer. Because of the death, Arnold Fischer was erased as a partner from the register on March 12, 1930.<sup>710</sup>

Due to his trade business he often travelled to Vienna, Graz and Budapest.

In the Passport Request he said that 'he lives in Kamenita Čuprija Street No. 14, Banjaluka, "he is average tall, round face, partly grey haired, green eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>711</sup>

He is one of the founders of the Bank for Trade and Crafts (shareholders) established in Banjaluka on July 9, 1911. He was a member of the Steering Board from 1912 to 1918 and became one of vice-presidents of the Bank since 1919.

Elected for a City Councillor in 1919.<sup>712</sup>

At a session of the Sokol's Association held on January 27, 1924, he was elected member of the Executive Board for construction of the Sokolana Building.<sup>713</sup>

### **Valerija** (Čakovec, 30.5.1879 –?)

- Daughter of Salomon and wife of Arnold Fischer.

Travelled very often with her husband to Vienna, Graz and Budapest. She filed a Passport Request in the City District Office in Banjaluka on February 22, 1919 and she stated that "she is a tradeswoman, average figure, long faced, black hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>714</sup>

<sup>704</sup> ARSBL, 22, No 1.854/1919

<sup>705</sup> *Sarajevski list*, 1884.

<sup>706</sup> *Bosnicher bote*, 1900.

<sup>707</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Private Firms Register, No. Fi-7/1919

<sup>708</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Private Firms Register, No. Fi-719/1

<sup>709</sup> ARSBL, Craft - Register, No. 227/1907

<sup>710</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Private Firms Register, No. Fi-7/1919

<sup>711</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 29-49

<sup>712</sup> ARSBL ZP- Presidents of the Municipality and Municipal Counsellors 1877–1936.

<sup>713</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 23-5

<sup>714</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 25-49



**Valerija Fischer**

**Margareta** (Banjaluka, 25.4.1889 –?)

- Daughter of merchant Arnold Fischer.

Attended Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka from 1900 to 1905 and lived with her parents in Gospodska Street No. 77.<sup>715</sup>

**Lili** (Banjaluka, 13.4.1890 –?)

- Daughter of merchant Arnold Fischer.

Attended Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka from 1901 to 1906 and lived with her parents in Gospodska Street No. 77.<sup>716</sup>

**Paul** alias Pane (Banjaluka, 1.8.1894 – concentration camp Jajinci, 1943/44)



**Paul Fischer**

- Son of Arnold Fischer, merchant, married to Lola maiden Schnietzler, and have a son Milas with Lola.

Attended Velika Realna Gymnasium from 1904 to 1911 in Banjaluka.<sup>717</sup>

For a long period he was a partner with his father in the wholesale ironmongery business and later on became the owner the firm.<sup>718</sup>

Due to his trade business he travelled to Austria Czechoslovakia, Germany and Italy. He submitted the Passport Request to the Head of the City District Office in Banjaluka on August 8, 1924 and stated that "he has an average figure, round face, brown hair, blue eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>719</sup>

He was a member of Steering Board of the First Banjaluka Savings (shareholders Banjaluka), also known in public as *Jevrejska Banka – the Jewish bank*. He was elected Councillor at the City Council in Banjaluka in 1932<sup>720</sup> and in 1936.<sup>721</sup>

He attended the lectures of KAB. His cousin Greta Schnitzler was also a KAB member.<sup>722</sup>

During the Vrbas Banovina he was elected for the member of the Steering Committee - Regional Committee of the Red Cross in Banja Luka.<sup>723</sup>

For supply and equipment of field hospital in Banja Luka he collected 12.500 Dinars.<sup>724</sup>

<sup>715</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 3-4 /172

<sup>716</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 3-4-5/2

<sup>717</sup> The Gymnasium – Annual Reports

<sup>718</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, Number 69/1930

<sup>719</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-109

<sup>720</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 58/1932

<sup>721</sup> ARSBL, 22, Records1936/39

<sup>722</sup> Statement of Dušan Drča

<sup>723</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No 89/1933

<sup>724</sup> ARSBL, 30, 6-1

Paul Fischer was proposed a cut tax amount of 80.000 dinars in the year of 1940.<sup>725</sup>

*On numerical identity card for converts of the Catholic Parish Office in Banja Luka is stated: "born (date and place omitted), Jewish religious affiliation, married. Converted to Catholicism together with his wife and son in Banja Luka in the Catholic Parish Church on July 16th 1941".*<sup>726</sup>

Paul Fischer's apartment in Jukićeva St. 7 in Banja Luka, consisted of six rooms and bathroom, is marked for possession in 1941 as Jewish property.<sup>727</sup>

In the Record from April 29th 1941 in Ironmongery Store *Fischer* in Banja Luka by Hazim Đumišić, trustee from Banja Luka is stated:

*Ironmongery Store Fišer, was taken over on April 21st 1941 by Zdravko Šerbl as trustee. Since Zdravko Šerbl, started to run this Store as his own firm, by decret, Chief official appointed him for trustee and sent him in Store. Trustee, Zdravko Šerbl stated that during handover of the Store found in cashier's office cash in amount of 650 Dinars, and that he, on a daily basis registered daily receipts in cashier's book, and he also registered all the other expenditures on the basis of documented invoices. After inspection of cashier's book and the cash found in cashier's office, handover of the Store was completed and the Store continued with normal work.*<sup>728</sup>

By the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and Committee for the former Vrbas Banovina Number 1632/41, the firm of Paul Fischer was sold to Zdravko Šerbl from Banjaluka on May 28, 1941, without any given notification to the previous owner or audit evaluation for 318.108,90 Kuna – monthly credit payment in the amount of 15.000 Kuna.<sup>729</sup>

Based on the Decision of the Župa Police No. 79/43 as of December 31, 1942, the firm of Paul A. Fischer was erased from the register.

In the Statement given by Valter Fischer an engineer, son of deceased Arnold on a given day August 3, 1945, gave to the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka said that *his brother Paul, son of deceased Arnold Fischer owned a firm A. Fischer trgovina željezom – gvoždara in Banjaluka (ironmonger trade-ironmongery in Banja Luka) located in 10 Gospodska Street. Zdravko Šerbl worked there. When NDH became a leading party in 1941, in accordance with the agreement, presence and control of my brother Paul, Zdravko Šerbl took over the firm from my brother Paul. Ustashe authorities started to persecute the Jews and my brother was forced to run away to Split not to be perished by them... My brother Paul was arrested by Germans and taken into unknown direction in Germany, and nothing has been heard about him ever since then. His wife Lola escaped with the child in Italy and will not return because she is seriously ill.*<sup>730</sup>

The houses of Pane Fišer, who is out of Banjaluka were observed pursuant to the Decision of the Municipal Residential Office, Banjaluka as of December 24, 1941. The commissioner Mehmed Buzdalek was handling with the property.<sup>731</sup>

The ground floor of Pane Fischer's house in Jukićeva Street No. 7 was rented to Mustafa Džafić, manager of the Local Office of the Public Directorate for the Renewal Banjaluka without any annual rent.

In accordance with the Rental Agreement, made with the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka on December 12, 1941, an apartment in the ground floor of Pane Fišer in 7 Jukićeva Street was rented to Mustafa Džafić with annual rental payment of 9.600 Kuna. On the first floor of the house Fani Schnitzler resided with rental payment of 6.000 Kuna.

<sup>725</sup> ARSBL, 9, VIII, AJ24-5

<sup>726</sup> ARSBL, 330, Identification Card bb/41

<sup>727</sup> ARSBL, the List of Displaced Persons, No 201

<sup>728</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, Archives, No. 1.632/41

<sup>729</sup> ARSBL, 330-004-027, Ordinal Number 3

<sup>730</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 45.116/47

<sup>731</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, 12/42



Two apartments in the ground floor building in the same yard of Paul Fischer's house was rented to Ante Knapić with annual rent of 4.800 Kuna and Ernestinica Tunjak with a annual rent of 3.600 kuna.

The ground floor of Paul Fischer's house in 47 Mehmed –Paša Sokolović Street was rented to Ana Balaban with annual rental payment of 1.200 kuna.

The property of Paul Fischer was managed by the trustee Šefik Šatrić.<sup>732</sup>

According to Dušan Drča from Banjaluka, Paul Fischer was donating the Club of Academics in Banjaluka (KAB). He escaped to Split in April, where he lived until the capitulation of Italy. Afterwards, he was arrested by Germans and was taken away to concentration camp Jajinci. He was murdered on January 30, 1944 during the escape attempt together with a group of prisoners.<sup>733</sup>

In the Probate Proceeding of the District Court in Banjaluka, No O:617/46 as of December 29, 1947 and the legacy list of Paul (Arnold) Fischer made by the Commission of the City People's Committee in Banjaluka states the following "In 1943 Paul (son of Arnold) Fischer was taken by the German police at the concentration camp where he died; immovable property are as follows: a house with yard – surface 230 m<sup>2</sup>, garden near the house – surface 370 m<sup>2</sup>; a house and a yard – surface 176 m<sup>2</sup>, a yard - surface 98 m<sup>2</sup>, a garden surface 400 m<sup>2</sup>; a house and yard - surface 86 m<sup>2</sup>, building site -surface 055 m<sup>2</sup>, garden – surface 1194 m<sup>2</sup> and garden – surface 254 m<sup>2</sup>; total value of immovable property is 217.080 dinars on a given day 22. 12. 1947; the inheritors of the property of Paul (Arnold) Fischer from Banjaluka are his wife Lola maiden Schnitzler from Zagreb and their juvenile son Milas Fischer from Zagreb".<sup>734</sup>

**Lola** maiden Schnitzler (Pecs, 1899 – ?)

- Wife of Paul Fischer, private businesswomen, travelled to Hungary, Italy and Austria to do trade business, to visit family and to have medical treatment in a sanatorium.

**Milas** (1932 – ?)

- Son of Paula Fischer and Lola maiden Schnitzler.

**Valter** (Banjaluka, 14.12.1898 – ?)

- Son of Arnold Fischer.

According to the statement given on August 3, 1945 to the National Economic Survey in Banjaluka, he is an engineer residing in Sisak.<sup>735</sup>

**Mira** (Banjaluka, 25.12.1900 –?)

- Daughter Arnold Fischer, private businesswomen, in April 1921 travelled to Vienna.<sup>736</sup>

**Josip**

- Senior Tax Auditor.

According to the Decision No 799/III as of April 20, 1937 he was transferred from the Tax Administration in Cetinje as a clerk of VI class to the Tax Administration in Banjaluka.<sup>737</sup>

In the Request of August 19, 1952, Josip Fischer, manager of the National Bank in Prelog, Međimurje, has stated that he was transported to Germany in a camp in 1941, he lives in Prelog (two family members), he has no intentions of returning to Banjaluka, he sold his

<sup>732</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, 10/42

<sup>733</sup> ARSBL, Milan Vukmanović Archives(1926-1993)

<sup>734</sup> ARSBL, 111, No 45.116/1947

<sup>735</sup> The same

<sup>736</sup> ARSBL, 18, Passport Register, No. 378/1921

<sup>737</sup> ARSBL, 17, Registry of Staff 1929/41, Page 2

real estate – a ground floor and a yard of 360 m<sup>2</sup> built on the real estates of Evladijet Vakuf - in 47 Kozarska Street.<sup>738</sup>

**Edita** (Prelog, 15.6.1926 – ?)

- Daughter of Senior Tax Auditor Josip.

She attended the Public Junior Realna Gymnasium for Girls in Banjaluka from 1937 to 1940 and lived with her parents in 14 Njegoševa Street.<sup>739</sup>

**Antun**

In accordance of the Decision of the Head of Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and according the official duty, the senior geometer Antun Fischer was transferred from the District Office in Bijeljina to the District Office Banjaluka (the Village Department).<sup>740</sup>

He bought from Savo Milošević goods in the value of 85, 40 kuna during 1915.<sup>741</sup>

The Request for Citizenship was approved on March 30, 1922 in Banjaluka.<sup>742</sup>

**Paula** maiden Polak (Fehedžarmat, Romania, 1879 –?)

- Wife of Berhard Fischer and mother of Dr. Feliks Fischer; housewife.

In 1905 she moved in the territory which was adjoined to NDH on April 10, 1941. In 1942, she resided in Trg 10 Travnja No. 2.<sup>743</sup>

During 1947 she lived with Dr. Lola Fischer in Zagreb, Ilica Street No. 104.<sup>744</sup>

**Feliks** Dr (Belgrade, 15.10.1910 – Banjaluka, 1.1.1944)<sup>745</sup>

- Son of Berhard Fischer and Paulina maiden Polak; husband of Dr Lola maiden Atijas.

He worked in the Hospital in Banjaluka and lived in Trg Cara Dušana No. 2.

Died on January 1, 1944 during the first partisan attack Banjaluka.<sup>746</sup> Pursuant to the testimony of Žarko Lastrić from Banjaluka on August 2, 1980, Dr Feliks Fischer was the Jewish and the Paediatrics. He was killed by Germans in front of the building where he lived together with Sumajstorčić<sup>747</sup> and the chaplain Tibor in Hotel *Bosna*.<sup>748</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 he resided in Trg 10. Travnja Number 2.<sup>749</sup>

In the application form *the deprivation of the life or a missing person*, submitted in Banjaluka on October 25, 1945 by Rahelina Atijas, housewife from Banjaluka, it is written (Column A) that Dr Feliks Fischer, 33 years, doctor, lived in Banjaluka, was murdered as a civilian on January 1, 1944 in Banjaluka. The amount that would be earned by the victim for the period from 1941 to 45 is 648.000 according to the applicant, but the Municipal Commission it is the amount of 852.000 dinara.

Rahelina Atijas, his mother in law was Dr Feliks Fischer's dependant.<sup>750</sup>

**Lola** Dr Maiden Atijas connubial Fein (Sarajevo, 18.11.1912 –?)

- Doctor, wife of Dr. Feliks Fischer.

<sup>738</sup> ARSBL, 111, Contracts F-14

<sup>739</sup> ARSBL, DNŽRGL, 42-36

<sup>740</sup> *Sarajevski list*, No. 137/1911

<sup>741</sup> ARSBL, the Trade Book of Savo Milošević from Banjaluka, Page 6

<sup>742</sup> ARSBL, 111, 1-1.1

<sup>743</sup> Register No. 1

<sup>744</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 17964/47

<sup>745</sup> Municipal Administration - Banjaluka; Registry Office, Reconstruction, Number 20/1944

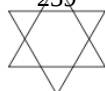
<sup>746</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 17.964/1947 and 1.515/1952

<sup>747</sup> Ivica Sumajstorčić, butcher from Banjaluka, used to be a member of the Special People's Court in Banjaluka during 1941/42

<sup>748</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>749</sup> Register No. 1

<sup>750</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 3.522/45



She was a candidate on the second candidate list at the constitutive assembly of the Club of Academics in Banjaluka (KAB) in 1934.<sup>751</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 she resided in Trg 10. Travnja Number 2.<sup>752</sup>

She was appointed official for control of endemic syphilis in Banjaluka upon the Request of Ministry of Interior, the Headquarters for Health in Zagreb 77805/1942 as of December 15, 1942 with monthly reward of 2.500 Kuna.<sup>753</sup>

**Ljiljana – Liliana** connubial Schwartz-Phillips (Banjaluka, 19.9.1941 –?)

- Daughter of Dr Feliks Fischer and Dr. Lola maiden Atijas.

She resided in Trg 10. Travnja Number 2 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>754</sup>

It is stated in the renewed Registry Book of Birth that she was born on September 19, 1941 in Banjaluka (Trg Cara Dusana Number 2), father Feliks Fischer and mother Lola maiden Atias, mother and father were both doctors, resided in Banjaluka. The Application Register was submitted on August 4, 1952 by Lola Fischer Fein.

She got married to Emil Phillips Schwartz on March 7, 1964 in Zagreb.<sup>755</sup>

**David**

In 1895 David Fischer, Hungarian Jew, Jonas Weis and Jakub Neumann founded the Company *Fischer & Co* for groceries and haberdashery. In 1907 the Company paid tax in the amount of 2.300 Krunas. The firm was erased from Craft registry on May 26, 1919 due to closure.<sup>756</sup>

**Alios**

- During 1901 was a veterinary in Banjaluka.<sup>757</sup>

**Febs**

In the records of the prisoners in the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka, detained during or after the Kozara offensive, Febs was a prisoner in the Black House as of July 10, 1942.<sup>758</sup>

**Lela**

In the records of the prisoners in the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka, detained during or after the Kozara offensive, Lela was a prisoner in the Black House as of July 10, 1942.<sup>759</sup>

**Marija**

- Daughter of Ilija.

According to the form N-2 of the Commission for Nationalisation within the Municipal People's Committee (NOO), Number VI 929/333-59 as of July 21, 1959, on a given day September 25, 1958, Marija (Ilija) Fischer, housewife from Banjaluka is the owner of the real estate "one-two-room and one-three-room apartments in a ground floor building with an attic in Braće Radića Street No 7 in Banjaluka, one-room apartment and a separated

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<sup>751</sup> *Banjaluka u radničkom pokretu i NOB-i/Banjaluka in the Labourer's Movement and National Liberation Movement*, Banjaluka, 1985, page. 214

<sup>752</sup> Register No 1

<sup>753</sup> ARSBL, 74, No 6.919/43

<sup>754</sup> Register No. 1

<sup>755</sup> ARSBL,111, Registry Office, No 5.567/52 and Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, Registry Office, Reconstruction VI, No 457

<sup>756</sup> ARSBL, the Craft Register No. 225/1907

<sup>757</sup> The Bosnian Calendar 1901, Page 7

<sup>758</sup> ARSBL,77, the Register of Prisoners

<sup>759</sup> ARSBL, Register ŽRO, Banjaluka

room in a building located in Braće Radića Street No 5 in Banjaluka. The real estate hasn't been nationalized".<sup>760</sup>

### **Blanka**

The house of Blanka Fischer, who is out of Banjaluka, was administered by the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka as of January 3, 1942.

The property of Blanka Fischer was managed by the commissioner Šefik Šatrić.<sup>761</sup>

### **Josip** Dr (Novi Sad, 25.1.1905 –?)

- Son of clerk Aleksandar and housewife Jelena Fischer, the Jewish, married to Margita, maiden Šlezinger. No children. He spoke Hungarian and German.

He finished the Primary School and Gymnasium in Subotica. He studied medicine in Zagreb Vienna and Virsburg as of 1923 and graduated in 1931.

After the military service as a probationer and a secondary doctor, he worked at Town Public Hospital and Jewish Hospital in Subotica.

He started his private practice from 1934 to 1937 in Subotica. From May 1937 to April 1941, he worked as a doctor for social security *Merkur* in Novi Bečej.

He was in prison in Austria from April to June 1941.

As of July 1941, he lived in Subotica and worked as a doctor. In April 1944, he was deported to Austria.

From May 1945 to April 1946, he worked as a sanitarian in Bajmok and Stara Moravica. He continued with his medical practice in the Public Institute for Health Insurance in Subotica up to July 1946 when he was sent to attend the course of the Federal Institute for Epidemiology in Belgrade. His course was accomplished in January 1947.

He was transferred to Banjaluka in August 1947 as a hygiene person in charge of the Local Office of the Public Institute for the Social Insurance in Banjaluka. He lived alone. His wife stayed in Subotica.

His parents were murdered in the concentration camp Auschwitz in 1944.<sup>762</sup>

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<sup>760</sup> ARSBL, 99, N-144/59

<sup>761</sup> ARSBL, 84, Registry Office, 11/42

<sup>762</sup> ARSBL, 111, Personnel file, No. 42-F

## FON

### Adolf

The firm *Fon and Grgić* was established on July 16, 1902 upon the Contrast signed between Adolf Fon, Hungarian Jew and Pavo Grgić. On August 1, 1903 Josip Wolf joined the firm. Adolf Fon as a public member was erased from the register on April 5, 1910 and his wife Irena Fon and juvenile daughters Aranka and Berta were written as inherited parties.

The firm - printing office, bindery and bookstore - was located in Gospodska Street. The tax in the amount of 5.000 Krunas was paid during 1907.<sup>763</sup>

The firm was closed on December 21, 1929.<sup>764</sup>

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<sup>763</sup> ARSBL, Craft Register, No. 226/1907

<sup>764</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Trade Register of Stock Companies, No Fi-31/1910

## FRANCKFUTTER

### **Moritz Dr**

He was a religion teacher to the Austrian Jews in the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka during the school year for 1906/07.<sup>765</sup>

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<sup>765</sup> The Annual Report of Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka for 1906/1907, Page 24



## FRIED

**Robert Dr** (Žilina, Slovakia 1892 –?)

- Doctor, he was transferred from the Health Centre in Tuzla to the Institute for Hygiene in Banjaluka in the beginning of 1933.<sup>766</sup>

He was promoted to the Head of the Department of Bacteriology and Epidemiology in the Institute for Hygiene due to the proposal of the Minister for Social Policy and National Health in December 30, 1938.<sup>767</sup>

He was married to a housewife Koldida, maiden Pospíšl, born in 1899 in Zagreb and she pronounced herself as a Catholic Aryan during 1942. They lived in Jozo Sunarić Street No. 1 up to July 28, 1942. In 1918 they moved to the territory adjoined to NDH on April 10, 1941.<sup>768</sup>

On October 24, 1944 he was appointed Acting Head of the Institute for Hygiene in Banjaluka.<sup>769</sup>

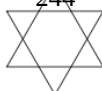
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<sup>766</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 85/1933

<sup>767</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 8

<sup>768</sup> Register No. 1

<sup>769</sup> ARSBL, 74, No. 2.526/1944



## FRIEDLENDER

**Oskar** (Virovitica, 1895 –?)

- Son of Adolf, dyer residing in Čakun, Hungary, Jewish.

After finishing the second grade of the Realna Gymnasium, he enrolled in the Vocational School in Banjaluka. He learned a trade at Arnold Fischers', a salesman who lived in Gospodska Street in Banjaluka.<sup>770</sup>

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<sup>770</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1-17



## FRIEDMANN

**Aleksander** Dr (Krems, Germany, 1875 –?)

- married to Gizela maiden Deutsch. According to Mira Kesić's saying, he was the first infectologist in Banjaluka, married to the Jewess with whom he had two daughters and one of them was Greta.<sup>771</sup>

Based on the Request for Passport Issuance for medical needs, he filed at the City District Office in Banjaluka on December 20, 1919; he alleged that *he is a senior doctor, average figure, long face, blue eyes and blond hair, regular features (nose and mouth)*.<sup>772</sup>

At the session of the City Council as of March 1922, his Citizenship Request was approved.<sup>773</sup>

He was retired on February 2, 1920 as a senior doctor.<sup>774</sup> He had his private practice that was relocated in 1934 in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 12.<sup>775</sup>

Together with Jak Konforti, was elected in the Disciplinary Council of the Doctors Chamber in the Vrbas Banovina.

As a retired doctor he resided in Frankopanska Street No. 22a up to July 28.<sup>776</sup>

**Gizela**, alias Giza, maiden Deutsch (Sarajevo, 1889 – Jasenovac, concentration camp, July 1942)

- Spouse of Dr Aleksander Friedmann.

In the Request for Passport filed on December 22, 1919 to the City District Office Banjaluka due to her travel to Vienna and medical care, she stated that *she is the Jewess, wife of senior doctor from Banjaluka, tall, long face, brown hair and eyes, average features of mouth and nose*.<sup>777</sup>

In 1936, she invested money in the construction of the house - ground floor and the first floor - (10, 14 x 15, 32 m) in her property in Frankopanska Street between the Croatian House and the property of Lazar Mutić. The firm *Evgenije Bubik* from Belgrade performed Project and Construction works. A business premise was in the ground floor.

In November 1936, Stojan Borovica, an engineer and an architect from Banjaluka, made some changes in a skylight, girls' rooms and a facade for the house as well as constructing the side building within her property in Frankopanska Street.<sup>778</sup>

She was asked to come at the institute for Hygiene for important information related to war schedule of the Volunteer Hospital at the First Reserve Hospital, on April 19, 1941.<sup>779</sup>

The damage occurred on the buildings owned by Dr. Giza Friedmann occurred during the bombing of Banjaluka was evaluated in the Record made on May 23, 1941 at the Municipality – Technical Department in Banjaluka.

At the buildings in Frankopanska Street No. 22, the roof and windows were broken. The doors and windows were pulled out and the mortar destroyed. Total damage was 1.200 Dinars.<sup>780</sup>

Up to July 18, 1942 Gizela Friedmann, a housewife, possessed the house in the value of 230.000 kuna, resided in Frankopanska Street No. 22a.<sup>781</sup>

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<sup>771</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>772</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27-22

<sup>773</sup> ARSBL, 22, No. 1.811/1932

<sup>774</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, No. 29/1920

<sup>775</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 493/1934

<sup>776</sup> Register 1, 2, and 3

<sup>777</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27-21

<sup>778</sup> ARSBL, 22, 5.8.1-F

<sup>779</sup> ARSBL, 30, 4-1

<sup>780</sup> ARSBL, 74, No 5.154/42

<sup>781</sup> Register 1, 2 and 3

In the reported war damage submitted on September 10, 1945 by the County Property Administration in Banjaluka, Gizela Friedmann, who lived in Banjaluka, it is stated that as of April 15, 1941 during the German occupation, the German and the Ustashe Administration caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (the house and the shed were damaged during the bombing and confiscated). According to the submitter of the request, the damage and the loss are amounted 70.000 dinars but the City Commission estimated the damage in the amount of 65.000 dinars.<sup>782</sup>

In the legacy documentation of the District Court in Banjaluka, No. O:331/46 as of August 1946, is stated that "the property owner Gizela, maiden Deutsch Friedmann from Banjaluka died in July 1942; she left the property – a house with the yard, surface 375 m<sup>2</sup> in Frankopanska Street. Her daughter Greta, maiden Friedmann, Kanceljak is the only inheritor of mentioned property".

According to the data from the Web page [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) Gizela Friedmann; daughter of David, born in 1887 in Sarajevo, the Jewess was killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.

**Greta** connubial Kanceljak (Sarajevo, 1.10.1908 –?)

- Daughter of Aleksander, the Ashkenazi Jewess, attended 1920-24 the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka.<sup>783</sup>

In the reported war damage on September 10, 1945 in Zagreb, submitted by Greta Kanceljak, a housewife residing in Zagreb, as a damaged party and the inheritor of her father Dr Aleksander Friedmann; it is stated that as of April 15, 1941 during the German occupation, the German and the Ustashe Administration caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (the house and the shed were damaged during the bombing and confiscated). According to the submitter of the request, the damage and the loss are amounted 95.000 dinars but the City Commission estimated the damage in the amount of 65.000 dinars.<sup>784</sup>

**Elza** connubial Vertovšek (Sarajevo, 1910 –?)

- Housewife from Banjaluka, graduated the Public Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka in June 1929.<sup>785</sup>

A widow of the late captain Vertovšek – the Roman Catholic Aryan, she resided in Frankopanska 22a up to July 28, 1942.<sup>786</sup>

**Abraham – Matija**, alias Avram (Velika Banja, 16.1.1886 –?)

- Son of Ilija and Hona Friedmann from Hungary got married in Mostar on May 2, 1915.<sup>787</sup>

The Director of Yugoslavian Commercial Bank (shareholders), Branch Office in Banjaluka, citizenship of Oradea Mare (Romania); he submitted the Request for Passport in County Office, Banjaluka for travelling to Austria on March 22, 1921. He lived in BiH since 1903.<sup>788</sup>

A six-week residence was approved to the Aunt of Abraham-Avram Friedmann<sup>789</sup>, Ženi Breizler from Vienna, age 68, on June 2, 1921 in Banjaluka.<sup>790</sup>

<sup>782</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 4.633/45

<sup>783</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 19-21

<sup>784</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 2.834/45

<sup>785</sup> AJ, foundation 66/SN, fasc. 7

<sup>786</sup> Register 1

<sup>787</sup> The Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, Registry Office, the Book of Birth, No. 1.213/1948

<sup>788</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29-5 i ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports, No 330/1921

<sup>789</sup> the Submitter of the Request wrote this name

<sup>790</sup> ARSBL,4, AJ 32/103

He was witnessed before the County Court in Banjaluka on September 28, 1922. He stated that he is 36, employed in Subotica, the Moses Religion, married, the Director of the Jew Bank.<sup>791</sup>

In the Boulevar kralja Aleksandra No. 41, he registered an agency *Avram Friedmann i drug* in 1932.<sup>792</sup>

An acquisition cut for 1940 was proposed to Avram Friedmann in the amount of 6.000 Dinars.<sup>793</sup>

He was a retired Senior Tax Auditor and he resided in Dr Starčevića Street No. 27 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>794</sup>

By the Decision of the Mayer – an engineer H. Džinić and the Municipality Authorities in Banjaluka, No. 5371/43 as of March 1943, it is concluded that an agency "*Avram Friedmann and Co.* hasn't been performing any job more than a year and the licence shall be returned within 15 days to the Authorities. In the same time the agency has been erased from the Register".<sup>795</sup>

### **Ella (1891 –?)**

- Housewife, domiciled in Banjaluka.

She submitted the Request for Passport for travelling to Austria at the County Office in Banjaluka on March 23, 1921.<sup>796</sup> She stated in the Request that "she travels for her medical treatment and her husband Abraham Friedmann, the Director of the Bank, goes with her".<sup>797</sup>

### **Marija** maiden Leichner (Brčko, 1890 –?)

- A housewife, half Jew, resided in Dr Ante Starčevića St Number 27 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>798</sup>

### **Katarina**

- On March 17, 1888, she registered a private firm *Katarina Friedmann* a trade store located in Banjaluka. The firm has been erased from the Court Trade Register on November 28, 1896.<sup>799</sup>

### **Ignatz**

- Hungarian Jew registered a small Craft – selling tobacco and pouring drinks in 1907.<sup>800</sup>

### **Eduard**

- In 1915, registered a Craft store located in Banjaluka.<sup>801</sup>

### **Franc**

- On May 10, 1932 registered a private firm *Franc Friedmann* a trade store, located in Banjaluka.<sup>802</sup>

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<sup>791</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 62, No Kt 159/1930

<sup>792</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Private Firm Register, No Fi-295/1932

<sup>793</sup> ARSBL, 9, VIII, AJ24-5

<sup>794</sup> Register 1, 2 and 3

<sup>795</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV-1932/398

<sup>796</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Passports, 1921/331

<sup>797</sup> ARSBL 4 AJ 29-5 and ARSBL, 18, the Register of Passports, No. 331/1921

<sup>798</sup> No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>799</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Private Firm Register 1886

<sup>800</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts, No 236/1907

<sup>801</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops – Index, No F-77/1915

<sup>802</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Private Firms, No. Fi-75/1932

### **Ema**

Ema Friedmann, clerk in the Velika Župa Sana and Luka, requested the money for a day period in May, 1942 because she spent a higher amount of money for medications and she remained without any funds for living. Her request was denied with the explanation that she receives a regular wage.<sup>803</sup>

After the World War II, she worked in the County Court in Banjaluka as a recording secretary at hearings for persons charged for the criminal acts against the people and the State.<sup>804</sup>

### **Beti**

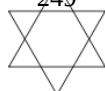
The following family members of deceased Moritz Friedmann are listed as the victims of the fascistic terror in Bihać: widow Beti, housewife (67), and daughter Malvina (25).<sup>805</sup>

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<sup>803</sup> ARSBL, 74, No. 18. 618/42

<sup>804</sup> ARSBL, 544, KO No. 1.377/45

<sup>805</sup> Moric Levi, *the Jews in Bihać 1941–1942, Bihać and the Latest History 1*, Banjaluka 1987



## FRÖHLICH

**Albert** Dr (Zagreb, 7.2.1913 –?)

- Son of a merchant Oskar Fröhlich from Zagreb and Helena maiden Mosković; married to Ema maiden Sonnenstrals. No children at their marriage.

He finished The Medical Faculty in Vienna on June 5, 1935 and became a doctor.

He was domiciled in Karlovac as of September 11, 1934.

It is written in his military book that "he is a corporal-student, passed an exam for sanitarian captain, height – 167cm, weight – 89 kg, average figure, round face, blond hair and blue eyes, no moustache and beard (shaved), regular features of nose and mouth; personal identification – short-sighted, shoes number 4, size 2".

He got married to Ema Sonnenstrals, the Jewish from Riga, in the Jewish Religious Community in Zagreb on February 7, 1940.

According to the Decision of the Ministry of Health of the NDH, Number: 22.601-1941 as of July 17, 1941 he was transferred from Zagreb to the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, monthly reward of 4.000 Kuna as a part time official he was appointed to the Outpatient Department for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Travnik. He began to work on August 1, 1941.

He took an oath of loyalty to NDH in the Health Centre in Travnik on November 19, 1942.

Besides his day to day duties in the Outpatient Department in Stojkovci, Bučići Municipality as of January 1943, he worked as a podiatrist in the Health Centre in Travnik three times a week.

He was appointed in the District Bugojno, but he was transferred to Vitez upon the Request of German authorities in 1943, where he worked on suppression of typhus. Typhus epidemic occurred in several districts in April and May in 1943. Temporary hospitals for epidemic were established and the following doctors worked in specific places: Dr Atijas in Bugojno, Dr. Altarc in Donji Vakuf, Dr Templ in Travnik, Dr. Fröhlich in Vitez, and Dr Prohnik in Brestovsko (Fojnica District).

His contracted wage was increased in the amount of 9.000 Kuna on June 21, 1944.

By the Decision of the Ministry of Health of NDH No 38.513-1944, as of December 30, 1944, he voluntarily resigned.<sup>806</sup>

**Ema** maiden Sonnenstrals (Lijepaja, Letonya, 15.11.1914 –?)

- Daughter of Wolf-Abram Sonnenstrals and Roze maiden Michelson.<sup>807</sup>

**Iso** Dr

After May 18, 1942 when Dr Dragutin Zgaga, doctor who worked in Prijedor District was killed, Dr Iso Fröhlich, who worked at that time in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, replaced Dr Zgaga and was appointed as a temporary District doctor based on the Decision on June 19, 1942. The Decision was confirmed by the Ministry of Health of NDH on June 22, 1942 and Dr Iso was appointed as a full time doctor.<sup>808</sup>

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<sup>806</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 21

<sup>807</sup> The same

<sup>808</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 9

## FÜRST

### **Frieda** (Banjaluka, 16.2.1891 –?)

- Daughter of storekeeper Henrik, the Jewess.

She attended the first grade and the second grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka from 1901 to 1904. She lived with her parents during her educational period in Predgrađe and Carski Drum.<sup>809</sup>

### **Lina**

- Hungarian Jewess, in 1907 registered the Tailor's Shop and paid tax in the amount of 300 Kruna. Closed the Shop on September 10, 1909.<sup>810</sup>

### **Heinrich**

- Registered the Craft shop in 1916 in Banjaluka.<sup>811</sup>

### **Gizela – Sylvia** (Banjaluka, 27.11.1877 –?)

- Daughter of Moritz and Rosi maiden Abelbsberger.<sup>812</sup>

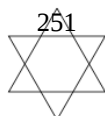
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<sup>809</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 3-4-11/184

<sup>810</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts, No. 232/1907

<sup>811</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Craft - Index, No. F-27/1916 i 166/1916

<sup>812</sup> The Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, Registry Office, MKR, No. 168/1904



## GABÓR

### **Géza** Engineer (Pecel, Pest, 26.2.1871 –?)

- The engineer, Hungarian Jew, domiciled in Monor (Comitat Pest-Piliš), from December 13th 1915 resided in Banja Luka, Kralja Alfonsa St.10.<sup>813</sup>

He worked in Bosanskom D.D. (Bosnian joint-stock company) for Wood Exploitation and Steam Saw - Mill Section *Bosna Bois*.

On August 28th 1921 he submitted request to the County Office Banja Luka for issuance of passport because of travelling to Vienna. He travelled to Vienna as an engineer of *Bosnian Joint Stock Company for Wood Production and Steam Saw – Mill Banja Luka*.<sup>814</sup>

In early 1925 Ministry of Social Policy approved him continuation of work in *Bosna Bois D.D.* for period from February 26th to August 26th 1925.<sup>815</sup>

On May 20th 1931 from the Police Headquarters Banja Luka claimed residence permit for himself and his family in Banja Luka.

On Foundation Assembly of the Philatelist Club in Banja Luka, held in the Hotel *Bosna* around February 20th 1936, he was elected as the member of Management.<sup>816</sup>

### **Lujza**

- During 1929 in Kralja Alfonsa St. she opened Catering Shop for cooking of meals. By the Municipal Authorities Decision in Banja Luka, Number 13013/37.<sup>817</sup> Shop is deleted from Register on June 2nd 1937.

### **Geza** (Budapest, 10.12.1909 –?)

- The son of Geza, engineer, attended from 1920 to 1928 the Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka. Graduated on June 16th, and passed advanced exam on June 19th in the same year.<sup>818</sup>

### **Lujza** (Budapest, 30.6.1912 –?)

The daughter of engineer Geza, attended from 1923 to 1931 the Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka. She graduated on June 20th 1931.<sup>819</sup>

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<sup>813</sup> ARSBL, 9, II AJ 1-62

<sup>814</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 32/125 and ARSBL, 18, Register of Issued Passports, Number 828/1921

<sup>815</sup> ARSBL, 5, Number 9.968/1925

<sup>816</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, February 22 nd 1939.

<sup>817</sup> ARSBL, Register of shops, I a, b, c-8

<sup>818</sup> AJ, Fond 66/SN, file. 7, 1928 and ARSBL, Copy, AJ 66, 661, 1122

<sup>819</sup> 36th Report of the Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka

## GAON

### Avram

- Professor of Gymnasium in Banja Luka during 1927/28 academic year.<sup>820</sup>

By Decision S.n. 25.478/27 from August 22nd 1927, is transferred from the Gymnasium in Kraljevo to the Gymnasium in Banja Luka<sup>821</sup>, and by Decision S.n. 29. 152/28 from August 30th 1928 was sent to the Gymnasium in Bihać.<sup>822</sup>

In the Gymnasium in Banja Luka he worked as full time professor having six years of work experience. He was teaching a) French and Philosophy and b) Serbian-Croatian Language. If it was necessary he taught Latin, although he didn't have the exam for this language.

He taught in the fifth, the sixth and in the seventh grade, and in the seventh was the class-master.<sup>823</sup>

### Isak

- In 1885 founded and registered company in Tešanj.<sup>824</sup>

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<sup>8208</sup> AJ, fond 66/SN, fasc. 7

<sup>9</sup> Education Gazette , Number 9/1927

<sup>10</sup> *Education Gazette*, Number 9/1928

<sup>11</sup> ARSBL, Table overview of assigned subjects to teachers, valid from October 25th 1927 and from April 1st. 1928, Copies, AJ 66, 661, 1122

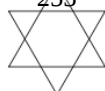
<sup>12</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900

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## GEIGER

**Karl** (Banjaluka, 16.5.1903 – ?)

- Jew, the son of Josip Geiger, military assistant from Banja Luka, completed in 1913 The First Public Primary School for Boys in Banja Luka.<sup>825</sup>

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<sup>825</sup> ARSBL,12, 2, Ord.No. 10/1864

## GINSBERGER

**Oskar Dr** (Gradište, Županja, 2.2.1896 –?)

- The son of the late Ljudevit and Ernestina, maiden name Hercog, physician, widower, got married in Banja Luka on October 25th 1945 with Mela Atijas, professor, the daughter of Azriel and Rahela Poljokan, born on August 18 th 1911 in Sarajevo. Marina Popović and Dr Viktor Vindakijević were marriage witnesses.<sup>826</sup>

**Marta Mela**, married Ginsberger (Sarajevo, 18.8.1911 –?)

- The daughter of Azriel and Rahela born Poljokan, professor of Philosophy.  
In 1942 had the permanent residence on Trg 10. Travnja 2.<sup>827</sup>

According to the Register of Prisoners for the Župa Police- area of Banjaluka, she was arrested during or soon after offensive on Kozara and from July 10th 1942 was prisoner in "Crna kuća" (The Black House).

On October 25th 1945 in the Department for Interior Affairs Banja Luka, got married with Dr Oskar David Ginsberger, the son of the late Ljudevit and Ernestina, maiden name Hercog, born on February 2nd 1896 in Gradiška, Županja Municipality.<sup>828</sup>

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<sup>826</sup> ARSBL, 111, Registry Office, Number 15.480/45

<sup>827</sup> List Number 1 and 3

<sup>828</sup> ARSBL, 111, Registry Office, Number 15.480/1945



## GOLD

**Ana** (Čiče, Zagreb, 1896 –?)

- The daughter of Morice Gold, Producer of brushes from Banja Luka, Jew.

During academic 1903/04 year, in the age of 6, 5 years, attended I class of the Roman

- Catholic Primary School of Sisters of Charity St. Vinko Paulski in Banja Luka. She completed school in 1904.<sup>829</sup>

During her education she resided at her parent's in Salvatore St.

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<sup>829</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, The Main Directory of Students, 77-1899/1900, 207-1900/1901, 172-1901/1902, 204-1902/1903 and 13-1903/1904

## GOLDBERGER

**Julio** (Bosanski Brod, 13.10.1910 – ?)

- The son of Albert, student, permanent residence in Bosanski Brod. On June 20th 1927 he applied for issuance of passport because of travelling abroad and medical treatment.<sup>830</sup>

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<sup>830</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-724

## GOLDSTEIN

### Wilhem

- Had registered company in Bosanski Brod from 1892.<sup>831</sup>

### Albert

- Had registered company – hotel/inn in Bosanski Brod from 1894.<sup>832</sup>

### Frida

- Jew, worked from January 13th 1937 to January 18th 1938 as tailor – assistant in Tailor’s Shop Tilda Kurtović in Banja Luka.<sup>833</sup>

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<sup>831</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900.

<sup>832</sup> The same

<sup>833</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, Register of Assistants, registration-check outs, Ordinal Number 557

## GOTTLIÈB

**Moritz** alias Mavro (Kuty, County Kossow, Galicia, 3.3.1878 – ?)

- Married with Ernestina, with whom he got daughters Kamila and Lida.

In application for recognition of citizenship, submitted in 1923, stated "that he moved to Bosnia 30 years ago and in Banja Luka 20 years ago, where he got married and that his moral and political behaviour was perfect". His application is approved.<sup>834</sup>

In 1907 in Gospodska St. he opened Watchmaker's and Jeweller's Shop and paid taxes of 2.000 Kruna.<sup>835</sup> The Shop disappeared in a fire in 1911.

On August 20th 1909 he opened the shop with golden and silver goods and jewels *M. Gottlièb*. The Shop is on March 17th 1928 deleted from Court Register.<sup>836</sup>

In May 20th 1911 in Gospodska St. opened *Electro Cinema*, the first cinema in Banja Luka. On August 31st 1911 he sold the cinema to Ignatz Faulwetter, in order to renew Jeweller's shop which was burnt.<sup>837</sup>

On June 11th 1919 submitted claim to the City District Office in Banja Luka for issuance of foreign passport for Vienna to supply of gold for production of amulet with inscription *Long live our freedom 1918*, which he gave to be made for regent. In an application he stated "he was of an average height, oval face, black hair and eyes, and mouth and nose of regular features and that he had black moustaches". His wife Ernestina travelled with him.<sup>838</sup>



Goldsmith's Moritz Gottlieb in Street Gospodska

**Ernestina** maiden name Schreiber (Banjaluka, 1883 –?)

- The wife of jeweller Moritz Gottlièb.

In application for issuance of passport, which her husband submitted to the City District Office Banja Luka on June 11th 1919 he stated that Ernestina was "of an average height, brown hair, black eyes and regular features of mouth and nose".

**Kamila** (Banjaluka, 13.3.1910 – Auschwitz, 1942/45)

- The daughter of jeweller Moritz Gottlièb, the Ashkenazi Jewess

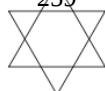
<sup>834</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 3.719/1923

<sup>835</sup> ARSBL, Register of Crafts, number 246/1907

<sup>836</sup> ARSBL, Register of Private Firms, Fi-18/1909 and *Narodno jedinstvo*, Number 52/1928

<sup>837</sup> ARSBL, Register of Crafts, Number 88/1911

<sup>838</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29-57



From 1922 to 1924 attended the first and the second grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided at her parents in Fra Grge Martića St. 27.<sup>839</sup>

In the memo of the Registry Office of City People's Committee (GNO II) to Zagreb Region, Number 212 from August 14th 1946 is stated: *Gottlieb Kamila, optician from Zagreb, Krešimirov trg 21, born on 12.3.1911 from father Gottlièb Mavro and mother Ernestina Gottlièb maiden name Schreiber*<sup>840</sup>, *died between 1942 and 1945 in Auschwitz.*<sup>841</sup>

**Lida – Lidija** (Banjaluka, 6.10.1912–1942/45)

- The daughter of Moritz Gottlièb and Ernestina Gottlièb, maiden name Schreiber.<sup>842</sup>

In the memo of the Registry Office of City People's Committee II to Zagreb Region, Number 211 from August 15th 1946 was stated: *Gottlieb Lidija, Philosopher from Zagreb, Krešimirov trg 21, born on 6.10.1913 from father Gottlièb Mavro and mother Ernestina Gottlièb maiden name Schreiber, died between 1942 and 1945.*<sup>843</sup>

**Adolf** (Lavin, Poland, 1860 –?)

- Lawyer and judge. In marriage with Eva, maiden name Herschtal got daughter Karolina.<sup>844</sup>

He worked for a while as judicial secretary in the County Court in Banja Luka.<sup>845</sup>

Gottlieb Adolf, retired judge from Banja Luka, performed the work of permanent judicial interpreter for German in County Court in Banja Luka from 1935–38.<sup>846</sup>

**Eva** maiden name Herschtal (Lavin, Poland, 1873 –?)

- Housewife, the wife of Adolf Gottlièb.<sup>847</sup>

On August 17th 1921 applied to the County Office in Banja Luka for issuance of passport because of travelling in Vienna with daughter Karolina.<sup>848</sup>

**Karolina** alias, Draga, married Bogoslawski (Banjaluka, 24.10.1903 – Zagreb, 1.10.1983)

- The daughter of Judicial Senior Adviser Adolf Gottlièb and Eva born Herschtal.

In academic 1920/21 year graduated in Gymnasium in Banja Luka.

In August 17th 1921 applied to the County Office in Banja Luka for issuance of passport for Vienna where she studied.<sup>849</sup>

She graduated on the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb, and on October 9th 1930 passed professional exam. Almost the whole working experience spent as professor in Gymnasium as follows: in Bihać (14.10.1925–30.9.1926), Bosanska Gradiška (1.10.1926–23.7.1927), and Banja Luka (24.7.1927–7.2.1930, 17.9.1938–29.7.1941. i 25.7.1945–31.12.1946), Niš (8.2.1930–11.10.1931) and Vršac (12.10.1931–16.9.1938).

She was teaching French as the main subject, and Serbian/Croatian as secondary subject.<sup>850</sup>

<sup>839</sup> ARSBL, OFDVDŠBL, 1-2 /11

<sup>840</sup> Data on parents, date and place of birth, citizenship, nationality, occupation and place of residence are unknown in the Registry Office.

<sup>841</sup> ARSBL, 111, Registry Office, Number 22.675/46

<sup>842</sup> ARSBL, 22, number 3.719/1923

<sup>843</sup> ARSBL, 111, Registry Office, Number 22.735/46

<sup>844</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 1.709/1949

<sup>845</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1912.

<sup>846</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 15

<sup>847</sup> ARSBL, 111, Register of issued passports, Number 1.709/1949

<sup>848</sup> ARSBL, 18, Register of issued passports, Number 774/1921

<sup>849</sup> ARSBL, 18, Register of Issued Passports, Number 775/1921

<sup>850</sup> ARSBL, copy, AJ 66, 661, 1122

On June 15th 1928 she got married with Russian Vladimir Fedorovič Bogoslovski, professor in Gymnasium in Banja Luka.<sup>851</sup> In this marriage they got son Aleksandar, born in June 27th 1934 in Banja Luka (Pašićeva St.20). After the World War Two Aleksandar lived in Zagreb.<sup>852</sup>

By the Župa Police - area of Banjaluka (ŽRO) Decision, No 21.491/42, from October 26th 1942, it is ordered to Professor Vladimir Bogoslovski to vacate apartment in Krešimirova Aleja 7 and to move to, within a deadline of 31 days in current premises of Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis. His apartment is given to Institute. By the same decision it is ordered to Ivanka Veber to move from building (in the yard) in Krešimirova Aleja 7 at the latest in a deadline of 3 months.<sup>853</sup>

At registration in renewed Registry Book, as the date of birth of widow Bogoslovski Karolina Draga<sup>854</sup> maiden name Gottlièb is written October 20th 1903 and after that, the word *October* is crossed out with an ink and is added the word *November*.<sup>855</sup>

She is retired on January 8th 1960 as a professor of Primary Musical School in Banja Luka.

The last years of her life she spent in the Home of Veterans (for participants of National Liberation War) in Zagreb, with tremendously damaged sight, walking by the third person's assistance.<sup>856</sup>

#### **Scharlote** (Banjaluka, 1904 –?)

- Viennese student, on 1924, submitted a claim to the Grand Župan of the Vrbas Region in Banja Luka for issuance of foreign passport because of travelling in Vienna.<sup>857</sup>

#### **Otto** (Tratenak, Czechoslovakia, 1892 –?)

- The son of Adolf Gottlièb, barber, resided in Tratenak, Czechoslovakia, Jewish religion.

After completed the fourth grade of primary school, on September 1st 1908 enrolled in the Vocational School in Banja Luka.

He was taught by Victor Grünfeld, tradesman from Banja Luka (Gospodska St.).<sup>858</sup>

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<sup>851</sup> Administrative Office Banjaluka, Registry Office, reconstruction I, Number 109 i 110

<sup>852</sup> Administrative Office Banjaluka, Registry Office, reconstruction XI, Number 482

<sup>853</sup> ARSBL, 84, Tax Office, Number 1.603/42 and 1.665/42

<sup>854</sup> Name Draga is crossed out in handwriting, in ink.

<sup>855</sup> ARSBL, 111, Registry Office, Number 4617/1950

<sup>856</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives Milan Vukmanović (1926–1941) and ARSBL, 111, Number 1.709/1949 and 2.4724/1949

<sup>857</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-136

<sup>858</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1-20



## GRÜN

**Ernest Dr** (Požega, 28.8.1899 – ?)

- Doctor, got married Marija, maiden name Pavlović, housewife, with whom he got son Mladen.

On September 8th 1938 is appointed for Senior Health Assessor in the Institute for Hygiene in Sarajevo.

By the Ministry of Health, Decision NDH, Z.Number: 26.565-1941 from July 31th 1941, as the Senior Health Official of VI group from the Institute of Hygiene in Sarajevo is transferred to work on the same post in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka.

Besides his wife he supported his father also.

On August 4th 1944 he is proposed for promotion in VII official grade, because he was *devoted and unselfish in his work and had 17 years of continuous probationer and office work.*<sup>859</sup>

*In numerical identity card for changing one's religion in the Parish Catholic Office in Banja Luka is stated: converted to the Catholicism with his wife in Banja Luka in the Parish Catholic Church on April 21st 1942.*<sup>860</sup>

**Mladen** (9.1.1936 – ?)

- Son of Dr Ernest Grin and Marija, maiden name Pavlović.

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<sup>859</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 30

<sup>860</sup> ARSBL, 330, Identity Card n.d. /42

## GROSS

### Hermann

- Jew from Slavonia registered Tailor's Shop in 1907 and paid 400 Crowns.<sup>861</sup>

### Adolf (Sarajevo, 5.4.1885 –?)

- The son of Karlo, employee of the Mine Administration in Prijedor.

He submitted to the District Office in Prijedor on January 10th 1920 application for issuance of passport because of forwarding of steam engine from Mine in Ljubija to Linc and back.<sup>862</sup>

### Samuel (Banjaluka, 1904 –?)

- Tailor

Until July 28th 1942 had permanent residence in Ante Pavelica St. 5.<sup>863</sup>

Josipa Šumonja, the owner of the house in Dr Ante Pavelića St. 5, in her application submitted on July 29th 1942 to the Župa Police - area Banja Luka, she asked that sealed furnished room, rented to Samuel Gross, tailor's assistant from Banja Luka, is to be opened and hand over to the owner for her use. *On July 27th 1942 he was arrested as Jew and taken from the apartment...* Josipa Šumonja in her application stated that she gave sewing machine to Gross for temporary use, what proved by certificate on renting.<sup>864</sup>

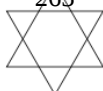
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<sup>861</sup> ARSBL, Register of Crafts, Number 242/1907

<sup>862</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 32/26

<sup>863</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>864</sup> ARSBL, 84, Tax Office, Number 959/42



## GRÜNBERG

### **Mila** (Banjaluka, 12.6.1888 – ?)

- The daughter of tinsmith Marko Grünberg, Jewish religious affiliation, attended in academic 1899/1900 year and completed III grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banja Luka. During the education resided at her parents.<sup>865</sup>

### **Rahela** (Banjaluka, 23.4.1893 – ?)

- The daughter of tinsmith Marko Grünberg, Jewish religious affiliation, attended from 1899–1903 and completed the Roman Catholic Primary School of Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banja Luka. During the education resided at her parents in Anđeoska St.<sup>866</sup>

### **Adolf**

- Representative of Jews in the District Local Office in Bosanski Brod until 1917.<sup>867</sup>

### **Egon**

- The clerk of Credit Bank for Trade and Crafts Bosanski Brod, submitted on January 6th 1919 application for issuance of passport because of travelling to the Czechoslovakia.<sup>868</sup>

### **Dr Jozef**

By the order of the Head of the District Derventa, Number 73/confidential from February 16th 1925 Dr Jozef Grünberg is dismissed, and by memo of the Municipal Authority in Derventa Number 932 from February 18th 1925, he is ordered to leave the duty of municipal doctor and to hand over Hospital Management to district doctor Dr Branko Juzbašić.

In his complaint he stated that he was firstly dismissed from doctor's duty according provisions of the Law on Management of Municipalities for Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1907 and afterwards on the basis of the Decision of the Head of District, and the Grand Župan, on the basis of the Article 18 of the Law on Protection of the State, according which *no public activities could be performed ... by those who belong to the Communist Party or generally to some associations ...* and the Law on Protection of Public Security, according which the Decision of Minister of Interior, Conf. K.No.1694 from December 23th 1924 was announced, and that the Law is extended also on Croatian Republican Farmer party. He thought that there was no legal ground for his dismissal from the Public Service, because the Decision on his dismissal is brought by unauthorised state organs, and appointments and dismissals of public servants are to be carried out by Minister of Interior. Besides, he thought that in Derventa, by some people who personally hated him or he himself disturbed them in their work, run unscrupulous and dishonest pursuit against him. Newly appointed Head of District was not informed with his work during 1914 and 1915 in Derventa (he gave free medical treatment for people and helped many Serbs from Derventa and that's why he was a target of Austrian-Hungarian Authority).

Dr Braco Poljokan send the letter on April 12th 1925 to Minister and member of Parliament Dr Milan Srškić, announcing delegation of Jews from Derventa, who wanted to *ask for an intervention* for suspension of unjust and merciless persecution of Dr Grünberg by

<sup>865</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Annual Book of Pupils , 222-1899/1900

<sup>866</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Annual Book of Pupils, 223-1899/1900, 105-1900/1901, 18-1901/1902 and 185-1902/1903

<sup>867</sup> ARSBL, 1, Zahl 5.721/1914

<sup>868</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 32/6

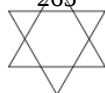
the Head of District in Derventa. In the letter he stated that he was threatened even by his persecution from Derventa, beside the fact that he was an honest man and capable and hard-working physician. He was engaged in physician work in Derventa for almost 18 years and with his work was informed Dr Isak Izrael, current Secretary of Jewish religious Community in Sarajevo, who was, at the same time when Dr Grünberg was, physician in Derventa.<sup>869</sup>

He hospitalised Dr Samuel Baruh, physician from Bosanska Gradiška, who suffered from angina on July 18th 1934 in Derventa.<sup>870</sup>

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<sup>869</sup> ARSBL, 23, Kt 39/1935 (172)

<sup>870</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 16/9-13



## GRÜNER

**Szymon**<sup>871</sup> Dr (Krystynopol, Galicia, 14.2.1897 – ?)

- Son of Moses Grüner, veterinary from Lavov and Sara Schindel Juss from Lavov, Jew, physician bacteriologist, unmarried.

In Donja Tuzla completed six grades of the Velika Gymnasium from 1908–1914. Education continued in the Velika Gymnasium in Vinkovci, where he completed 1914–16 seventh and eighth grades and passed secondary school final examination.

Domiciled in Tuzla from December 22nd 1921.

The Faculty of Medical Science finished in Vienna on July 7th 1923 and got the title of the Doctor of Medical Sciences.

By Decision of the Ministry of Health NDH, Z.Number: 29.730-1941 from August 9th 1941 as former health inspector of IV group, 2nd degree at The Hygiene Institute Sarajevo, is sent to work in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, with monthly salary of 3.000 kunas (Croatian monetary unit), and as an contracted clerk is assigned to work in the Outpatient Department for Control of Endemic Syphilis. He stayed on this position until September 1943, when, according the report of the Institute he disappeared.<sup>872</sup>

He took an oath to NDH on November 14th 1942 in the Health Centre in Tuzla.

**Teodor** Dr (Nytra, Slovakia, 4.3.1913 – ?)

- The son of Bernat Grüner and Janka, maiden name, Isakov, Jew, married Matilda, maiden name Berger, with whom he got the son Eliš and the daughter Juta.

The Faculty of Medical Sciences finished in Zagreb on February 28th 1937 and got the title of the Physician.

As a volunteer of the Children Clinic of Medical Faculty in Zagreb he worked two times – from March 1st 1938 to February 1st 1939 and from November 1st to June 14th 1941.

Training period (on –the –job) finished in the period from March 1st 1937 to February 28th 1938.

He got married in Zagreb on July16th 1941 in the Jewish Community with Matilda, maiden name Berger.

Upon request of Imbre Berger, the father in law of Teodor dr Grüner, Ministry of Interior NDH issued the permit, Number: 39.871-1941 from September 19th 1941, which allowed, until further provisions , to public representatives of NDH undisturbed residence on the territory NDH and occupation with private business limited by existing legislation:

- Imbre Berger, born on February 22nd 1878 in Pustara, Gardoš, Jewish religious affiliation, as well to his family members: to his legal wife Greta, maiden name, Neumann, born on November 16th 1893 in Zagreb, his descendent Milan Berger, born on April 19th 1920 in Zagreb, and Tilda Berger, born on November 22nd 1921 in Zagreb,
- To Miša Berger, born on June 1st 1886 in Kutina, Stella Berger, maiden name, Moskovitz, born on December 26th 1896 in Osijek and Milivoje Berger, born on September 16th 1929 in Zagreb,
- Margita Berger, born Szilagy, born on October 26th 1898. and
- Teodor dr Grüner.

At the same time they are released of wearing of obligatory Jewish sign.

By decision of Ministry of Health NDH, Z.Number : 22.603-1941 from July 17th 1941 was sent from Zagreb as a physician in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, with monthly salary of 4.000 kunas, and assigned to work in the Outpatient Department for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Bugojno. He started to work on this duty on August 1st 1941.

<sup>871</sup> In several documents the name Šimonis written as Simon.

<sup>872</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 22

He took an oath to NDH on November 25th 1942 in the District Office in Bugojno.

By Decision of the Ministry's of Interior NDH, R.Z. Number: 13.195-1943 from March 13th 1943 is assigned as district physician to temporary work in the District Office Varcar Vakuf. Three days later he began his new duty.

By the order of the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, he had promptly, because of difficult occasions, to leave Varcar Vakuf. He arrived to Banja Luka on August 13th 1943.

In May 1944, besides the work in main office of the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, he is approved to work in the Local Office of the Health Centre for Public Employees in Banja Luka.

Increased contracted award from 7.000 to 14.500 Kuna, couldn't be paid to Teodor Dr Grüneru, because he disappeared after invasion of partisans in Banja Luka on September 19th 1944.<sup>873</sup>

**Matilda** maiden name, Berger (Zagreb, 22.11.1921 – ?)

- The daughter of tradesman Imbre Berger and Margita, maiden name, Neumann from Zagreb, Jewess, the wife of Teodor Dr Grüner.<sup>874</sup>

**Eliš** (Bugojno, 22.8.1942 – ?)

- The son of physician of Teodor Grüner and Matilda, maiden name Berger, Jew.<sup>875</sup>

**Juta** (Zagreb, 9.9.1943 – ?)

- The daughter of Teodor Grüner and Matilda, maiden name Berger, Jewess.<sup>876</sup>

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<sup>873</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 23

<sup>874</sup> The same

<sup>875</sup> The same

<sup>876</sup> The same

## GRÜNFELD

**Victor** (Romania, 28.10.1858 – ?)

In application for recognition of citizenship, submitted on 1923 to the Municipal Authority in Banja Luka, he stated "he moved in Banja Luka 42 years ago, precisely in 1882, to live with his family in Kralja Petra Drum No. 9. Married and father of the two children".<sup>877</sup>

In 1907 he registered craftsman's Leather's, Shoemaker's and Peasant's Shoes Shop (later Gundulićeva St.) and paid taxes in amount of 5.000 Crown.<sup>878</sup>

On June 14th 1933, against the shop *TT Victor Grünfeld* procedure is opened of forced assignment, out of bankruptcy in a period of one year. Filip Hoffmann, bookkeeper from Banja Luka is proposed for manager.<sup>879</sup>

**Sofija** (2.4.1853 – ?)

- The wife of Victor Grünfeld, with whom he got daughter Malvina and son Aleksander.<sup>880</sup>

**Malvina** (Banjaluka, 14.11.1890 – ?)

- The daughter of shoes shopkeeper Victor and Sofija.

She attended and finished from 1901 to 1906 the Senior Public School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided with parents on Carski drum St. 89, and from 1904 in Gospodska St. 80.<sup>881</sup>

In 1923 she got married with district senior official Dr Alika.<sup>882</sup>

**Aleksander** (Banjaluka, 12.2.1894 – ?)

- The son of shoes shopkeeper Victor and Sofija.

He attended the Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka. From 1923 permanently lived in Novi Sad.<sup>883</sup>

**Julio** Dr (Zagreb, 29.5.1912 – ?)

- The son of Rudolf Dr Grünfeld and Ana, maiden name, Misholczy, Jew, unmarried.

Finished the Faculty of Medical Sciences on Zagreb University on June 30th 1939 and got title of physician.

Under the surname Grivek, domiciled in Zagreb from April 22nd 1941.<sup>884</sup> On the basis of Legal provision on surnames of Non – Aryans, the change of approved surname is ceased.

Converted to Roman – Catholic Religion on August 26th 1941.

By the Decision of Ministry of Health NDH, Z.Number: 36.283-1941 from September 4th 1941, he was sent in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, with monthly salary of 3.000 kunas, and assigned to work in the Outpatient Department for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Health Centre Jajce. He began the job on August 1st 1941.

He took an oath of loyalty to NDH on November 1942 in Jajce.

Temporary, as replacement, on May 5th 1943, upon the order of Minister of Interior, is appointed for district physician in Prozor. At that time, in rural area of Donja Rama, abdominal typhus was present. According written report Dr Julijo Grünfeld, wider area of

<sup>877</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 4.622/1923 and 6.142/1923

<sup>878</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Crafts 248/1907 and 257/1907

<sup>879</sup> ARSBL, 23, Number Prp-5/1933

<sup>880</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 4.622/1923 and 6.142/1923

<sup>881</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 2-3-4/15

<sup>882</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 4.622/1923 and 6.142/1923

<sup>883</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 4.622/1923 and 6.142/1923 and the Annual Report of Gymnasium in Banja Luka for 1905/06.

<sup>884</sup> As the date of birth is recorded April 29th 1912.

Prozor attacked partisans on August 10th 1943. Because of massive confusion on roads and impossibility of movement, huge quantity of medicines *was taken by renegades*.

Because of extreme occasions in Districts Prozor and Gornji Vakuf, he was sent on August 26th 1943 to work in the Hygiene Institute in Sarajevo.

After liberation of *renegades*, in September 28th 1943 he was sent to work in District area Goražde to cure refugees there. However, because the situation in Goražde, on October 15th he started to work as physician for refugees in Red Cross in Sarajevo.

Upon request of the Grand Župan in Travnik, he is assigned to organise the work in the Health Centre in Jajce, and came on duty of deputy of district physician on February 25th 1944.

Upon the order of Minister of Health from September 12th 1944, on increasing of contracted award from 5.000 to 13.000 Kuna, it couldn't be realised because, according the report of the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, from March 3rd 1945, *he was in hands of the Partisans*.<sup>885</sup>

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<sup>885</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 29



## GRÜNWARD

### Moritz

- Hungarian Jew, on March 18th 1893, as the owner of agency and commission store and the factory of club soda, situated in Banja Luka, registered the firm *Moritz Grünwald*. On September 16th 1929 store is deleted from Court Register, because of the death of the owner it didn't exist any more.<sup>886</sup> During 1907 paid tax of amount of 4.400 Crowns.<sup>887</sup>

From 1907 to 1913 is elected for member of the Municipal Council in Banja Luka.<sup>888</sup>

Before the World War Two, he was the member of the Steering Committee of the First Banja Luka Savings Bank d.d, and from 1916 was the member of Executive Committee and Head Office.<sup>889</sup>

He was a chairman of Jewish Religious Community in Banja Luka for German-Hungarian Jews up to 1915.<sup>890</sup>

Upon Decision of the County Court Banja Luka, Number 2196/pres. From November 26th 1921<sup>891</sup> is deleted from the list of chairmen (judges –jurors) in penal hearings at the County Court in Banja Luka for 1922.

### Jozef

- Hungarian Jew, registered in 1907 coffee shop and restaurant in Banja Luka.<sup>892</sup>

### Julije

- Forestry geodesist from Banja Luka received on October 25th 1911 czar's approval that could wear French Medal – Officer of Black Star of Benin.<sup>893</sup>

### Zlatko Goran (Sremska Mitrovica, 15.7.1901 – Zagreb, 21.6.1976)

He arrived in Banja Luka from Slavonski Brod. After completed the Gymnasium in Banja Luka, in Vienna and Zagreb, he studied Romance and Germanic languages.

He was universal creator. From 1922 to 1941 was successful in journalism as founder, editor, coo editor, writer and translator. (*Kosmos, Der Morgen, Zagreber Tagblatt, Belgrader Zeitung, Morgenblatt, Novosti, Hrvatska pozornica*). He worked in theatre and on film and prepared three exhibitions of paintings.<sup>894</sup>

### Oskar (Futog, 1899 – ?)

In 1920, as student with permanent residence in Banja Luka, he applied to the County Office in Banja Luka, for issuance of passport for Vienna for studying there.<sup>895</sup>

### Adela

- Widow, during 1934 was building ground floor house with side building in Aleja Vojvode Stepe. Her first neighbours were Antun Pihler and Engineer Josip Soravia.

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<sup>886</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of private firms, Number Fi-618/1928.

<sup>887</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register , Number 244/1907.

<sup>888</sup> ARSBL, ZP- the Chairmen of Municipality and Municipal Councilors 1877–1936.

<sup>889</sup> *Sarajevski list*, Number 29/1912 and *Bosnischer Bote*, Sarajevo 1916.

<sup>890</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, Sarajevo 1916 and ARSBL, 1, Zahl 5.721/1914

<sup>891</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 11-201

<sup>892</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register , 239/1907

<sup>893</sup> *Sarajevski list*, Number 267/1911

<sup>894</sup> *Leksikon pisaca Jugoslavije/Lexicon of Yugoslav Writers*, published by Matica Srpska, 1979, Book II, page. 262–264.

<sup>895</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 28-28

Project and civil engineering work were carried out by Engineer Josip Soravia. During 1936 side yard building is adapted for housing needs.<sup>896</sup>

**Macro** (Gornji Miholjac, 1857 – ?)

On February 20th 1921 applied for issuance of passport for Austria.<sup>897</sup>

**Mila** (1876 – ?)

- Domiciled in Gornji Miholjac.

On February 20th 1921 applied for issuance of passport for Austria.<sup>898</sup>

**Wilhem**

In the Request of Industrial Community D.D. *Omiš* in Delibašino selo, sent to the County Office in Banja Luka, on June 22nd 1922, it is asked the approval for arrival in Banja Luka of Building contractor Wilhem Grünvald.<sup>899</sup>

During 1923–24 he carried out civil engineering work on the House of Croatian Vocal Group *Nada*, colloquially called *Croatian Home*.<sup>900</sup>

**Jakob** (1899 – ?)

- Machinist, 31 years old, domiciled in Zagreb.

To the District Local Office in Bosanski Brod, applied on April 17th 1920 for issuance of passport for Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Austria, as escort of mineral oils load of factory *Danica*.<sup>901</sup>

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<sup>896</sup> ARSBL, 22, 5.8.1 – G

<sup>897</sup> ARSBL, 18, Register of Issued Passports, Number 193/1921

<sup>898</sup> ARSBL, 18, Register of Issued Passports, number 194/1921

<sup>899</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 32/156. The Architect from Budapest. Together with Moric he was the owner of the Construction Company in Sarajevo 1911.

<sup>900</sup> ARSBL, 22, AJ 5

<sup>901</sup> ARSBL, 5. AJ 8-772

## GÜNSBERG

**Ervin** Dr (Osijek, 10.2.1915 – ?)

- The son of Filip Fišl Günsberg, private clerk and Estera-Adle born Zahler, Israel religious affiliation, unmarried.

In academic 1932/33 year completed eighth grade of the Public Realna Gymnasium for Boys in Osijek. The final exam passed on June 10–24 1933.

The Faculty of Medical Science of University in Zagreb finished on March 31st 1939 and got the title of physician.

In Belgrade in July 1940 as reserve sergeant-student passed exam for reserve sanitary second lieutenant.

He was granted the Citizenship of Osijek as of September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1940.

By the Decision of the Ministry of Health NDH Z.No:24.187/1941 from July 29<sup>th</sup> 1941, as a part time doctor from the Health Centre in Osijek was sent to the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, with monthly payment of 3.000 kunas, and assigned to work in the Outpatient Department for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Gradačac.

He took an oath as a doctor under contract on November 22nd 1942 in the District Gradačac.

According the report of the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka from April 17th 1944, Decision on increasing of contracted award to Ervin Dr Grünsberg, from 3.800 to 5.000 kunas is not possible to deliver because the *mentioned is in September 1943 taken away by the Partisans.*<sup>902</sup>

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<sup>902</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 32

## GÜNSBERGER

**David – Oskar** Dr (Gradište, Županja, 2.2.1896 – ?)

- Son of Ljudevit and Ernestina, maiden name Herzog, married Ivana, maiden name Weiss.

The Faculty of Medical Science finished in Graz on November 20th 1920 and got a title - physician.

He got married in Osijek on October 7th 1934 with Ivana, maiden name Weiss, the daughter of the late Max Weiss and Josipa, maiden name Steiner from Osijek.

Upon the Decision of the Ministry of Health, Z.Number: 44.558-1941 from October 18th 1941, he was sent from Osijek to the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka with monthly payment of 4.000 kunas, and assigned to work in the Outpatient Department for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Bihać.

Upon the Request of Ministry of Interior NDH, the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, reports that it was not possible to deliver documents of David-Oskar Dr Günsberger. Residence of this physician is unknown, because he disappeared at the Partisan attack in November 1942.<sup>903</sup>

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<sup>903</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 31

## HABERFELD

### **Rosa** (Mostar, 1864 – ?)

- Housewife, permanent residence in Teslić.

By the claim sent on October 18th 1924 to District Office in Tešanj, she asked for the issuance of passport to visit family in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary. In the claim she states that she is "60 years old, the tall woman, oval face, brown eyes and hair, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>904</sup>

### **Karlo** (1885 – ?)

- Tradesman from Teslić

By the claim sent on October 18th 1924 to District Office in Tešanj, he asked issuance of passport because of trade business abroad. In the claim he states he is 39 years old, resided in Teslić.<sup>905</sup>

In the register of persons from Teslić region, is stated that he was of unknown residence, Yugoslav Jew, and that possessed the property i.e. land under Public Administration.<sup>906</sup>

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<sup>904</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-194

<sup>905</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-195

<sup>906</sup> ARSBL, 330-004-026, Ordinal number 6

## HAJON

### **Irena**, maiden Levi

According the data from web site [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) Irena Hajon, maiden Levi, born in Derventa, Jewess, murdered by Ustashe 1942 in the Camp Stara Gradiška.

In probate proceedings of District Court Derventa, number O:94/46 from April 10th 1951, it is established the fact that Jozef Hajon from Derventa is arrested by the Ustashe Authorities on July 31st 1942 and in August the same year transported in Camp Stara Gradiška, where he was killed. Later, in Camp died his wife Irena, maiden Levi Hajon and children Teodora, Rikica and Hančika, all of them from Derventa.

As inheritors of the property, after the dead family Hajon from Derventa are pronounced Dr Hajon Levi from Banjaluka, son of the late Teodor, engineer, Moric Levi from Belgrade, son of the late Teodor, and Jozef Levi from Zagreb, son of the late Teodor. Dr Hajon Levi and engineer Moric Levi renounced themselves of their inherited part in a favour of their brother Jozef.<sup>907</sup>

### **Samuel** (Sarajevo, 1859 – ?)

- Son of David Hajon, tradesman from Derventa.

Samuel and David Hajon registered in 1884 the firm in Derventa.<sup>908</sup> Samuel, together with Aron Hajon registered trade firm in 1891 in Derventa.<sup>909</sup>

On June 22nd 1929 from District Office in Derventa claimed for issuance of passport because of medical treatment in Austria and Czechoslovakia. In the claim was stated that "he is 70 years old, average height, oval face, brown eyes and hair, grey moustaches, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>910</sup>

### **Rifka** maiden Pesach (1861 – ?)

- Daughter of David Pesach, the wife of Samuel Hajon, housewife from Derventa.

On February 25th 1924 from District Office in Derventa asked for issuance of passport because of medical treatment in Austria. In the claim she stated: "53 years old, average height, oval face, black eyes, brown hair, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>911</sup>

### **David A.** (Derventa, 1885 – ?)

- Son of Aron, tradesman, employed in Derventa.

In 1921 asked for issuance of passport for visiting the exhibition in Italy and Prague.<sup>912</sup>

From District Office in Derventa on November 5th 1927 asked for issuance of passport because of trade business in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Spain.<sup>913</sup>

### **Aron** (1867 – ?)

- Son of David Hajon, tradesman, permanent residence in Derventa.

From District Office Derventa claimed in 1913 issuance of passport because of travelling in all European countries.

As for personal description he stated: "46 years old, average height, oval face, black eyes and hair, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>914</sup>

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<sup>907</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 35.398/1947.

<sup>908</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900.

<sup>909</sup> The same

<sup>910</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-225

<sup>911</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-57

<sup>912</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5, Register of Issued Passports (1919-1921), ordinal number 174 and 789

<sup>913</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-796

<sup>914</sup> ARSBL, 4, 1- Register of Issued Passports, ordinal number 300



In 1925 claimed for passport because of travelling for trade business in Austria, Greece and Italy. In the claim he stated that he was "tradesman from Derventa permanently resided in Derventa, 59 years old".<sup>915</sup>

**Klara** (1892 – ?)

- Housewife, permanent residence in Derventa.

In 1921 claimed from the District Office in Derventa issuance of passport because of travelling in Austria and Czechoslovakia.<sup>916</sup>

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<sup>915</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-333

<sup>916</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5, Register of Issued Passports (1919–1921), ordinal number 192

## HALPERN

### **Pinkas** (1878 – ?)

- Salesman, from Stanislavov.

From 1914 to 1916 he registered small shop in Banja Luka.<sup>917</sup>

On September 27th 1915 he opened bakery shop called *Pinkas Halpern* in Banja Luka. Bakery was erased from court register on February 28<sup>th</sup> 1925.

### **Fani** (1881 – ?)

- Housewife, domiciled in Stanislavov.

On July 16th 1921 she submitted the claim to County Office for issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>918</sup>

### **Herni** (1906 – ?)

- Student. On July 16th 1921 he submitted the claim to County Office in Banja luka for issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>919</sup>

### **Roza** (Malinac, Koruška 26.6.1907 – ?)

- Daughter of Pinkas

During 1920/21 she finished the first semester of the Roman Catholic High school St. *Marija* in Banja Luka.<sup>920</sup>

### **Julija** (Ausschlog, D. Austria 21.8.1909 – ?)

- Daughter of Pinkas.

During 1920/21 she finished the first semester of the Roman Catholic High school St. *Marija* in Banja Luka.<sup>921</sup>

### **Levi** (1886 – ?)

- Salesman from Stanislavov

On December 12<sup>th</sup> 1921 he submitted application for passport to Austria and Romania.<sup>922</sup>

### **Frida** (1888 – ?)

- Housewife from Stanislavov.

She registered small business during 1920 in Banja Luka<sup>923</sup>, On December 12<sup>th</sup> she submitted another application for approval of travelling in Austria and Romania.

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<sup>917</sup> ARSBL, Index of Crafts ' Register, Number 178/1917 and 95/1916

<sup>918</sup> ARSBL, 18, Registry of Issued Passports , Number 679/1921

<sup>919</sup> The same, number 678/1921

<sup>920</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 19-7.

<sup>921</sup> The same, 19-6.

<sup>922</sup> ARSBL, 18, E Registry of Issued Passports , Number 1.043/1921.

<sup>923</sup> ARSBL, 18, Registry of Issued Passports , Number 485/1921 i 1.040/1921.





## HASON<sup>924</sup>

**Sarina** (Banjaluka 28.9.1891 – ?)

- Daughter of Blanka, Spanish Jewess.

During the education resided at her parents in Spasitelja St. 136.<sup>925</sup>

During academic 1902/03 year she finished IV grade of Roman Catholic Primary School of Sisters of Charity *St. Vinko Paulski* in Banjaluka.

From 1903 to 1907 attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka. During the education she lived with her mother at Sara Baruch's home in Salvator gasse St., and from 1905 at Ester Löwy's in Husedžinovića St. in Banja Luka.<sup>926</sup>

**Izidor–Isak** (Sanski Most, 1899 – ?)

- Son of Blanka, the widow from Sanski Most. After finished I grade of Gymnasium, in 1912 enrolled Vocational School in Banjaluka.

He trained the craft at Vinsess Weickert, watchmaker Banjaluka (Gospodska St).<sup>927</sup>

Kozić Marko, trades assistant from Sasina, in July 1941 applied at District Office in Sanski Most for *purchasing or renting of trade's shop, local shop of Isak Hason, trade of consumers' goods and textile products.*

In explanation for rejected application is stated that there are no available shops in Sanski Most.<sup>928</sup>

**Samuel** (1897 – Camp Stara Gradiška, 1943)

- Son of Isak

Osman Čehajić submitted a request on July 9th 1941 to District Office in Sanski Most, *for allocation of one of Jewish Shops, if possible trade shop of consumers' goods.* Application is rejected by explanation that there were no more available shops in Sanski Most.<sup>929</sup>

Samuel Hason from Sanski Most, is the owner of the house in Sanski Most in u Petra Vojinovića St., of estimated value in amount of 250.000 Dinars. The house is repossessed by inheritor, his brother Idi Hason, on the basis of Court Decision Number R 9/45.

House is used for a Students Home (boarding school / of Gymnasium).<sup>930</sup>

District Court in Sanski Most, upon the claim of Isak Hason from Zagreb, initiated on June 4th 1946 procedure of pronouncing his brother Samuel-Braco Hason, the dead, son of Isak, his wife Erna and of minor children Isak, Menta and Blanka Hason.

All of them were taken by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška. In 1943 they are taken in the forest and murdered there.<sup>931</sup>

In Sanski Most, at dawn in August 1942 Ustashe and Police arrested all the Jews. Besides Samuel, from other family Hason members, were arrested also and murdered in the Camp Stara Gradiška his sons Isak (1931) and Mento (1933) and daughter Blanka (1935), Erna Hason, daughter of Menta (1880) and Đaja Hason, son of Dave (1875).<sup>932</sup>

According data from Web site [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) Samuel Hason, son of Isak, born in 1897 in Sanski Most, Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.

<sup>924</sup> Brothers Hason founded and registered in 1894 in Sanski Most trade firm (*Bosnischer Bote*, 1900)

<sup>925</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, Main Directory of Students, 201-1902/1903

<sup>926</sup> ARSBL OFVIŠBL, 3-4-5/7-300

<sup>927</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1–23, (7)

<sup>928</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, Commissar's Supervision, Number BB/41

<sup>929</sup> The same

<sup>930</sup> ARSBL, 94, Number 2.399/1947

<sup>931</sup> Official Gazette *NRBiH*, Number 27/1946

<sup>932</sup> *Šušnjar 1941*. Oštra Luka, 2008.

According the data from Web site [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) Mento Hason, son of Samuel, born in 1933 in Sanski Most, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1941 in the Camp Stara Gradiška.

According the data from Web site [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) Blanka Hason, the daughter of Samuel, born in 1935 in Sanski Most, Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.

### **Haim**

- From Sanski Most, the owner of the house in Sanski Most, Đure Pucara St., of estimated value in amount of 200.000 dinars.

The house is returned to the inheritor, to Cousin Ido Hason, on the basis of the Court Decision number R 9/45. House is used for Collective Farm.<sup>933</sup>

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<sup>933</sup> ARSBL, 94, Number 2.399/1947

## HERZOG

**Moritz** (Gospođinci 1875 – Banjaluka 10.5.1946)<sup>934</sup>

- Son of David, salesman, Hungarian Jew, married to Gizela (Herzl), and had sons Sigmund, Leopold and Fridrich.

On February 3<sup>rd</sup> 1900 he registered grocery store called *Moritz Herzog* in Banja Luka.<sup>935</sup> During 1907 paid taxes in amount of 3.340 Krunas.<sup>936</sup>

On July 5<sup>th</sup> 1940 the firm is registered as trade company with public members (father Moritz and adult sons Sigmund, Leopold and Fridrich), without written contract, situated in Kralj Aleksandar St. 2.<sup>937</sup> Company included trade with "colonial goods" (the old term related to goods imported from former colonies), groceries and delicatessen products, household and kitchen accessories, and selling premises were at the corner of Gospodska and Prince Pavle St.



**Moritz Herzog**

During the World War I he is assigned to work at general M. Kalszer u Banjaluka. From him, he retyped on typewriter *Monography of Banja Luka from Beginning of Occupation to May 1st 1914.*<sup>938</sup>

He was the member of Supervisory Board i.e. Supervisory Council of the Bank for Trade and Crafts ( d.d. - shareholders ) in Banjaluka<sup>939</sup>, from January 18<sup>th</sup> 1930 was the member of Censor's Board of the First Croatian Saving Bank (d.d. -shareholders), branch office in Banja Luka<sup>940</sup>, and on foundation assembly of the Union of Trade Associations for the Vrbas Banovina, held on November 10<sup>th</sup> 1935 in Banja Luka, is elected for deputy member of Presidency.<sup>941</sup>

Because of trade business, he often travelled to Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. In application for issuance of passport, which he submitted on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1929 to the Head of District in Banja Luka, he stated he was "short, longish face, greyish hair, longish face, brown eyes, regular nose and mouth features , and that he travels for trade business".<sup>942</sup>

He owned a big house with restaurant in Gospodska St., house in Princa Pavla 1 St., family house in Gajeva 6 St. and restaurant in St. Kralja Aleksandra 40.

During 1932 he remodelled the shop window in the shop of his ground floor house in Kralja Alfonsa 2. Changes were projected and the remodelling work carried out by Petar Bucik, construction master from Banjaluka.<sup>943</sup>

In the statement of the trustee Abdulrezak Tetarić, given to the Ustashe Headquarters for Bosnian Croatia in Banja Luka on May 23<sup>rd</sup> 1941, was also given the list of items from Moritz Herzog's shop.<sup>944</sup>

<sup>934</sup> According Municipal Court Banja Luka, Number R-544/68 from September 1<sup>st</sup> 1971, date of Moric Hercog's death is May 10<sup>th</sup> 1946.

<sup>935</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Private Firms, Number 708 and *Bosansko-Hercegovački kompas/Bosnia and Herzegovina Compass*, 1912/1913.

<sup>936</sup> ARSBL, Register of Crafts , Number 284/1907

<sup>937</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Associations, Number 776

<sup>938</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 580/1934

<sup>939</sup> *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas*, 1912/1913 and *Narodno jedinstvo*, Number 84/1919 and 62/1920

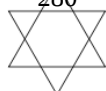
<sup>940</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 855/1935

<sup>941</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 855/1935

<sup>942</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-1241

<sup>943</sup> ARSBL, 22, H-5.8.1.

<sup>944</sup> ARSBL, USPVBBL, Supervisory of Trustee, Number 83/41. The list is made according the Order published in *Narodne novine from May 7<sup>th</sup> 1941* and Notification of Municipality Banjaluka, Number 9.762/41, from May 6<sup>th</sup> 1941.



By the memo of the Ustashe Headquarters for Bosnian Croatia, Cab. Number 2.476/41 from June 17th 1941, was ordered *that trustees of Jewish shops give to former shop owners, who work as assistants, monthly salaries.*

Among eleven Jews, the former shop owners in Banja Luka, were brothers Herzog, with monthly salaries of 1.000 Dinars.

*Salaries belong to the named, commencing from the beginning of June till the further order, and will be paid by trustees out of received receipts in the shop.*<sup>945</sup>

Upon Contract from July 1st 1941 Public Directorate for Economic Renewal, Local Office Banjaluka, represented by Sulejman Hadžidedić, the representative for Jewish apartments and shops, rented to Rudolf Skočibušić apartment in the house of Moritz Herzog in Dr Viktor Gutić 1 St., with annual rent of 8.400 Kunas.

Upon Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and Committee for former the Vrbas Banovina , Number 3.047/41, without expropriation and audit estimation, shops of *Moritz Herzog's* Company were sold on July 9th 1941 to Rudolf Bloms for amount of 380.000 Kuna within payment deadline of three years.<sup>946</sup>

The Property of Moritz Herzog had been administered by Ibrahim Čeleš.<sup>947</sup>

The shop and apartment on Kastel Corner, the ownership of Moritz Herzog, run tradesman Penava.<sup>948</sup> Penava was the Ustashe trustee for concentration camps Jasenovac and Stara Gradiška, but permanently resided in Banjaluka.<sup>949</sup>

The building in Đure Pucara 1 St., the former ownership of Moritz Herzog, was in 1947 administered by the Municipal Administrative Committee in Banja Luka. The whole building was rented to The Main Post Office in Banja Luka. Gross rent was 51.600 Dinars.<sup>950</sup>

The building in Gajeva 6, the former ownership of Moritz Herzog, was in 1947 administered by the Municipal Administrative Committee in Banjaluka. The ground floor (two rooms and two spare premises) is rented to Vili Matkovski, and the floor of the same house (two rooms and two spare premises) to Regina Čabrinović.<sup>951</sup>

### **Gizela** Herzler (Ilok, 17.7.1875 – 10.5.1946)

- Housewife, married to Moritz Herzog.

Housewife, in application for extension of passport, which she submitted on June 30th 1927 to the Head of District Banja Luka, stated that she was "of average height, longish face, brown hair, blue eyes, regular nose and mouth features, and travel because of medical treatment".<sup>952</sup>

She lived in Banja Luka in Bahtijarevićeva 18.<sup>953</sup> St. She died on May 10th 1946.<sup>954</sup>

### **Sigmund** (Farkašdin, Banat 1898 – ?)

<sup>945</sup> ARSBL, USPVBBL, Cabinet files, Kab broj 2.476/41

<sup>946</sup> ARSBL, 330-004-027, Ordinal number 8

<sup>947</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, Number 13/42

<sup>948</sup> Dragutin-Drago Penava, born 1904 in Bugojno son of Mate, the forester from Vinac, officer of the Yugoslav Kingdom Army, after establishment of NDH became an Ustashe captain, but withdrew from the military service and started trade business. He took over Dimitrijević's Shop – of glass and ceramics products. Over Chetnics, former colleagues from the Army, tried to establish connection with allied troops. On September 16 th 1944, together with Ljubomir Oreb, is arrested by German Military Police and delivered to the Ustashes. After the investigation he was sent to the Camp Stara Gradiška. Ustashe killed him in the concentration camp Jasenovac in 1944.

<sup>949</sup> ARSBL, 209-MG-IV/147, Žarko Lastrić Memories

<sup>950</sup> ARSBL, 111, The list of apartments and the land administered

<sup>951</sup> The same

<sup>952</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-820

<sup>953</sup> List number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>954</sup> According Municipal Court Banja Luka , Number R-544/68 from September 1st 1971, the date Gizel Herzog death is May 10th 1946.

- Son of Moritz Herzog and Gizela (Herzl).

From 1919 to 1921 he went to academy in Vienna.

In application for issuance of foreign passport, which he submitted on May 31st 1921 to City District Office, stated that he was of "an average height, longish face, blond hair and brown eyes, regular nose and mouth features."<sup>955</sup>



**Sigmund Herzog**

### **Leopold** (Banjaluka 6.5.1901 – ?)

- Son of Moritz, and Gizela maiden, Herzler from Banjaluka.

During 1920/1921 he graduated in Banja Luka on September 10th 1921, together with brother Fridrich, to County Office in Banja Luka submitted the application for issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>956</sup>

With his father and brothers he owned the company called *Moritz Herzog*.

He was on the list of arrested Jews and transported to concentration camp, signed by Ozren Kvaternik on July 29<sup>th</sup> 1941.<sup>957</sup>

### **Fridrich** (Banjaluka 13.8.1903 – ?)

- Son of tradesman Moritz Herzog and Gizela, maiden Herzler from Banjaluka, Jew, student, domiciled in Banjaluka. In 1913 he finished I Public Primary School for Boys in Banja Luka.<sup>958</sup>

On September 10th 1921, together with brother Leopold, to District Office in Banja Luka, submitted the claim for issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>959</sup>

On the basis of approval of Municipal Authorities Banja Luka, Number 19.658/40 from November 23rd 1940, registered trade wholesale shop for building and heating material in Ulica Princa Pavla 1.<sup>960</sup>

### **Arnold**

Lived in Sarajevo, he was one of the establishers and member of management of Trading Bank in Banja Luka.<sup>961</sup>

### **Pavao-Pavle**<sup>962</sup> Dr (Zagreb, 6.9.1900 – ?)

<sup>955</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 28-4

<sup>956</sup> ARSBL, 18, Register of Issued Passports, Number 908/1921

<sup>957</sup> ARSBL, photo copy, Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>958</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord.number14/1857

<sup>959</sup> ARSBL,18, Register of Issued Passports, Number 903/1921

<sup>960</sup> ARSBL, Register of Shops, IV 1938-368

<sup>961</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Associations, Number 1.022, *Sarajevski list*, Number 255/1911 and *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas*, 1912/1913.

<sup>962</sup> In some documents, next to surname Herzog, it was written surname Betlheim at all male members of family Herzog: Žiga, Pavle and Ivo. I assumed that the surname Betlheim is changed to Herzog.

- Son of dentist Žiga Dr Herzog and Alice, maiden Kronfeld, Jew, married with Vera Fusch-Betlheim, housewife from Zagreb, with whom he got son Ivo.

Medical Faculty finished in Vienna on June 27th 1924 and got the title of the Doctor of Medicine.

Married to Vera, maiden Fusch on August 23rd in 1925 in Zagreb.

He volunteered on the Medical Clinic of King's University in Zagreb as assistant-volunteer till June 3rd 1926, when by Ministerial Order is appointed for the Doctor's Candidate in Foundation Clinic of the same University.

Advanced training (specialisation) started on May 15th 1926, in Internal Clinic in Zagreb, where he worked until 1928.

For assistant-volunteer on Medical Faculty in Zagreb is appointed on April 4th 1931. Reappointment in this title is repeated by rector of University in Zagreb 1934, 1937 and 1940.

Regulated exam for Assistant of Internal Medicine passed on University in Belgrade on April 3th – 4th 1936.

The Request for Citizenship was approved in Zagreb, on February 13th 1931.

In Yugoslav Kingdom's Army he had the rank of reserve officer.

Converted to the Catholicism on June 19th 1941. He got married Vera Fusch-Betlheim, the daughter of Josip Dr Fusch and Ella, maiden Rosenfeld, in Zagreb on July 31st 1941. Wedding was in Catholic Church of St Jeronim.

Upon the order of the Ministry of Health NDH, Z.Number: 36.626-1941 from September 4th 1941, is appointed for the clerk under contract in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, with monthly salary of 5.000 Kuna. He is assigned in School Policlinic in Derventa, for control of endemic syphilis. He began a duty in Derventa on October 1st 1941. While he worked in Derventa, he lived in a common household with his father Žiga Dr Herzog. He had to support his father since he was of a poor state of the health.

He took an oath of loyalty to NDH on November 16th 1942 on School Policlinic in Derventa.

By decision of the Ministry of Health NDH from January 12th 1944 he is assigned on temporary work in Municipal Hospital in Karlovac.

Contracted salary is increased on September 12th 1944 from 7.000 to 16.500 Kunas.<sup>963</sup>

**Vera**, maiden Fusch (Zagreb, 24.11.1901 – ?)

- Daughter of Josip Dr Fusch and Ella, maiden Rozenfeld, household, the wife of Pavle Dr Herzog.<sup>964</sup>

**Ivo** (Zagreb, 24.7.1926 – ?)

- Son of Pavle Dr Herzog, Doctor and Vera Fusch-Betlheim, housewife from Zagreb. Converted to Catholicism on June 19th 1941 in Zagreb.

In academic 1941/42 year he passed the fifth grade on Public Realna Gymnasium in Derventa. Also, in Derventa lived and worked as dentist his grandfather Dr Žiga Herzog.<sup>965</sup>

<sup>963</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 33 and ARSBL, 74, Number 2.627/1944

<sup>964</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 33

<sup>965</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 33

## HERZL

**Margita Dr** (Subotica 22.2.1900 – Čemernica 1.1942)



**Dr Margita Hercl**

- She graduated from Medical faculty in Vienna. She spoke Hungarian, German and French.

From the post of the Head of Children's Polyclinic in Subotica is transferred on May 31st 1930 to the Institute of Hygiene in Banja Luka on the same post. She carried out this duty until February 15th 1941, when she is appointed for acting Head of the Department for Protection of Mother and Child in the same Institute.<sup>966</sup>

On constitutional assembly of a Women Movement in Banja Luka, held on September 1st in 1935, she was elected for the member of Supervisory Board.<sup>967</sup>

She was active in the Youth Section of Red Cross in Banja Luka. By the Association was elected for the member of jury for election of the best raised child at celebration of *Child's and Mother's Day*. Celebration took place on May 2nd 1938 in

Banjaluka.<sup>968</sup>

Among 70 women activists in labour movement in Banjaluka, was also Margita Herzl.<sup>969</sup>

At the beginning of March 1938 she began private practice in Ulici kralja Alfonsa St. 20<sup>970</sup>, and in February 1939 her outpatient department is moved to Bulevar Kralja Petra 17, vis-a-vis National Theatre of the Vrbas Banovina.<sup>971</sup>

According the statement of Mira Kesić, beside professor of painting Josip Crnobori, in Vakuf's building (Vakuf - property of Muslim's community) resided in 1941 Dr Margita Hercl, also.<sup>972</sup>

On payroll of the Institute of Hygiene staff for December 1941, among others, were stated also - Jews Dr Margita Hercl, acting Head of Department and Dr Haim Levi, acting deputy of the Head of Department.<sup>973</sup>

In December 1941 she joined to partisans. Her departure from Banja Luka she justified as alleged departure for having leave in Zagreb. The Župa Police Banjaluka pronounced for her on February 14th 1942 wanted circular.<sup>974</sup> On January 14th 1942 she is dismissed from her work.<sup>975</sup>

The Head of the Župa Police in Banja Luka Dr Ivo Gromss sent on July 20th 1942 to Security Police Banja Luka the list (conf. numb. 1.619/42) of citizens of Banja Luka who fled into the woods. Dr Margita Herzl was also on this list.<sup>976</sup>

In the report of Alkar<sup>977</sup> on communist's organisation in Banja Luka until April 10th 1941, among other issues, in the chapter III was stated: *Being afraid of reprisals, soon after*

<sup>966</sup> ARSBL, ZDIL, Number 74

<sup>967</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 797/1935

<sup>968</sup> ARSBL, 30, 11-2

<sup>969</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>970</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 1.404/1938

<sup>971</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, 1.546/1939

<sup>972</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>973</sup> ARSBL, 76, Number 7.549/41

<sup>974</sup> Military/Historical Institute Archives, 160-43 and 160-46

<sup>975</sup> *Narodne novine*, Number 72/1942

<sup>976</sup> ARSBL, Copy MNO, FNRJ, VII, Archives of Enemy's Units, 9/3-311, K165 and 41/1-2, K164

<sup>977</sup> Vinko Rudić Alkar, the most outstanding agent of UNS/Ustashe's /Security Police in Banjaluka. He came in Banjaluka in 1942 and stayed until autumn the same year. He had several pseudonyms. He broke into Banjaluka Communist's Party Organisation and went to the Partisan's territory, having meetings with Partisan's commanders.



*the war was declared by great powers of Tripartite alliance, prominent communists started to flee into woods... and among them is mentioned Dr Margita Herzl.*

*For fled Dr Margita Herzl Alkar states: Doctor of the Institute of Hygiene in Banja Luka, born in 1900 in Subotica, apartment in Dr Jozo Sunarić St 14.<sup>978</sup>*

*Killed in January 1942 in Partisan's hospital on Čemernica, after Chetnik's attack.*

### **Ruža**

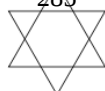
- from Subotica, sister of Dr Margite Herzl.

On June 24<sup>th</sup> 1933 applied for vacancy announcement for official government clerk for work in the Ban's Administration of the Vrbas Banovina, in which is stated she passed the final exam in Co-educational Gymnasium in Subotica on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1922, after that in Subotica on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1930 finished two years course with final exam from stenography and dactylographic and that she was of good moral manners. Application is rejected.<sup>979</sup>

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<sup>978</sup> ARSBL, 330-001-071

<sup>979</sup> ARSBL, 9, I-AJ 16-195





## HERZLER

### Simon

- Tradesman, Jew from Slavonia.<sup>980</sup>

On January 31st 1903 registered trade shop with modern, manufacturer's and readymade clothing *Simon Herzler* situated in Banjaluka.<sup>981</sup> Shop was also registered in 1913.<sup>982</sup>

In 1907 on behalf of taxes he paid amount of 1.200 Crowns (kruna).<sup>983</sup>

This shop is on January 18th 1915 deleted from register, and is written that the owner sells the furniture to Commission of the First Croatian Carpenter's and Upholsterer's collective from Zagreb. The shop is on January 21st is deleted from register because the owner left it in 1922.<sup>984</sup>

### Serafina , maiden Poljokan (1886 – ?)

During 1921 had registered trade shop in Banja Luka.<sup>985</sup>

In the report about war damages, which submitted Albin Menahem Ledić (Levi), travelling salesman, permanently resided in Osijek, Prilaz 31, as inheritor of injured party-Serafina Herzler, maiden Poljokan, on October 1st 1945 in Osijek, stated that Serafina Herzler, maiden Poljokan, was daughter of Avram, 55 years old, Jewess, and that she had permanent residence in Banja Luka. To injured party, from April 15th 1941 under German occupation, damage is caused by the Ustashe Authorities in a matter of her household furniture, clothes, underwear and bedclothes (destroyed on April 11th 1941). Damages on property and lost profit per submitter of request was in amount of 106.400, and per Municipal commission 75.000 Dinars.<sup>986</sup>

### Hansi (Banjaluka, 12.8.1912 – ?)

- Daughter of Serafina Herzler.

Between 1923 and 1925 finished the first and the second grade of Roman Catholic High School for Girls School *Marija Pomoćnica* in Banjaluka, and between 1925 and 1927 the third and the fourth grade of the Roman Catholic Female Civil School *Marija Pomoćnica* in Banjaluka.<sup>987</sup>

### Fridrich (Banjaluka, 20.8.1909 – ?)

- Son of Simon tradesman from Banjaluka. Jew. He finished in 1919 the First Male Public Primary School in Banja Luka.<sup>988</sup>

In academic 1915/16 year he attended the sixth grade of the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka.<sup>989</sup> He graduated in academic 1920/21 year.

<sup>980</sup> *Bosansko-hercegovački compass*, 1912/1913

<sup>981</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Private Firms, Number 974 and *Bosansko-hercegovački compass* 1912/1913

<sup>982</sup> ARSBL, Index of Crafts Register, Number 179/1913.

<sup>983</sup> ARSBL, Crafts' Register, Number 283/1907

<sup>984</sup> ARSBL 23, Register of Private Firms, Number Fi-10/1914.

<sup>985</sup> ARSBL, Index of Crafts Register, Number 120/1921.

<sup>986</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠBL, Number 2.801/45

<sup>987</sup> ARSBL. OFDŽGŠBL, 19-10

<sup>988</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord.Number 17/376

<sup>989</sup> XXI Report of Gymnasium Banja Luka (Velika Realna Gymnasium) 1915/1916, page 40.



## HERZMAN<sup>990</sup>

**Eduard** (Klagenfurt, 1861 – Banjaluka, 30.6.1921)

In 1893 the Head of Bosnia and Herzegovina Government appointed him for temporary district doctor in Bijeljina.<sup>991</sup>

From 1912 he worked as District, and later on as County doctor in Banja Luka, and worked as senior doctor in District sick fund in Banja Luka before the World War I.<sup>992</sup>

He was recipient of Austria - Hungarian medal *Golden Cross* for Merits with the Crown.<sup>993</sup>

Upon decree from April 1st 1919 is retired as sanitary inspector.<sup>994</sup>

He had the house in the corner of Štrosmajerova and Nikole Tesle St. Died in Banjaluka on June 30th 1921.

**Klementina**, maiden Zashol (1873 – ?)

- The dentist, the wife of sanitary inspector Eduard Herzman, from Erdevik, Srem.

On April 13th 1921 filed to the County Office Banja luka for issuance of passport for Austria.<sup>995</sup>

**Margarete** (Neswek, Czechoslovakia, 12.3.1892 – ?)

- Daughter of Edvard Herzman and Klementa. maiden Zashol.

Married in Evangelist's church in Banja Luka on May 9th 1914 to Mottl Rudolf. Marriage divorced on May 9th 1921.<sup>996</sup>

**Johana** ( 1895 – ?)

- The dentist, from Erdevik, Srem.

On August 12th 1921 to the County Office Banja Luka filed for passport for Vienna.<sup>997</sup>

**Albert** (1898 – ?)

- Student, from Erdevik, Srem.

On August 12th 1921 to County Office Banja Luka submitted request for issuance of passport for Graz.<sup>998</sup>

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<sup>990</sup> Surname written as Herzmann

<sup>991</sup> *Sarajevski list*, Number 112/1893

<sup>992</sup> Report of District Sick Fund in Banja Luka for 1912

<sup>993</sup> *Bosnischer bote*, 1912.

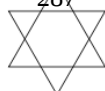
<sup>994</sup> *Službene novine Kraljevine Srba Hrvata i Slovenaca*, Number 26/1919

<sup>995</sup> ARSBL, 18, Register of Issued Passports, Number 406/1921.

<sup>996</sup> Administrative Office Banja Luka, Registry office, MKV, Number 2/1914

<sup>997</sup> ARSBL, 18, Register of Issued Passports, Number 766/1921 .

<sup>998</sup> ARSBL, 18, Register of Issued Passports, Number 767/1921.



## HIRSCHMANN<sup>999</sup>

### **Berta** (1881 – ?)

- Housewife from Prijedor, employed in Đakovo, the wife of pharmacist.  
From District Office in Prijedor, in 1921 claimed for issuance of passport because of travelling to Vienna. She would take her two children.<sup>1000</sup>

### **Gabrijela** (Prijedor, 25.2.1911 – ?)

- Daughter of Ludwig, pharmacist in Prijedor, Jewish religious affiliation.  
From 1922–26 attended and finished Gymnasium ( Junior ) in Prijedor.  
During the education she resided at her parents in Kralja Petra 8 St.<sup>1001</sup>  
From the Head of District Prijedor applied on June 2nd 1928 for extension of passport for Italy, Austria because of health recovery and visit to her family. According father's approval she travels alone. Request is accepted on June 6th 1928.<sup>1002</sup>

### **Katica-Mejrema** (Prijedor, 29.5.1913 – ?)

- Daughter of Ludwig, pharmacist in Prijedor, Kralja Petra St. 8, Jewish religious affiliation.  
From 1924–28 attended and finished four grades of the Junior Gymnasium Prijedor. Because of walk after 19.00 hrs, on November 2nd 1926 is fined by reprimand of Class teacher and is assessed with *good* from conduct.<sup>1003</sup>

In request submitted on June 2nd 1928 to the Head of Prijedor District, asked for issuance of passport for a year, because of medical treatment and visit to the family. Travels alone, on father's approval. Request accepted on June 6th 1928.<sup>1004</sup>

Deputy Župan of the Velika Župa Sana and Luka, on the basis of the Law on Personal Names, ordered on September 29th 1941 to District Prijedor to entry change of the name Katica Hirschman in Mejrema Hiršman.<sup>1005</sup>

### **Ludovik–Luj**o (Zagreb, ? – ?)

In request for extension of passport for a year, submitted on September 25th 1928 to the Head of Prijedor District, beside the place of birth, stated that his father is Filip Hirschmann, pharmacist, permanently resided in Prijedor, and that he is "of average height, greyish-black hair, brown eyes, longish face, regular nose and mouth features, shaved beard, and trimmed black-greyish moustaches". Passport is needed because of visit to the family in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Germany, France, England, Switzerland and Romania. Request is accepted on September 27th 1928.<sup>1006</sup>

District Local Office in Kozarac, asked on October 31 1941 from the Velika Župa Sana and Luka typewriter type *Adler 8*, explaining that local office currently use small *Remington* portal typewriter, ownership of pharmacist Lujjo Hirschmann from Prijedor. Typewriter was given to local office in Kozarac from District Office Prijedor. The Head of Local Office expects that typewriter will be taken from local office and returned to the owner.<sup>1007</sup>

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<sup>999</sup> Surname is also written as Hiršman

<sup>1000</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5- Register of issued passports (1919-1921), Ordinal Number 447 and ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-925

<sup>1001</sup> ARSBL, Main Catalogue 1922-23-29, 1923-24 -28, 1924-25-20 and 1925-26-11

<sup>1002</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-926

<sup>1003</sup> ARSBL, Main catalogue 1924-25-21, 1925-26-11, 1927-28- 4 and 1928-29-3

<sup>1004</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-927

<sup>1005</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 2.969/1941

<sup>1006</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ8-1.059

<sup>1007</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 5.659/1941

## HOFMAN<sup>1008</sup>

**Arnold** (Hruševac, Velika Gorica, 17.11.1881 – Banjaluka, 22. 2. 1959)

- Son of Ignac and Terezija Veiss, spouse of Luiza, maiden Kraut, with whom he got daughter Alma.

Municipal Authorities Bosanska Gradiška, under number 3/25, issued certificate on citizenship to Arnold Hofman, his wife Luiza and daughter Alma.<sup>1009</sup>

From District Office in Bosanska Gradiška, on June 15th filed for issuance of passport for travelling abroad.<sup>1010</sup>

Upon a Decision of Minister of Agriculture and Water of Kingdom SHS (Kraljevine SHS) from July 15th 1926, as veterinarian of District Office in Bosanska Gradiška, he is transferred in higher (sixth) degree with basic salary in amount of 10.200 Dinars.<sup>1011</sup>

In May 1927 he became a member of *Red Cross* of District Authority for Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>1012</sup>

He worked in in Kingdom, Ban Administration of the Vrbas Banovina in Banja Luka<sup>1013</sup>, as senior veterinarian adviser, and on March 25th 1932 and in the same position is transferred to District Office Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>1014</sup> On November 8th 1935 was transferred to District Office in Bosanski Petrovac.<sup>1015</sup>

He worked as senior veterinarian adviser in veterinary section of Agricultural Department of the Ustashe Headquarters and trustee for former the Vrbas Banovina in May 1941.<sup>1016</sup>

Upon Decision of Minister for Farmers Economy NDH from July 7th 1941, Arnold Hofman, veterinarian adviser is retired. To the same Ministry, Hofman sent the request on August 5th 1941 for pension determination.<sup>1017</sup>

On the session of the retired, held in Banjaluka on August 20th 1941, four persons are elected for liquidation the Club of the Retired Persons – former the Vrbas Banovina Banjaluka and Association of the Retired Persons – of former the Vrbas Banovina Banjaluka. Among elected was engineer Arnold Hofman, retired.<sup>1018</sup>

As retired veterinary adviser until July 28th 1942 had permanent residence in St. Dr Mile Budaka 22 and "one child in mixed marriage".<sup>1019</sup>

He was recruited again on January 1st 1943 as part time official in District Office in Banja Luka.<sup>1020</sup>

On the list of clerks and officials of Municipal Authorities, who on September 27th 1944 left with partisans, Arnold Hofman is also registered, as acting market supervisor, i.e. state pensioner.

On the list of staff of Economic Department District NOO (National Liberation Committee) for Bosanska Krajina, who were assigned in NOO, is registered engineer Arnold Hofman, veterinarian in County NOO (County National Liberation Committee) Kozara.<sup>1021</sup>

On the list of families whose residence is Banja Luka, compiled in Prijedor on November 9th 1944, is also registered the family of Arnold Hofman, veterinarian, of average

<sup>1008</sup> Surname is written as Hoffmann.

<sup>1009</sup> ARSBL, The list of Municipal Population, on March 1st 1920, Number H-63

<sup>1010</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-796

<sup>1011</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 16/242 i 247

<sup>1012</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 26/39

<sup>1013</sup> Appointed by Decree Number 5.546/I from January 30th 1932

<sup>1014</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 122/1932

<sup>1015</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 874/1935.

<sup>1016</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, III-664/1941

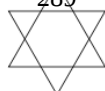
<sup>1017</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 172/1941

<sup>1018</sup> The same, Number 1.360/1941

<sup>1019</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1020</sup> ARSBL, 1, 1-Register of Municipality Banja Luka Officials 1881/1945, Ordinal Number 685

<sup>1021</sup> ARHIV B&H, ONOGBK, sig 87/1944, photocopy



property. From September 29th 1944 in (National Liberation Army) NOV is his daughter Alma.<sup>1022</sup>

Registered in 1954 in Register of Citizens for Banja Luka.<sup>1023</sup>

He died in Banja Luka in St.Mošė Pijade 16 at 6, 30 hrs.<sup>1024</sup>

**Luiza**, maiden name Kraut (Sarajevo, 25.2.1893 – ?)

- Housewife, the wife of Arnold Hofman.

Up to July 28th 1942 had permanent residence in St. Dr Mile Budak 22 and declared herself as Aryan Roman Catholic.<sup>1025</sup>

In 1954 is registered in Register of Citizens for Banja Luka.<sup>1026</sup>

**Alma** (Sarajevo 23.9.1920 – ?)

- Daughter of veterinarian adviser Arnold Hofman and Luiza, maiden Kraut.

The final exam in Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka passed on June 25th 1939.<sup>1027</sup>

Up to July 29th 1942, as probationer in pharmacy, had permanent residence in St. Dr Mike Budaka 22.<sup>1028</sup>

**Filip M.** (1890 – Camp Jasenovac, 1941)

Was the chairman of Jewish Sport' Club *Makabi*<sup>1029</sup> and cashier of City Committee of Vrbas Horsemen Association *Petar Mrkonjić* in Banjaluka.<sup>1030</sup>

He is registered on the list of arrested Jews who are separated for transportation in the concentration camp, written on July 29th 1941 by the Ustashe Police Directorate, and signed by Ozren Kvaternik, the Warden of the Ustashe Police for former the Vrbas Banovina.<sup>1031</sup>

Up to July 28 1942 had permanent residence in Čauševića St.<sup>1032</sup>

In the report on war damages, which is submitted by County Property Administration as representative of the damaged on October 18th 1945 by in Banjaluka, is stated, that to the injured Filip Hofman, employee of Official Collective in Banja Luka, permanently resided in Banjaluka (Čauševića St. 32a), Jew, from April 15th 1941, under German occupation, German and Ustashe authorities caused damages by destruction and confiscation of his property: two houses damaged by bombing, damaged household furniture, clothes and other real estate and movable property are taken away. Damage of property and the lost profit, according the submitter of request is estimated in amount of 28.000, and by City People's Committee 94.000 Dinars.<sup>1033</sup>

His house in Šoše Mažara 32a St. In Banjaluka was administered in 1947 by Municipal Administrative Committee. Rooms in ground floor and two side rooms are rented to Sulejman Džanić and Hamdija Halilović.<sup>1034</sup>

According data from Web site [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) Filip Hoffmann, born in 1890 in Banjaluka, Jew, killed by Ustashes in 1941 in the Camp Jasenovac.

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<sup>1022</sup> ARSBL, 33, 1-1220

<sup>1023</sup> Administrative Office Banja Luka , Registry Office, KD, number 33.147/1954

<sup>1024</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1927- 1993) and Administrative Offices Banjaluka, registrar's Office, MKU, Number 92/1959

<sup>1025</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1026</sup> Administrative Office Banjaluka, Registry Office, KD, Number 33.146/1954

<sup>1027</sup> Annual Report of (RealnaGymnasium in Banja Luka)1938/1939

<sup>1028</sup> List number 1

<sup>1029</sup> Dragan Golub, *Informator za Bosansku Krajinu, for1924–1925*, Banjaluka 1924

<sup>1030</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 89/1933

<sup>1031</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy of Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1032</sup> List Number 2 and 3.

<sup>1033</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 1.625/45 and Number 4.415/45

<sup>1034</sup> ARSBL, 111, The list of houses and land administered

**Bukica**, maiden Nachmias (Banjaluka 1899 – the Camp Jasenovac, 1.8.1942)<sup>1035</sup>

- Daughter of Josef Naschmias and Matilda, maiden Suzin.

Up to July 28th 1942 had permanent residence in Čauševića St.<sup>1036</sup>

In Decision on probate proceedings of District Court in Banja Luka, Number O:334/47 from October 3rd 1947, and the list of inheritance, after Bukica Jozefa Nachmias, married Hofman, made by City People's Committee in Banjaluka, is stated that "Bukica Jozefa Nachmias, married Hofman is arrested by the Ustashe Authorities on July 31st 1942 and in August of the same year transported to the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, where she is killed, that real estate – house with the yard of the surface of 197 m<sup>2</sup> (in Mahala Ferhadija) of value 1947 of 60.000 Dinars and that inheritor of the property after the dead Bukica Hofman, maiden Nachmias from Banjaluka is son Marcel Hofman, of the late Filip from Jerusalem".<sup>1037</sup>

According Decision on probate proceedings of District Court in Banjaluka, Number O:335/47 from October 3rd 1947, "after Haim Nachmias, the late Josef from Banjaluka, brother of Bukica Jozefa Nachmias, married Hofman, the part of property inherited son of the late Bukica Jozefa Nachmias, married Hofman, Marcel Hofman, the late Filip from Jerusalem".<sup>1038</sup>

According data from Web site [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) Bukica Hoffmann Nachmias, born in 1899 in Banjaluka, Jewess, killed by Ustashes in 1942 in the Camp Stara Gradiška.

**Olga** married Nettel, married again Šujica (Slabsko, Vožice, 7.5.1890 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Šimon Hofman and Barbara, maiden Katz, Jewess, domiciled in František at Liberc, by occupation operator (manipulator).

In Prag on September 1st 1928 married to Dr Vladimir Šujica. In July of the same year Vladimir Šujica finished the Medical Faculty on University in Prague.

Dr Vladimir Šujica, Doctor in the District Office in Banja Luka, Ustashe arrested and taken to the Camp in Slavonska Požega, where he is killed in July-August 1941.<sup>1039</sup>

**Josip**

In 1912 was court clerk of the District Court in Sanski Most.<sup>1040</sup>

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<sup>1035</sup> Administrative Office Banja Luka, Registry Office, renewed MKU, Number 214/1947

<sup>1036</sup> Lists Number 2 and 3

<sup>1037</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 48.060/1947

<sup>1038</sup> The same, Estate N-10

<sup>1039</sup> ARSBL, 9, VIII, AJ 18-Š-1

<sup>1040</sup> *Bosnischer bote*, 1912.

## IZRAEL

### David (1868 – ?)

- Son of Isak, Sephardic Jew, tradesman.

On May 17th 1902 together with the shop of *Janković Mile 1893*<sup>1041</sup>, registered trade of wood (lumber) and trade in cattle *David Izrael*, and in 1910 registered Butcher's shop in Carski drum 21.<sup>1042</sup>

On September 3rd 1915 bought Baker's shop from Rosina Mosnay, founded in 1896, but soon after left this business, and on June 7th 1916 the shop is deleted from the Register.<sup>1043</sup>

### Rahela (Bihać, 28.3.1891 – ?)

- Daughter of trade's entrepreneur David, Sephardic Jewess.

From 1903 to 1907 attended Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided at her parents in Carski drum.<sup>1044</sup>

### Erna (Banjaluka, 6.3.1912 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman David Izrael.

On June 20<sup>th</sup> 1931 graduated in Gymnasium in Banja Luka.<sup>1045</sup>

### David (Sarajevo, 1863 – ?)

- Jewish religion, married, judge assistant.

He was subject of hearing on May 29<sup>th</sup> 1922 as a witness in the County Court Banja Luka. During the hearing stated that he knew tradesman Dudo Levi.<sup>1046</sup>

### Rafael

- Member of Steering Committee of the Bank for Trade and Crafts in Banjaluka after the World War I.<sup>1047</sup>

### Salomon

The County Court in Banja Luka, deleted on March 17<sup>th</sup> 1928 the shop of Salomon Izrael, who ceased to do trade business.<sup>1048</sup>

### Gonda

According the Form N-2 of the Commission for Nationalisation at NOO (Municipal People's Committee) Banjaluka from October 29<sup>th</sup> 1959, on September 25<sup>th</sup> 1958 Gonda Izrael from Banjaluka, Fra Grge Martića St. 43, was the owner (co owner) of a half of the building of a surface of 696 m<sup>2</sup> in Banjaluka, Moše Pijade St. 12, and which consist of the ground floor and one floor, i.e. two two-rooms apartments and two four-rooms apartments.<sup>1049</sup>

### Josip Engineer

- Permanent residence in Sarajevo.

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<sup>1041</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Private Firms, Number 923, *Bosnian-Herzegovina Compass*, 1912/1913 and *Bosnischer Bote*, 1908.

<sup>1042</sup> ARSBL, Register of Crafts, Number 134/1910.

<sup>1043</sup> ARSBL, Register of Private Firms, Number Fi-130/1915.

<sup>1044</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 3-4-5.

<sup>1045</sup> AJ fond 66/SN, file 7

<sup>1046</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 51, Number Kt 159/30

<sup>1047</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, Number 62/1920

<sup>1048</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, Number 48/1928

<sup>1049</sup> ARSBL, 114, Nationalisation

From September 27<sup>th</sup> 1934 worked as part time clerk in the Department for Colonisation (Resettlement) in Forestry Directorate Banjaluka. He was released of the duty of part time clerk on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1935 and appointed for the clerk – probationer.<sup>1050</sup>

**Izidor M.**

- Founded and registered in Bihać in 1893 the firm *Izrael Isidor M.*<sup>1051</sup>

**Rachelina**

- Daughter of tradesman Rafael, Jewess from Bihać.  
From 1899–1902 attended and finished III and IV grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of Sisters of Charity *St Vinko Paulski* in Banjaluka.  
During the education she resided at her parents in Banjaluka, Salvator St.<sup>1052</sup>

**David J.**

- On May 14<sup>th</sup> 1884, under the number 107/trade, registered trade firm David J. *Izrael.*<sup>1053</sup>

**Josef D.**

- With Moše D. Israel 1899 founded and registered the firm *Israel Josef D. & Mošo D.* in Bosanski Petrovac.<sup>1054</sup>

**Sara** (Petrovac, 1888 – ?)

- Daughter of Josip Izrael, the tradesman  
In academic 1900/01 year she attended and finished IV grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of Sisters of Charity *St Vinko Paulski* in Banjaluka.  
During the education she resided at her parents in Banja Luka in Spasitelja St.<sup>1055</sup>

**Regina** (Petrovac, 1892 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Josip Izrael.  
In academic 1900/01 year she attended and finished III grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of Sisters of Charity *St Vinko Paulski* in Banjaluka.  
During the education she resided at her parents in Banja Luka in Spasitelja St.<sup>1056</sup>

**Isak Dr**

The Minister of National Health of the Kingdom of SHS (Serbs, Croats and Slovenians), pensioned off Dr Isak Izrael, the District Head-Physician in Derвента at the beginning of 1924.<sup>1057</sup>

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<sup>1050</sup> ARSBL, DŠBL, III–13

<sup>1051</sup> *Bosnicher Bote*, 1900.

<sup>1052</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Annual Book of Students, 111–1899/1900 and 238–1901/1902

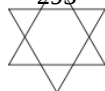
<sup>1053</sup> *Sarajevski List*, 1884 and *Bosnicher Bote*, 1900

<sup>1054</sup> *Bosnicher Bote*, 1900

<sup>1055</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Annual Book of Students, 238–1900/1901

<sup>1056</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Annual Book of Students, 239–1900/1901

<sup>1057</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, Number 23/1924





**Moritz–Mavro**

- Tinsmith, Jew from Slavonia, with his wife Ema got the son Robert and the daughter Marija.

On May 9th 1886 registered the firm *M. Jellinek*, main office in Banjaluka. On June 14th 1907 he expanded the scope of firm work and registered civil engineering entrepreneurship business – installing of water supply. During 1907 paid amount of 3.000 krunas for taxes.

After his death, on March 27th 1925 his wife Ema Jellinek was registered as the owner of the firm. In Gospodska St. she run the shop with products made of glass and handmade porcelain.<sup>1059</sup>

**Maria** married Deutsch (Banjaluka, 14.10.1884 – ?)

- Daughter of tinsmith Moritz, Austrian Jewess.

In academic 1898/99 attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided in Gospodska St. and in Salvator St.<sup>1060</sup>

In application which on behalf of Marija Deutsch, who lives in Prague, Eng. Leon Poljokan (fra Grge Martića 23) submitted on November 23rd 1945 to City People's Committee in Banjaluka, stated that Marija Deutsch, maiden Jelinek, born on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1884, and that her father Mavro Jelinek, tinsmith, died in Banjaluka, that her mother Ema, maiden Kon died in Banja Luka, that she was married on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1905 in Banja Luka to Otto Deutsch, Czech nationality, born on April 26th 1874 in Vlačškem, Mezežiči.<sup>1061</sup>

**Robert** (Banjaluka 1885 – ?)

- Son of Moritz, the tradesman.

In his application for issuance of foreign passport for Czechoslovakia because of visit to his ill sister, whom he on August 5<sup>th</sup> 1920 submitted to the District office in Banja Luka, stated that he "is short, oval face, black hair, eyes brown, regular mouth and nose features nose".<sup>1062</sup>

On 2<sup>nd</sup> of September 1921 filed for issuance of passport for France.<sup>1063</sup>

**Fanika** (Kuzminac, Slavonia 16.8.1893 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Julio, Austrian Jewess.

From 1904 to 1907 attended Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided at her parents in Gospodska St. and in Salvator St.<sup>1064</sup>

**Micika** (Donja Tuzla, 1.11.1889 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Lazar, the Jewess.

In academic 1899/1900 attended the first grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided in Salvator St. 184.<sup>1065</sup>

**Žarko**, engineer

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<sup>1058</sup> This surname was also written as Jelinek.

<sup>1059</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Private Firms, Number F-3/1908 and Register of Crafts, Number 371/1907 i 73/1908

<sup>1060</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1-1a/11

<sup>1061</sup> ARSBL, 111, Registry Office, Number 18.538/45

<sup>1062</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 30-46

<sup>1063</sup> ARSBL, Register of Issued Passports, Number 863/1921

<sup>1064</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 4-6/326

<sup>1065</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1-1

- Forester (lower) VIII position grade, place of work in Bosanska Dubica, married.  
He was on the list of officials for the Forestry Department, Committee for the former Vrbas Banovina who had the right to receive delegate's monthly income.<sup>1066</sup>

In period from June to October 1942, to Žarko Eng. Jelinek, the District Forester in Bosanska Dubica, was approved payment of monthly salaries. Claims for payment of salaries over the Velika Župa Sana and Luka, were forwarded to the Forestry Directorate in Banjaluka.<sup>1067</sup>

**Vladimir** (Blagaj, Bosanski Novi, 5.8.1928 – ?)

- Son of Stanislav Jelinek, Engineer in Blagaj.

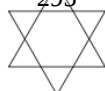
He attended the Gymnasium in Prijedor. After finished the second grade, he enrolled in academic 1941/42 in the third grade. He withdrew from school on January 8th 1942. The reason for withdrawal was not stated.<sup>1068</sup>

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<sup>1066</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 6.488/42

<sup>1067</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 9.328/42, Number 15.090/42 and Number 17.490/42

<sup>1068</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 26-19



## KABILJO

**Elias** (Sarajevo, 13.12.1891 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, September 1942)

- Son of Aron, tradesman, married to Ela, maiden name Herzler from Banjaluka.

On November 6th 1931 he registered the Ready-Made Suits Shop (for Male and Boys) *Elias Kabiljo* placed in Bulevar kralja Aleksandra 76.<sup>1069</sup>

On March 18th 1937 in Bulevar kralja Aleksandra 74 he opened the Men's and Children's Modern Garments Shop - *Elka odijela*. The Shop ceased to exist on the basis of the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka - Decision No. 25.983/42 as of November 24th 1942.<sup>1070</sup> He is recorded on the list of Jews arrested and designated for transport to a concentration camp, which is prepared on 29 July 1941 by the Directorate of the Ustashe Police, and signed by a Warden of the Ustashe Police for the former the Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1071</sup> Killed in Jasenovac.

**Ela**, maiden name Herzler (Banjaluka, 1901 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, September 1942)

- Bank Official, domiciled in Ilok, Srem.

On September 30th 1921 she submitted to the County Office Banjaluka the request for issuance of passport for Austria and Czechoslovakia.<sup>1072</sup> Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Mehmed-paše Sokolovića 56.<sup>1073</sup> Killed in Jasenovac.

**Alfred**, called Buki (Sarajevo, 1924 – concentration camp Jasenovac, September 1942)

- Son of Elijas, with Irena Atijas was a student of the Secondary Technical School – electrical section.

Up to July 28th 1942 he had permanent residence in Mehmed-paše Sokolovića 56.<sup>1074</sup>

He was killed in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, or on the road between Stara Gradiška and Jasenovac.<sup>1075</sup>

**Samuel** (Banjaluka, 15.8.1875–9.10.1933)

- Son of Moše, Spanish Jew.

He registered trade in manufacture and colonial goods, based in Banja Luka and during 1907 paid tax of the amount of 1.600 crowns (kruna).<sup>1076</sup>

On February 18th 1910 he registered the Groceries' *Samuel Kabiljo* placed in Banjaluka.<sup>1077</sup>

On August 16th 1921 to Ministry of Social Affairs in Sarajevo, has filed a complaint for forced rental of his warehouse by the District Office in Banja Luka.<sup>1078</sup>

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<sup>1069</sup> ARSBL, Register of Shops IV, Ordinal Number 155

<sup>1070</sup> The same, ordinal number 41 and 150

<sup>1071</sup> ARSBL, photocopy, Military Historical Institute, II gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169;

Ozren Kvaternik, nephew of Commander and Marshall Slavko Kvaternik. Of 29 May 1941 performed the duty of the Warden of Ustaše Police in Banja Luka. The name was changed to Committee of UNS (Ustasha Surveillance Service) for the Bosnian Croatia and at the end the Commissioner and Confidant of UNS for the Velika Župa Sana and Luka. After the foundation on June 26th 1942 Department I – in Office II of Ustashe Surveillance Services in Zagreb, he was appointed for the Head of Section I. The Department has established for intelligence and contra intelligence work among the Italians.

In addition to intelligence on the activities of the Italians and the Italian army were also collected data on the activities of Croatian emigrants under the control of the Italians.

<sup>1072</sup> ARSBL, 18, register of Issued Passports, Number 941/1921

<sup>1073</sup> List number 1, 2 and 3

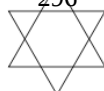
<sup>1074</sup> List number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1075</sup> ARSBL, Personal fond of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>1076</sup> ARSBL, Craft registry, Number 473/1907

<sup>1077</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Private Firms, Number 1256

<sup>1078</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 13–60



In the petition for citizenship, which in 1922 submitted to the Municipal Authority in Banja Luka, said that "he lived in Banjaluka for 22 years, married to Roza Rahela and they had daughters Pala and Hani and sons Mosko and Albert, that he raised his children in modern way, he conducts the trade and is a large tax payer". Domiciled municipality was Tešanj.<sup>1079</sup>

To carry out commercial activities he often travelled to Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. In the application for the issuance of passport, which is on August 25th 1921 submitted to the City District Office in Banja Luka, said that he is "high stature, round face, greyish hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features, and wears moustaches".<sup>1080</sup>

At the City Council meeting as of May 1925 was elected a member of Taxation Committee for a period from 1925 to 1927.<sup>1081</sup>

**Roza**, maiden name Salom (Banjaluka, 1.2.1886 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 15.7.1943)

- Daughter of Avram Salom and Palomba, maiden name Altarac, housewife, the wife of Samuel Kabiljo.

In the application submitted on 15th January 1920 to the City District Office in Banja Luka for the issuance of foreign passport, stated that "the medium stature, round face, red hair, blue eyes, regular mouth and nose features, travels to Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia for medical treatment".<sup>1082</sup> Identical application submitted on 9 July 1921 for foreign passport to travel to Austria with daughters Paula and Hana.<sup>1083</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in 34 Fra Grge Martića St.<sup>1084</sup>

In a statement of Josef Levi from Banja Luka, the son of the late Todoris, resident in the Street 42 Đure Pucara St., 37 years old, employee in the City Store in Banja Luka, given on June 28th 1948 to City People's Committee in Banja Luka, was stated that Roza Kabiljo, born Salom, "was taken from Banja Luka in the mass deportation of Jews by the Ustashe, and was as all the others liquidated in Jasenovac concentration camp on 15 July 1943".<sup>1085</sup>

Roza Kabiljo, daughter of Avram, born in 1886 in Banjaluka, Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>1086</sup>

**Paula**, married Čubrilović (Banjaluka, 16.4.1909 – ?)

- Daughter of Samuel Kabiljo and Roza, maiden name Salom, wife of Branko Čubrilović.

From 1920 to 1924 she attended the Roman Catholic Senior Girl's School in Banjaluka.<sup>1087</sup>

**Hanna**, called Hanika and Hanči, married Salom (Banjaluka, 6.9.1910 – ?)

- Daughter of Samuel Kabiljo and mother Roza, maiden name Salom.

As of 1921 to 1925 she attended and finished the Roman Catholic Senior Girl's School in Banjaluka.<sup>1088</sup>

After World War II lived in Belgrade.

<sup>1079</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 1.811/1922

<sup>1080</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–37

<sup>1081</sup> ARSBL, 5, Number 7.176/1925

<sup>1082</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Issued Passports, Number 647

<sup>1083</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Issued Passports, Number 647

<sup>1084</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1085</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 20.821/1948 and Administrative Office of the city Banja Luka, Registry Office, MKU, Number 73/1949

<sup>1086</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (11.8.2009) ]

<sup>1087</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 19-4, 5, 6

<sup>1088</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 19-4, 5, 8

**Mosko** (Banjaluka, May 5th 1913<sup>1089</sup> – ?)

- Son of Samuel Kabiljo.

During 1932 was a seventh grade student of Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka.<sup>1090</sup>

He came in the civil service on July 28th July 1936 based on the Decision the Ministry of Finance of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, No. 26.474 / I of July 15<sup>th</sup> 1936, and was appointed for clerk trainee of X Rank Group in the Vrbas Financial Directorate in Banja Luka. He was appointed for archivist assistant of X Rank group by the Decision of Ministry of Finance, number 22.600/I as of July 25th 1939. He was transferred to the Financial Directorate in Belgrade on February 6th 1941, but was released of the duty already with the February 15th of that year and returned in Banjaluka in the Vrbas Financial Directorate in a capacity of archivist assistant.

By the Decision of the State Treasury in Zagreb, No. 20.988-194 from July 23rd 1941, he was dismissed from the civil service.

His work for 1936 and 1937 was rated as very-good, while for the 1939 he received disciplinary fine.<sup>1091</sup>

According to the Report on the arrest of Italian citizens and protégés of the Royal Italian Vice Consulate in Banja Luka on February 2nd 1942 states: *on 31st January 1942 I received a document from the Ustasha Surveillance Service in Banja Luka, out of which it could be seen that in Split resided the Jew Mosko Kabiljo from Banja Luka, a brother in law of a former Yugoslav Minister Dr. Branko Čubrilović under a false name Miroslav Pećo ... from some carabinieri from Split he got identity cards and passes issued on foreign names, which he used to move Jews from this country illegally.*<sup>1092</sup>

During 1942 he stayed in Split and for those Jews who were fleeing from NDH he purchased the identity cards and passes.<sup>1093</sup>

According the statement of Žarko Lastrić, given in Banja Luka on July 10th 1975, a Jew Mosko Kabiljo fled in 1941 from Banja Luka in Italy. *When we saw each other once after the war in Banja Luka, he told me how Viktor Gutić<sup>1094</sup> and Vilko Butorac<sup>1095</sup> were caught. Actually, Mosko Kabiljo saw them at St Marko's Square in Venice, where they were feeding the pigeons. When he noticed them he immediately warned American soldiers who were there, telling them that both were war criminals. According the statement of Mosko Kabiljo after the arrest and imprisonment - Vilko Butorac with some gold bribed the guards, and the gold came in the course of the war through looting and in that way managed to escape from prison. Viktor Gutić, according the statement of Žarko Lastrić, failed: I think that*

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<sup>1089</sup> In renovated Registry of Birth is recorded that he was born on May 16th 1914 in Banjaluka.

<sup>1090</sup> AJ, fond 66/SN, fasc. 7

<sup>1091</sup> ARSBL, VFDBL, the Registry of Officials and Employees, 1.929/45, page113

<sup>1092</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, National Liberation War Archive, 13/5-295, K 153a

<sup>1093</sup> Archive of the military Historical Institute, 173-8/41-1

<sup>1094</sup> Dr Viktor Gutić (Banjaluka, 1901– Banjaluka, 1947), a lawyer and notorious Ustasha Stožernik. Member and Secretary of the Croatian republican Peasant Party (HRSS) in Banja Luka (1921-25), member of the Croatian Federalist Party Trubić Dr. Ante (1925-1928). The longest period he collaborated with Mladen Lorković and with personal friend Milo Budak. Since 1930 he joined the group around Dr Ante Pavelić. Because of the Ustasha activities he was repeatedly sentenced. During 1932 was sentenced in the District Court in Banja Luka with strict punishment of imprisonment of 15 months, which he served in prison in Sremska Mitrovica. He is founder of the local organization of Croatian Nationalist Youth (HANA) and member and secretary of Croatian Sokol in Banja Luka.

He was mobilized on April 1st 1941 and sent to Bihać. He returned to Banjaluka on April 17th 1941 and was proclaimed before the official appointment, for the Ustashe Stožernik for the Bosnian Croatian and Commissioner for former the Vrbas Banovina – Headquarters in Banjaluka. Of August 25th 1941 he was appointed for Grand Župan the Ministry of Interior in Zagreb, and from April 1<sup>st</sup> 1942 for the Grand Župan in Karlovac. As a war criminal he was on a trial in Banja Luka, along with Felix Nedzielski and Dr Nikola Bilogrivić. He was sentenced to death by hanging.

<sup>1095</sup> Vilko Butorac, the official in the Disability Court in Banja Luka and “*Napredak*” cooperative in Banja Luka. As a clerk he was engaged in the attorney’s office of Dr Viktor Gutić. He entered the Ustashe organization in Banja Luka on June 13th 1939. Upon the outbreak of war, as a member of the closest suite of Viktor Gutić, he was appointed for the Ustashe commissioner and adjutant of a Branch Mortgage Bank in Banja Luka and as Deputy Member of a Movable Court Martial in Banjaluka. He was Gutić’s figure of boundless confidence and his inevitable companion. From 1943 he lived in Slavonki Brod, where he married and was engaged in commercial activities. Toward the end of the war, he immigrated to Argentina.



*Viktor Gutić was not kidnapped as some think, because I know that he was transferred by plane in 1946 to Zagreb, and then in Banja Luka.*<sup>1096</sup>

**Albert** (Banjaluka, 9.9.1915<sup>1097</sup> – ?)

- Son of Samuel.

At the extraordinary meeting of the Student's Literary Association "Young Yugoslavia", held on October 9th 1932, was elected for a treasurer.

On June 30th 1933 he graduated at the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1098</sup>

At the request of Arnold Hoffmann from Banja Luka, City People's Committee in Banja Luka on April 9th April 1949 adopted a Decision which confirmed that "Kabiljo Albert, was born in Banja Luka on September 9th 1916, son of Samuel Kabiljo, who died in Banja Luka on September 9th 1933, and mother Roza Kabiljo, maiden Salom, who died in Jasenovac on August 15th 1943."<sup>1099</sup>

**Malka**

On June 12th 1939 registered a Shop (sale of corsets) placed in Princa Pavla bb. The Shop was deleted from the Registry on April 15th 1940.<sup>1100</sup>

**Salamon** (Bihać ,13.6.1922 – ?)

- Son of tradesman Jakob Kabiljo and mother Gracija, housewife from Bihać.

He finished the III year of Gymnasium in Bihać, and from 1936-1938 he attended the class IV and V of the Public Realna Gymnasium in Prijedor. He lived with Abraham Pinto, professor from Prijedor.<sup>1101</sup>

**David** (1893 – ?)

- Tradesman from Prijedor.

In the County Court in Banja Luka on March 14th 1924 he registered the Grocery Store placed in Prijedor.<sup>1102</sup>

Kabiljo David, a Jew from Prijedor, was in the Partisans. He was arrested on July 6th 1942 by the German Army at Palančište – Prijedor District. He prepared a feast for the people at the ceremony organized on the occasion of the break of the Yugoslav pact with Germany.<sup>1103</sup>

According to the records of prisoners of the Župa Police – area of Banja Luka area for July-August 1942, from July 9th, David Kabiljo was in prison as a German prisoner. From there on August 7th 1942 he was sent to the concentration camp.<sup>1104</sup>

In the letter of the Security Police for the city of Banja Luka and the Velika Župa Sana and Luka, a secret number 729 of August 2nd 1942, addressed to the Commander of the prison (*Crna Kuća*) Black House in Banja luka, was stated that on August 7<sup>th</sup> were sent to the concentration camp the Jews whom the German authorities handed over to the Police: David, Rena, and Blanka Kabiljo, Šandor and Rena Erlich, Josip and Riv(f)ka Papo, Jakob Reich, Sabataj and Luna Levi, Oskar and Ilonka Štern and Malamed Jakov.<sup>1105</sup>

<sup>1096</sup> ARSBL, 209-MG-IV/147

<sup>1097</sup> As the date of birth is written 1916 year

<sup>1098</sup> Annual Report of Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka for 1932/33

<sup>1099</sup> ARSBL, 23, Number F-9/1-1924 and *Narodno jedinstvo*/National Unity Number 50/1924

<sup>1100</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Shops IV, Ordinal Number 486

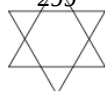
<sup>1101</sup> ARSBL, 23, Number F-9/1-1924 and *Narodno jedinstvo*/National Unity Number 50/1924

<sup>1102</sup> ARSBL, 23, Number F-9/1-1924 and *Narodno jedinstvo*/National Unity Number 50/1924

<sup>1103</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, VII, Archive of National Liberation War, 48/8-2, K 162

<sup>1104</sup> ARSBL, 77, Records of Prisoners, Number 136

<sup>1105</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO, FNRJ, VII, Archive of National Liberation War, 40/15-12, K 171a



In the list of families from the area of Prijedor municipality, Palančište and Ćela, which have members who joined to the Partisans, made by the District Area Prijedor, No. 1546/43 of February 26<sup>th</sup> 1943 sent to the Security Police Banja Luka, was also recorded David Kabiljo, 50 years old, who run away with four members of the family.<sup>1106</sup>

David Kabiljo, a Jew from Prijedor, located in Italy. He was an owner of the residential house in Prijedor. House was not returned to the owner and was provisionally administered by a State. Up to November 1st 1946 in the house was placed Store ZE-MA. After being repossessed, the house was used for private purposes, and except a successor David Kabiljo, co-ownership had also a third person (the house is recorded on two lists in Sanski Most).<sup>1107</sup>

**Blanka**, maiden name Atijas (Bugojno, 1892 – the Gradiška concentration camp 1943)

Wife of David, 50 years old, housewife, residing in Prijedor. She was on a list of prisoners in prison Black House (Crna kuća) in Banja Luka. She was imprisoned on June 25<sup>th</sup> of undefined year (probably 1942).<sup>1108</sup>

According to the Police records of the prisoners in the Župa Police – area of Banja Luka for the July-August 1942, Blanka Kabiljo was in prison from the beginning of July. From prison on August 7th 1942 she was sent to the concentration camp.<sup>1109</sup>

Blanka Kabiljo, Morde's daughter, born in Bugojno, Jewess, killed by the Ustashe 1943 in concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>1110</sup>

**Sarina** (Bugojno, 19.4.1912 – ?)

- Daughter of David, tradesman from Prijedor, Jewish religious affiliation.

In the period from 1923–27 she attended and completed the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor (I-IV grade). During the study she lived with his father, Vojvode Stepe Stepanovića and Hadžiselimbegovića Street.<sup>1111</sup> On June 20 she graduated in the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1112</sup>

**Josip–Josif** (Derventa, 25.12.1913 – concentration camp Stara Gradiška)

- Son of David, tradesman from Prijedor.

After completed the Primary School, 1924-28 he attended and finished the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor. During the study lived with his father in the Hadžiselimbegovića St. 4.<sup>1113</sup>

Until 1933 he was also the player of Sports Club *Gradžanski* in Prijedor, and then player of Sports Club *Slavija* in Prijedor.<sup>1114</sup>

Jozef Kabiljo, son of David, born in 1913 in Derventa, a Jew, killed by Ustashe in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>1115</sup>

**Debora** (Derventa, 6.4.1915 – ?)

- Daughter of David Kabiljo, tradesman from Prijedor, Jewish religion affiliation.

<sup>1106</sup> The same, 38/15–1, K 171a

<sup>1107</sup> ARSBL, 94, Number 2.399/1947

<sup>1108</sup> ARSBL, 77, Registry of Prisoners, Number 90

<sup>1109</sup> ARSBL, 77, Registry of Prisoners, Number 90

<sup>1110</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 89/1933

<sup>1111</sup> XXXVI Report Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka

<sup>1112</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, Main Directory, 25–23, 26–14, 27–13 and 28–10

<sup>1113</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, Main Directory, 25–23, 26–14, 27–13 and 28–10

<sup>1114</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 89/1933

<sup>1115</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (11.8.2009) ]

She attended and completed the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor from 1926-1930. During training she lived with her parents in Prijedor - Hadžiselimbegovića Street 4. On June 20th 1930 she was released of lower final exam in Gymnasium.<sup>1116</sup>

On August 31st 1934 she passed the (senior) final exam in the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1117</sup>

**Rifka** (Prijedor, 5.5.1921 – ?)

- Daughter of David, tradesman in Prijedor.

**Samuel** (Prijedor, 25.12.1922 – ?)

- Son of tradesman David and mother Blanka from Prijedor.

After completed primary school, 1933-1941 he attended the Public Realna Gymnasium in Prijedor, (I-VIII grade). During training he lived with parents in Prijedor Husein kapetanova Street 4.<sup>1118</sup>

**Rena** (Prijedor, 1905 – ?)

In the list of prisoners in prison *Black House* in Banja Luka is Kabiljo Rena, wife of Joseph, 27 years old, the Jewish religion affiliation, born in Prijedor, residing in Prijedor, housewife. Detained on June 25 of indefinite year (probably 1942).<sup>1119</sup>

According to the Record of prisoners the Župa Police – area of Banja Luka for July-August 1942, she was in prison from the beginning of July. From there on August 7th 1942 she was sent to the concentration camp.<sup>1120</sup>

**Samuel I.**

- Rabbi taught Moses religious instructions in the First Public Civil School in Sanski Most.<sup>1121</sup>

**Anula** (Sanski Most, 27.7.1910<sup>1122</sup> – ?)

- Daughter of David, tradesman in Sanski Most, Ashkenazy Jewess, from 1921–25 attended and completed the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor.<sup>1123</sup>

**Rifka** (Sanski Most, 24.10.1912 – ?)

- Daughter of David, tradesman in Sanski Most, Jewess, from 1923–1927 attended and completed the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor.<sup>1124</sup>

**Zadik** (Sanski Most, 13.7.1915 – ?)

- Son of David, tradesman in Sanski Most, Moses religious affiliation.

He finished four grades of primary school in Sanski Most. The Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor he attended from 1925. On June 20th 1930 was released of a lower final exam.

On regular bases he paid fees in pupils' health insurance fund.

During the study he lived with his father in Sanski Most in the New Street 334 (Nikola Pašić 488).<sup>1125</sup>

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<sup>1116</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, Registration Form, 27–14, 28–16, 29–6 and 30–5

<sup>1117</sup> Annual Report /Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka1934/1935

<sup>1118</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Registration Forms, 19–16, 20–15, 21–18, 22–13, 23–13, 25–15, 34–23 and 35–26

<sup>1119</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, Archive of National Liberation War, 50/7–9, K167

<sup>1120</sup> ARSBL, 77,Registry of Prisoners , Number 91

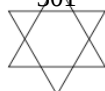
<sup>1121</sup> ARSBL, ASCG, 66, 3.282, 2.528

<sup>1122</sup> According the old calendar 18.9.1909

<sup>1123</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Main Directory, 1921–22-25 and 1924–25–12

<sup>1124</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Main Directory, 25–12, 26–17 and 33–16

<sup>1125</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Registration Form, 26–18, 27–16, 28–18, 29–11 and 30–11





**Luna** (Sanski Most, 25.9.1917 – ?)

- Daughter of David, tradesman in Sanski Most, and mother, late Flora, a Jewess.

After finished primary school in Sanski Most, from 1927-1931 she attended the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor. On November 20<sup>th</sup> 1931, as a student of the third grade, she was checked out from Gymnasium. Regularly paid fees in pupils' health insurance fond.<sup>1126</sup>

**Cevi** (Sanski Most, 8.3.1922 – ?)

- Son of Rabbi David and mother Simha from Sanski Most.

In Banja Luka Gymnasium he completed II grade, and in the school year 1935/36 he enrolled in the III class III of the Public Realna Gymnasium in Prijedor. From Prijedor Gymnasium he was excluded on February 18th 1937. In 1937/38 he enrolled IV grade of Prijedor Gymnasium, with the remark that the class III he also graduated in this school. After enrollment in Va class, on September 8th 1938 he moved to Leskovac.<sup>1127</sup>

**Flora** (Sanski Most, 1926 – concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

- Daughter of David.

Along with other the Sana Jews, the Ustashe and Police arrested her in Sanski Most in the morning of August 1942. She was interned in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška and killed there. Together with her was also arrested and interned in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška - Cipura Kabiljo daughter of Cevi (1899).<sup>1128</sup>

Flora Kabiljo, born in 1926 in Sanski Most, Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>1129</sup>

**Fric**

From March 1st 1941 he apprenticed a Car-Mechanic Craft in the Mechanic Workshop of Miloš Šajin in Banjaluka.<sup>1130</sup>

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<sup>1126</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Registration Form, 30–17, 31–16 and 32–11

<sup>1127</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Registration Forms, 19–15, 20–14, 21–21 and 22–15

<sup>1128</sup> *Šušnjar 1941*, Oštra Luka 2008

<sup>1129</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (11.8.2009) ]

<sup>1130</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL Register of Apprentices and Assistants, 1935/48, Ordinal Number 166

## KAFF

**Albert** (Banjaluka, 1892 – ?)

In the application for extension of foreign passport, which he submitted on June 30th 1927 to the Head of District Banja Luka, said that he was "the medium stature, oval face, black hair and brown eyes, mouth and nose regular", and to travel for medical treatment.

In the course of 1934/35 to Municipal Authorities in Banja Luka he filed an application for the issuance of building permits for the construction of two-storied residential houses (13.40 x 16.41 m) in Princa Pavla Street, between Ibrahimaga Hadžialić and the Velika Gymnasium. House was designed by eng. Stojan Borovnica, an architect from Banja Luka.<sup>1131</sup>

On the basis of a Decision the Municipal Authorities, No. 2941/930 of July 24th 1930, Kralja Alfonsa Street 16, he opened a shoe store *Albert Kaff*. On the basis of Decisions of the Župa Police – area Banja Luka, No. 3450/42 of July 8<sup>th</sup> 1941, the shop is deleted from the Registry.<sup>1132</sup>

By the Decision of the Ustaše Headquarters and Committee for the former the Vrbas Banovina No. 3005/41, without expropriation of the owner and audit assessments, the Shop was sold on July 9th 1941 to Josip Vicković for an amount of 100,000 kuna with a repayment period of three years.<sup>1133</sup>

In the report on war damage, which, as a representative of the damaged, on October 17th 1945 submitted to the County Property Administration in Banja Luka, is stated that to the damaged Albert Kaf, shoes trader, with a permanent residence in Banja Luka, the Jewish nationality, on April 15<sup>th</sup> 1941, under German occupation - damages caused the German and Ustashe Government by destruction and appropriation of property (furniture, furnishings and other movable and immovable property).

**Frieda**, maiden name Herzog (Banjaluka, 1902 – ?)

In the application for extension of foreign passport by the June 30th 1927 submitted to the Head of City District in Banja Luka, said that "the medium stature, oval face, hair and brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1134</sup>

**Tea**

She lived after WWII in Argentina.<sup>1135</sup>

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<sup>1131</sup> ARSBL, 22, 5.8.1–K

<sup>1132</sup> ARSBL, Register of Shops IV, 1938–203

<sup>1133</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–027, Ordinal Number 10

<sup>1134</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-819

<sup>1135</sup> Information given by Zoran Mačkić

## KAJON

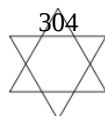
**Avram** (1903 – ?)

- Student, domiciled in Sarajevo.

On May 16th 1921 he submitted to the County Office in Banjaluka a request for issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>1136</sup>

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<sup>1136</sup> ARSBL, 18, Registry of Issued Passports, Number 493/1921.



## KASTL

### **Moritz**

On November 6th 1866 he registered the Firm *Moritz Kastl*.

Together with partner Bernard Kastl, the merchant, on February 29th 1874 he founded the company *J. Kastl 'Söhne* / opened stock company – mixed trade. Company began to work on November 25th 1878. It was deleted from the Court Registry on November 12th 1886, because it ceased to exist.<sup>1137</sup>

On the basis of a contract with dd Koprivnica, recorded on August 16th 1880, in a favor of Berta Kastl, maiden name - Löbl - it was entered the amount of 3,000 forints.

Bankruptcy of the company was opened on December 19th 1887, and on February 28th 1897 the company was deleted from the Registry because the owner abandoned it.<sup>1138</sup>

### **Beni**

On September 6th 1866 she registered company *Beni Kastl*.

By contract with the Zagreb dd, recorded on August 8th 1884, in favour of Beni Kastl, maiden name Herschl was entered the amount of 6,000 forints.

Bankruptcy of the company was opened on October 23rd 1887, and on February 28th 1897 the company was deleted from the Registry because the owner left it.<sup>1139</sup>

### **Alexander**

On October 15th 1887 he registered company for agency and commission business *Alex. Kastl*.

During 1907 on behalf of the tax he paid the amount of 1,000 crowns (kruna)

The company is deleted from the Registry, on July 26th 1912 after the death of the owner.<sup>1140</sup>

### **Margarita** (Banjaluka, 1884 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Abraham, the Jewish religious affiliation.

Since 1898 to 1900 she attended the first and second grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and lived with parents in 54 Anđeoska St.<sup>1141</sup>

### **Olga** (Banjaluka, 1886 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Abraham, the Jewish religious affiliation.

Since 1898 to 1900 attended the first and second grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in 54. Anđeoska St.<sup>1142</sup>

<sup>1137</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Companies , Number 6

<sup>1138</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Companies , Number 330

<sup>1139</sup> The same, Number 331

<sup>1140</sup> The same, Number 347

<sup>1141</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1-24

<sup>1142</sup> The same

## KATZ

**Moritz** (Stanislawowo, Galicia, 1850 – Zagreb, 18.5.1922)

- Registered in Derventa.

He had registered Firm in Derventa from 1885.<sup>1143</sup>

**In the application for the issuance of foreign passport, which was submitted on May 12th 1919 to the City District Office in Banja Luka, said that the "medium height, longish face, gray hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features, wears glasses and travels in Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia, for the treatment".**<sup>1144</sup>

Private businessman, residences in Derventa and Banja Luka, 71 years old, applied in 1921 for issuance of passport for travel to Austria, Czechoslovakia and Budapest.<sup>1145</sup>

He was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>1146</sup>

**Ignatz** (Derventa 1882 – ?)

- Son of Moritz, tradesman from Derventa, domiciled in Derventa, 39 years old, applied in 1921 for issuance of passport for travelling to Austria.<sup>1147</sup>

On July 6th 1925 to the District Office in Derventa filed a request for the issuance of travel documents to carry out commercial operations in Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Spain. He stated that "42 years old, medium height, oval face, brown eyes, hair and mustaches, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>1148</sup>

**Etta** (Stari Sivic, Sombor, 1887 – ?)

- Daughter of Anton, wife of Ignatz Katz, housewife, domiciled in Derventa, 34 years old, requested the issuance of passport in 1921 to travel to Austria.<sup>1149</sup>

On July 6th 1925 she submitted to the District Office in Derventa request for issuance of passport to travel to Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Spain. In the request she states that "37 years old, medium height, oval face, brown hair and eyes, ordinary nose and mouth" and she travels with his husband.<sup>1150</sup>

**Arnold Dr**

A part time Doctor in Kotor Varoš.

He was dismissed from the civil service on November 9th 1920, after the Head of District submitted a Report to the County Office on the work of government officials in the District of Kotor Varoš.<sup>1151</sup>

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<sup>1143</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900.

<sup>1144</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–34

<sup>1145</sup> ARSBL, 18, 5- Registry of Issued Passports (1919–1921), Ordinal number 564

<sup>1146</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (27.3.2009) ]

<sup>1147</sup> ARSBL, 18, 5- Registry of Issued Passports (1919–1921), Ordinal number 742

<sup>1148</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–308

<sup>1149</sup> ARSBL, 18, 5- Registry of Issued Passports (1919–1921), Ordinal number 743

<sup>1150</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–88 and 309

<sup>1151</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 11–55

## KAUFER

**Leopold Dr** (Virje, Koprivnica, 7.3.1903 – ?)

- Son of Salamon Kaufer and Rosa, maiden name Gross.

Promoted on March 16th 1929 in Berlin, in a Doctor of Medicine.

Married in Berlin on August 11th 1934 to Ilsa, maiden name Holdheim from Berlin.

He was granted a citizenship in Koprivnica on April 24<sup>th</sup> 1936 and became a citizen of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

In the copy of the Commission for medical check-up of recruits and conscripts of the Military Attaché the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in Germany from March 3rd 1937, states that "Käufer Dr Leopold, son of Salamon and Rosa, residence in Berlin W. 30 Motzstrasse 38 / 1, had a medical check-up in Berlin (as a permanent resident in Germany since 1910), 157 cm high, the volume of 93/97 cm, permanently unfit for the army".

By a Decision of the Ministry of Health NDH of September 4th 1941, he was sent from Zagreb to work in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka as part time Doctor – Official.

An Oath of loyalty to NDH he passed on November 11th 1942 in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka as the contractual official.

Temporarily, by a contract of November 15th 1942, he worked at the Public Hospital Sarajevo. He lived in the same household with his wife Ilsa, who had no income.<sup>1152</sup>

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<sup>1152</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 24

## KAVEZON

### David

- Husband of Blanka, maiden name Nachmias from Banjaluka.

**Blanka** , maiden name Nachmias (1884 – concentration camp Jasenovac, 27.8.1942)

- Daughter of Samuel Nahmijas and Estera, the wife of David Kavezon. They had daughter Sida, called Simha and sons Moritz and Samuel. They resided in 4 Gundulićeva St.

At the request of her son Moritz Kavezon from Zagreb, Gregorijančeva 1, a Decision of the City People's Committee Banja Luka reference number 1455/47 of January 13th 1947, based on the consent of the County People's Committee in Banja Luka number 1222/47 of February 13th 1947, stated that "the date and place of death - July 27th 1942 was the Jasenovac concentration camp, where she was named as the victim of mass executions".<sup>1153</sup>

With the application of Flora Papo Papić from Banja Luka is attached the statement of Nada Mihalovski and Erna Nahmijas, given to the District Court in Banja Luka on January 11th 1947, stating that "*Lenka Nahmijas married to Isidor Altarac and Blanka Kavezon , maiden Nahmijas, the wife of David were taken on July 27th 1942 from Banja Luka in Jasenovac by the Ustashe, and there were no trace of them*".<sup>1154</sup>

In the legacy list from March 19th 1947 made by the City People's Committee in Banja Luka and in the probate conclusion: 68/47 of April 6th 1947, was stated that "Blanka, maiden Nahmijas, widow of David Kavezon from Banja Luka, was killed from the Ustashe in the concentration camp Jasenovac on August 27th 1942, that sons of Moric Kavezon , of the late David from Banjaluka and Samuel Kavezon, of the late David from Haifa, Palestine – are inheritors after the death of Blanka, maiden name Nahmijas " of property consisted of a house with a yard of 230 m<sup>2</sup> and a garden to the house in a surface of 80 m<sup>2</sup>, house, house - site and yard of 210 m<sup>2</sup> and garden to the house of 175 m<sup>2</sup>, pasture of 200 m<sup>2</sup> , ploughed field of 6 a and 320 m<sup>2</sup>, building site area with warehouse of 72 m<sup>2</sup>, garden of 630 m<sup>2</sup> and house and house site of 370 m<sup>2</sup>".<sup>1155</sup>

**Sida**, called Simha (Bosanski Petrovac, 25.10.1913 – ?)

- Daughter of David and Blanka, maiden name Nahmijas.



**Sida Kavezon**

In the copy of the Citizenship certificate of September 21st 1928 was stated that "a citizen of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia from her birth, domiciled in Bosanski Petrovac, 160 cm high, round cheeks, brown eyes, black hair and no personal signs".

In the copy of the certificate of the Roman Catholic Primary School in Banja Luka on June 30th 1923 is stated that she ended with very good mark IV grade of school 1922/23 year.

In the 1923/24 school year, she attended the first grade of the Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and lived in 12 Bijelića Street.<sup>1156</sup>

In the copy of the certificate of Civic School / Commercial Program of the school in Banja Luka was stated that "for the first time she passed the final exam at the school, in the school 1927/28

year".

In the copy of the Certificate the State Senior Vocational School for Girls in Banja Luka on June 28th 1931 is stated that "she was a regular student of professional atelier for

<sup>1153</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 5.497/1947

<sup>1154</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number, 5.946/1947

<sup>1155</sup> ARSBL, 111, Legacies, N-23 and Number 13.162/1947

<sup>1156</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠUBL, 21-10

tailoring and sewing of underwear from 1928/29 to 1930/31 school year and that she finished it with very good success."

In the copy of the Certificate of the Public Senior Vocational School for Girls in Zagreb of June 24<sup>th</sup> 1933 is stated that "she passed the final exam of the Public Senior Vocational School for Girls in Zagreb before the exam committee from June 1<sup>st</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> 1933".

In the period from 1937 until 1941 she worked in the Polubanovinska Vocational Schools for Girls in Sanski Most, Bosanski Novi and Drvar as a professional teacher.

In the copy of a Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters for the Bosnian Croatian, VIII No. 248/41 of May 20<sup>th</sup> 1941, states that "Sida Kavezon as a professional teacher of IX rank group of the Girl's Vocational School in Bosanski Novi is assigned to work in the Girl's Vocational School in Bosanska Kostajnica in the same capacity without the right of per diems".<sup>1157</sup>

#### **Samuel** (Bosanski Petrovac, 15.6.1915 – ?)

- Son of David and Blanka Kavezon from Banjaluka (Bijelića Str. 12), Jew.  
He finished in 1927 the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banja Luka.<sup>1158</sup>  
In 1932/33 he graduated in the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1159</sup>

#### **Moric** (Bosanski Petrovac, 4.3.1918 – ?)

- Jew, son of Blanka Kavezon from Banjaluka (Bijelića 12).  
He finished in 1928 the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>1160</sup>  
Graduate technician, Supervisor of the Committee for the construction of railways in Banja Luka.

On February 1941 he became a member of Subsidiary Association of Graduate Technicians in Banja Luka. The Association had 21 members. Three of them were sentenced for communist activities before the Court for Protection of the State in Belgrade.<sup>1161</sup>

In the Report of the Police Administration in Banja Luka on February 15<sup>th</sup> 1941 moral and political behaviour of Moric Kavezon is characterized as *good*, noting that he *shortly stays* in Banja Luka.

#### **Mošo** (Bihać, ? – Drvar, 5.5.1944)

- Son of Salamon, tradesman, married to Rifka, maiden name Atijas.  
On May 14<sup>th</sup> 1884, under Number 85/trg, in Bihać he registered a trade shop "Mošo Salomon Kavezon".<sup>1162</sup>

On June 24<sup>th</sup> 1941 he was taken to the concentration camp in Bosanski Petrovac, and then transferred to Prijedor. In May 1942 in Kozara he joined to the NOV. Later on the Germans killed his wife and child. He was killed during the attack on Drvar on May 5<sup>th</sup> 1944.<sup>1163</sup>

#### **Rifka** (Bihać, 1910 – Banjaluka, 15.7.1942)

- Daughter of Jakov and Simka Atijas, the wife of Moše Kavezon, lived in Prijedor.  
Killed in Banjaluka on July 15<sup>th</sup> 1942.<sup>1164</sup>

#### **Lucica** (Bihać, 1940 – Banjaluka, 15.7.1942)

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<sup>1157</sup> ARSBL, ZD-K

<sup>1158</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. number 17/1102

<sup>1159</sup> Annual Report of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka 1932/1933

<sup>1160</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. number 9/1102

<sup>1161</sup> ARSBL, Personal fond of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>1162</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900.

<sup>1163</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća /Jews from Bihać /1941–1942*, Bihać u novijoj istoriji 1/Bihać in Recent History/ Banjaluka 1987

<sup>1164</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 48.408/1948



- Daughter of Moše Kavezon and Rifka lived with parents in Prijedor. Killed in Banjaluka on July 15th 1942.<sup>1165</sup>

#### **Mosko** (Bihać, 1909 – ?)

- Son of Aron Kavezon from Bihać.

The Primary school and the Gymnasium he finished in Bihać, and graduated in the Law Faculty in Zagreb.

As Communist Party sympathizer he was arrested by the Ustashe on June 23rd 1941 and taken to the concentration camp in Bosanski Petrovac, then in Prijedor, and the Rab Island. He entered the NOV (National Liberation Army) on September 9th 1943. After liberation, he worked in many responsible duties. After retirement he lived in Sarajevo.<sup>1166</sup>

#### **Salom–Braco** (Bihać, 1921 – Garavice, 3.9.1941)

- Son of Aron Kavezon from Bihać.

He studied Medicine in Belgrade. He was arrested as a member of SKOJ (the Communist Youth League of Yugoslavia) and tortured in the notorious Glavnjača.

After the capitulation in 1941 he returned to Bihać. He organized a collecting of weapons and organized training in handling of arms. In June 1941 the Ustashe arrested and tortured him and then killed on the road to Garavice.<sup>1167</sup>

#### **Salomon – Moni** (Bihać, 1922 – ?)

- Son of Jakob Kavezon from Bihać.

He graduated in Bihać in 1941.

After the establishment of NDH Ustashe arrested him and sent to the concentration camp in Bosanski Petrovac, later in Prijedor, where he was sent on working duty in Cazin. From Cazin on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1942 he joined to KNOP (the Krajina National Liberation Movement) - the first squad.

After the war, as war-disabled veteran, he completed the Zagreb Faculty of Electrical Engineering, and later went to work in Germany.<sup>1168</sup>

#### **Leon** (Bihać, 25.7.1924 – Šarengrad, 21.3.1945)

- Son of Jakob Kavezon, tradesman from Bihać.

After finished the third grade of the Gymnasium in Bihać, in academic 1938/39 he attended IVa grade in the Prijedor Gymnasium. The junior final exam he passed on August 24th 1939. During his study he lived at Professor Avram Pinto.<sup>1169</sup>

After the establishment of NDH the Ustashe arrested him and escorted to the concentration camp in Bosanski Petrovac, and later in Prijedor, wherefrom he was sent on working duty in Cazin. As well as his brother Moni, on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1942 he joined NOV. The following day, the Ustashe took their parents to Žegar near Bihać and killed them there.

After completing the youth course he was assigned to the proletarian unit. He took part in all the battles of the First Proletarian Brigade. He was killed as a Commissar.<sup>1170</sup>

#### **Regina** (Bihać, 1899 – Sutjeska, 1943)

- The widow of Jozef Kavezon from Bihać.

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<sup>1165</sup> The same

<sup>1166</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća /Jews from Bihać /1941–1942*, Bihać u novijoj istoriji 1, /Bihać in Recent History/ Banjaluka 1987.

<sup>1167</sup> The same

<sup>1168</sup> The same

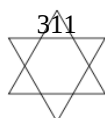
<sup>1169</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 22–48

<sup>1170</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća /Jews from Bihać /1941–1942*, Bihać u novijoj istoriji 1, /Bihać in Recent History/ Banjaluka 1987

Together with other Bihać Jews she was taken on June 24<sup>th</sup> 1941 to the concentration camp in Bosanski Petrovac, Prijedor and then in Cazin. From Cazin on November 6<sup>th</sup> 1942 she went to the NOV. He took her nephew Leica (9) to NOV too. She worked in the medical corps. Small Leica died of exhaustion. Regina was killed as a nurse at Sutjeska during the Third enemy offensive.<sup>1171</sup>

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<sup>1171</sup> The same



## KELLER

### Pinkas

- Doctor of Philosophy, Rabbi of Israel Religious Community in Banja Luka (of Ashkenazy Jews) before and after the First World War.

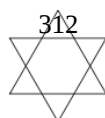
He worked as an assistant teacher, catechist at the Velika Realka – Gymnasium in Banja Luka and in the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka.<sup>1172</sup>

Before the First World War, he founded a school for teaching Hebrew. Since 1916 he was president of the Israeli Religious Community in Banja Luka for the German - Hungarian Jews.<sup>1173</sup>

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<sup>1172</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1910, 1912 and 1916

<sup>1173</sup> ARSBL, 1, Zahl 5.721/1914



## KOCH

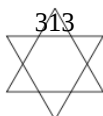
### Paul

According to the report of Mustafa Džafić, supervisor of the Post Office Banja Luka, the former liquidator's office for the former Vrbas Banovina, under No. 26/41 of November 5th 1941 *informed this office that of the Jew Paul Koch in June 1941 was seized and handed over amount of \$ 250 to Ponova, i.e. to the cashier of the same, at Municipal Authority.*

The Office for Nationalized Property in Banja Luka, informed the Postal Office Banjaluka *that amount of \$ 250 was seized from the Jew Paul Koch ... and writings on this matter are located in the State Treasury, the Office for Nationalized Property Zagreb.*<sup>1174</sup>

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<sup>1174</sup> ARSBL, 84, Tax Office, BB/1942



## KOEN<sup>1175</sup>

**Sadik** (Sarajevo, 1910 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- Son of Levij, shoemaker from Banjaluka.

In academic 1921/22 year he attended III grade of the Vocational School in Banjaluka.

He apprenticed at Abraham Altarac, a shoemaker from Banja Luka".<sup>1176</sup>

From 1922/23 he attended the second grade of the Evening Vocational School in Banja Luka. Note: "he doesn't attend a school, he moved to Sarajevo".<sup>1177</sup>

Zadik Koen, son of Levij, born in 1910 in Sarajevo, a Jew, killed by Ustashe 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>1178</sup>

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<sup>1175</sup> ARSBL, 602, 2–12

<sup>1176</sup> ARSBL, 602, 2–12

<sup>1177</sup> ARSBL, 602, 2–12

<sup>1178</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (8.8.2009) ]

## KOHN

### Leopold

- A Jew from Slavonia, registered tap room with the sale of tobacco and paid taxes in amount of 2700 crowns (kruna).<sup>1179</sup>

On April 21st 1910 he registered the Canteen *Leopold Kohn*. The Shop is deleted from the Court Registry, on August 28th 1914, because the owner left.<sup>1180</sup>

### Janetta (Banjaluka 1884 - ?)

- Daughter of canteen owner Leopold, Jewish Religious Affiliation.

From 1898 to 1900 she attended the first and second grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with parents in Elizabetstrasse.<sup>1181</sup>

### Zigmund (Šarošt, Hungary, 1880 - ?)

He was an Ashkenazy Rabbi who taught religious instructions in the Realna Gymnasium Banja Luka along with Menahem Roman and Friedrik Spelenberg in the school year of 1925/26. He had four years of service, and worked four hours a week for an annual salary of 1,800 dinars.<sup>1182</sup>

As a part-time teacher with four hours a week, to students from I to VIII grade, he taught religious instructions in the Realna Gymnasium Banja Luka from 1927/28 to 1934/35 school year.<sup>1183</sup>

By the Decision of the Ministry of Justice, No. 437 of November 21st 1929, to Israelite priest Sigmund Kohn was approved personal and family allowances for expensiveness in the amount of 609 dinars per month.<sup>1184</sup>

With other representatives of the church communities he was called in the return visit to the Ban Svetislav Tisa Milosavljević.<sup>1185</sup>

On the territory which is annexed to NDH on April 10th 1941, he lived from 1895 .To July 28th 1942 he had a permanent residence in the Street Bahtijarevića 13.<sup>1186</sup>

### Frieda , maiden name Geduling (Surdug, Novi Sad, 1889 – ?)

- Housewife, wife of Rabbi Sigmund Kohn.

In the application for the issuance of foreign passport to travel to Austria for medical treatment, which is on September 29th 1920 submitted to the City District Office in Banja Luka, said that "the medium stature, round face, brown hair, gray eyes, ordinary mouth and nose features and wears glasses".<sup>1187</sup>

To July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Bahtijarevića St. 13.<sup>1188</sup>

### Georg–Đuro (Brod na Savi, 1880 – concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

- Son of Leopold, a Jew.

He married in Ruma on March 3rd 1913 to Frida Handler, who, according to the marriage contract, as the dowry brought furniture in the value of 5,000 crowns, and the rest of the dowry in the value of 20,000 crowns.

<sup>1179</sup> ARSBL, Craft Registry, Number 520/1907

<sup>1180</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Private Firms , Number F–111/1910; *Sarajevski list*, Number 114/1911

<sup>1181</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1–16

<sup>1182</sup> ARSBL, Copy, AJ 66, 661, 1122; AJ the Ministry of Education, Sn. Number 29817/1925

<sup>1183</sup> ARSBL, Copy, AJ 66, 661, 1122; ARSBL, 9, I–AJ 16–16

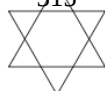
<sup>1184</sup> ARSBL, 9, I–AJ 16–16

<sup>1185</sup> ARSBL, 9, I–AJ 4–68

<sup>1186</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1187</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–48

<sup>1188</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3



In the application for the issuance of foreign passport to travel to Austria for trade, which is on September 29<sup>th</sup> 1920 submitted to the City District Office in Banja Luka, said that "the medium stature, oval face, brown hair, green eyes, ordinary mouth and nose features and wears a blond moustache".<sup>1189</sup>

He frequently travelled to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy and France to carry out commercial activities.<sup>1190</sup>

As successors of Bernath Brückner, Max Schnitzler and Georg Kohn registered in 1910 the Store in Manufacture, Textile and in Short Goods in King Alfonse St. 12. Based on the Decision of the Municipal Authority in Banja Luka number 2811/41 dated on June 25th 1941, a Store temporarily stopped to work, on the basis of the Decision of the same body - on June 9<sup>th</sup> 1942, was deleted from the Registry.<sup>1191</sup>

At the annual meeting of the Philatelist Association in Banja Luka, held on February 21st 1937, he was elected a member of the Steering Board and Treasurer.<sup>1192</sup>

As a member of the Supervisory Board<sup>1193</sup> of the Vrbas Banovina Committee of the Red Cross Banja Luka was appointed as examiner in the course for volunteer nurses, held on February 17th 1940 in the Hygiene Institute in Banja Luka.<sup>1194</sup>

He was recorded on the list of members of the Sokol's (Falcons) Association of former Yugoslavia, the number 12/T-42, composed by the committee for the Velika Župa Sana and Luka.<sup>1195</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 he had permanent residence in the Street Dr Filipa Čondića 2a.<sup>1196</sup>

In the report *of the deprivation of life or missing persons*, which on October 9<sup>th</sup> 1945 in Banja Luka, filed Vera Kosanović from Banja Luka, was stated (column A) that the Kon Đuro, son of Leopold, 64 years old, Yugoslav Jew, a merchant, with residence in Banja Luka was killed by the Ustashe in 1942 – concentration camp Stara Gradiška. Sum which would the victim earn from 1941-19 45 according the applicant requests is 10,000, and by the City Commission of 12,000 dinars.<sup>1197</sup>

### **Margarita–Margita** (Banjaluka, 28.6.1917 – concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

- Daughter of tradesman Đuro Kohn.

Since 1928 to 1933 she attended and finished the Roman Catholic Civic School for Girls *Marija Pomoćnica* in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in the Street Fra Grge Martića 25.<sup>1198</sup>

On *numerical identity card for religious converts* of the Župa Office in Banjaluka was stated: Margita Kohn, born on June 28th 1917 in Banjaluka, Jewish religious affiliation, unmarried, the housewife, converted to the Catholicism in the Parish Catholic Church in Banjaluka on December 5th 1941.<sup>1199</sup>

The Župa Police - area of Banja Luka, by the act VT No. 13/42 from June 28<sup>th</sup> 1942, submitted to the NDH Government proxy- Minister Dr Oskar Turina the list of persons arrested from 22-23rd June 1942. Among the arrested was Margarita Kohn.<sup>1200</sup>

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<sup>1189</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–136

<sup>1190</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–46

<sup>1191</sup> Elected at the Assembly held in Banja Luka on March 19th 1933 (*Vrbaske novine*, 89/1933)

<sup>1192</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 1.218/1937

<sup>1193</sup> Elected at the Assembly held in Banja Luka on March 19th 1933 (*Vrbaske novine*, 89/1933)

<sup>1194</sup> ARSBL, 30, 2–41

<sup>1195</sup> ARSBL, MNO, VII, 10/3–1 i 173–140, Photocopies

<sup>1196</sup> Lists Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1197</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 3.654/1945

<sup>1198</sup> ARSBL, OFŽGŠBL, 19–27

<sup>1199</sup> ARSBL, 330, Identity Card, Ordinal Number 245/1941

<sup>1200</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy of the Historical Department Archive CK KP (the Central Committee of the Communist Party) B&H, 141-13

To July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in the Street Dr Filipa Čondića 2a.<sup>1201</sup>

In the report on *deprivation of the life of missing person*, submitted on October 9th 1945 in Banjaluka by Vera Kosanović from Banjaluka, is stated (column A) that Kon Margita, daughter of Đuro, 25 years old, Yugoslav Jew, housewife, residence in Banjaluka, was killed as civilian in 1942 – concentration camp Stara Gradiška.

### **Moritz**

He came in Banja Luka from Vienna and in 1909 opened Branch / Stock Company - Moritz *Kohn*, Wooden Industry in Banja Luka, and he was the Head. On 13th February 1914th Company / Main Office, moved from Vienna to Banja Luka. The Company is deleted from the Court Registry, on 3rd January 1925 for the death of the owner.<sup>1202</sup>

### **Moritz (1886 – ?)**

- Domiciled in Sarajevo, shop assistant at Josip Elijau in Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>1203</sup>

### **Adolf**

- He registered the catering shop (restaurant) in the Aleja Vojvode Mišića 7 and for business reasons; he rented a room in the Officer's Home. The Shop ceased to exist on July 31st 1934.<sup>1204</sup>

### **David Korenić**

By the Decision of the State Government of Croatia and Slavonia, No. 21732 of April 14th 1907, teacher David Kohn was allowed to change the surname in - Korenić.<sup>1205</sup>

In 1912 he worked as a professor at the Velika Realka Gymnasium Banja Luka.<sup>1206</sup>

### **Bela Dr**

Upon the Order of the Ministry of Health NDH as of November 27th 1942 Dr Bela Kohn was urgently transferred from the Outpatient Department for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Zenica - to take over the Livno hospital. To carry out the orders - were in charge of - the Hygiene Institute in Sarajevo and the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka.<sup>1207</sup>

### **Eduard (1876 – ?)**

- Son of Leopold, domiciled in Brod na Savi, resided in Bosanski Brod.

In the application for issuance of passport to travel to Czechoslovakia, Germany and Austria for medical treatment, which on April 19th 1920 submitted to the District Local Office in Bosanski Brod, he stated that "medium height, oval face, green eyes, greyish hair, ordinary mouth and nose features".<sup>1208</sup>

### **Benko Dr**

At the annual meeting of the District Committee of the Red Cross Bosanski Novi, held on February 16<sup>th</sup> 1941, was elected for a member of the Board, ex officio, Dr Benko Kon, Manager of the Banovina Hospitals in Bosanski Novi.<sup>1209</sup>

<sup>1201</sup> List number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1202</sup> ARSBL, 23, Registry of Stock Companies, Number F-383/1909; *Sarajevski list*, Number 59/1911 and 49/1914

<sup>1203</sup> ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, Registry of Citizens of - March 1st 1920, Number K-41

<sup>1204</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Shops, Ia, b, c-224; *Vrbaske novine*, 73/1933

<sup>1205</sup> XII Report of Velika Realka Gymnasium Banjaluka 1906/1907

<sup>1206</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1912.

<sup>1207</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 13

<sup>1208</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27-37

<sup>1209</sup> ARSBL, 30, 1-5



## KOLOMAN

**Ernest** (Vienna, 10.6.1906 – ?)

Son of tradeswoman Valerija Koloman, a Jew. In 1918 he finished The First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka. His guardian during the school period was Arnold Fischer, a tradesman from Banja Luka (Gospodska Street 1).<sup>1210</sup> After finished primary school and the first grade of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka, from 1917 to 1922, he attended the Vocational School in Banjaluka. He carried out the apprenticeship training at Arnold Fišer, Ironmonger in Gospodska Street, and at Moric Gotlib, watchmaker in Gundulićeva Street.<sup>1211</sup>

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<sup>1210</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. No. 15/191/II

<sup>1211</sup> ARSBL, 599, 1–174, 150

## KONFORTI

**Jakob** Dr, called Jako (Mostar, 1896 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

Doctor, husband of Marta, maiden name Münz. They got daughter Vesna. Together with Aleksander Dr Freiedman was elected in 1941 in the Disciplinary Council of the Doctor's Chamber the Vrbas Banovina.

To July 28 1942 he had permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića 1.<sup>1212</sup> Jakob Konforti, son of Aron, born 1895 in Mostar, a Jew, killed by Ustashe 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>1213</sup>

**Marta**, maiden name Münz (Đakovo, 1902 – concentration camp in Germany, 30.4.1944)

Housewife, wife of Dr Jakob Konforti, with whom she got daughter Vesna. Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića 1.<sup>1214</sup>

Killed in some of concentration camps in Germany.<sup>1215</sup>

**Vesna** (Mostar, 1933 – concentration camp in Germany, 30.4.1944)

- Daughter of Dr Jakob Konforti and Marta.

In 1942 she had permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića 1.<sup>1216</sup>

Killed in some of concentration camps in Germany.<sup>1217</sup>

**Berta** Münz (Đakovo, 1874 – ?)

- Housewife, mother of Marta Konforti , maiden name Münz.

Up to June 12<sup>th</sup> 1942 she had permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića 1.<sup>1218</sup>

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<sup>1212</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1213</sup> [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (6.7.2009) ]

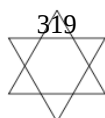
<sup>1214</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1215</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 15.4487/1948 and Number R-1.217/48

<sup>1216</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1217</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 15.4487/1948 and Number R-1.217/48

<sup>1218</sup> List Number 1



## KRASNAY

**Ljudevit** (Stara Moravica, Bačka, 1882 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1942)

- The Official of trading company "Slavija" transport d.d.(Stock Company)

On December 6<sup>th</sup> 1924 to the District Local Office in Bosanski Brod he filed for issuance of passport for travel to Austria and Hungary - to visit parents and relatives. In application he stated that he travels with his son Đuro, and that he is "medium height, longish face, black eyes, brown hair, ordinary mouth and nose features, brown moustaches".<sup>1219</sup>

Ljudevit Krasnay, son of Ljudevit, born in 1882 in Bosanski Brod, a Jew, killed by Ustashe 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>1220</sup>

**Gjuro** (Bosanski Brod, 1920 – ?)

- Son of Ljudevit Krasnay.<sup>1221</sup>

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<sup>1219</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–215

<sup>1220</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (6.7.2009) ]

<sup>1221</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–215

## KRAUSZ

**Margita–Marija** (Bač, Sombor, 31.8.1908 – ? )

- Daughter of tradesman Maksimilijan-Mikša Krausz and Ilona-Helena. Maiden name Weisz, a Jewish religious affiliation, a laboratory technician, unmarried.

She graduated at the Public Senior School for Girls II in Zagreb, on June 28th 1922. For all eight years of schooling she had "extraordinary conduct" and "has progressed very well in all subjects".

She achieved good results in the Royal - two grade trade school in Zagreb. Final exam passed in June 1924 with great (A) success.

On December 27th 1938 in Zagreb she was granted the Citizenship of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

As Jewess, permanently resided in Zagreb, Ilica 150, she was baptised on July 25th 1942 in Zagreb.

On July 25 1942 she was sent from Zagreb to work in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka and as a temporary part time employee she was assigned to the Health Centre in Travnik. She came on duty in August 2nd 1942.

On personal request, and with the consent of the Health Centre Travnik, Court of Auditors in Zagreb, appointed her on May 4<sup>th</sup> 1944 for part time employee.<sup>1222</sup>

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<sup>1222</sup> ARSBL, ZD, K–21



## KREBS

**Salomon** (Budapest, 15.12.1854 – ?)

In the application for citizenship submitted in 1919 to the Municipal Authorities in Banja Luka, said that he came to Bosnia and Banja Luka at the time of the occupation of 1879, is married to Leopoldina, maiden name Singer, with whom he has a son, Arnold, a Jewish religion affiliation, owner of sausage shop in Banja Luka and that his conduct was fairly and properly.<sup>1223</sup>

During 1907 he registered agency business and paid tax of 400 crowns. In 1917 he registered sausage shop.<sup>1224</sup>

**Leopoldina**, maiden Singer (Cernik, Nova Gradiška, 22.6.1861 – ?)

- Hungarian Jewess, wife of Salomon Krebs, the tailor.

In 1907 she registered Tailor's Shop and paid tax of 1.200 kuna. On February 27th 1922 the shop was deleted from Registry.<sup>1225</sup>

On May 29th 1921 she submitted to the County Office Banjaluka the Request for issuance of passport for Czechoslovakia.<sup>1226</sup>

**Arnold** (Banjaluka, 28.2.1882 – ?)

- Son of Salomon Krebs and Leopoldina, maiden name Singer.<sup>1227</sup>

Since at that time in Banja Luka there were not Jewish registries, she was recorded in the Registry of Births in Cernik.

In 1920 he registered Craft's Shop in Banjaluka.<sup>1228</sup>

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<sup>1223</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 880/1919.

<sup>1224</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Crafts, Number 518/1907 and Directory of Craft's Registry, Number 87/1917

<sup>1225</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Crafts, Number 519/1907

<sup>1226</sup> ARSBL, 18, Registry of Issued Passports, Number 551/1921

<sup>1227</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 880/1919

<sup>1228</sup> ARSBL, Directory of Craft's Registry, Number 94/1920



## KRONFELD

**Rihard Eng.** (Zagreb, 4.2.1912 – ?)

- Son of the late Albert and Ruža, maiden name Šenberg, domiciled in Sisak, residence in Banjaluka, Croatian-Jew, married to Mr Ph. Margita, maiden name Kraljić – the Pharmacist, had son Branko, born in 1938 and daughter Mira, born in 1939.

He completed the Faculty of Engineering in 1935 in Zagreb. State/professional examination for the authorized construction engineer passed in Belgrade 1939.

At the Music Academy in Zagreb, he attended and graduated at secondary musical school.

In the Department for the construction of railways, Section Banja Luka, he worked from September 23rd 1936 to December 23rd 1938. There he began to work as a clerk - trainee group VIII. He was dismissed after the elections as he voted for the opposition.<sup>1229</sup>

He was employed by private building/construction contractors, Engineer Hilmija Bešlagić<sup>1230</sup> and stayed in service until August 1st 1941, when he returned to the Civil Service – the Board for the Construction of the railway Banja Luka-Ukrina.

According the Decision Number 1.867/42 of February 4th 1942 he was hired in the Technical department of Municipal Authorities in Banjaluka as the contractual clerk and assigned to work as the Senior Supervisor.<sup>1231</sup> According the check out of the Police Administration Banjaluka, on December 5th 1941, together with wife Margita and children Branka and Mira, he checked out the residence, but he still stayed with his family in Banjaluka.<sup>1232</sup> In 1942 he had permanent residence in Mehmed-paše Sokolovića 56a.<sup>1233</sup> He is registered on the list of officials who on September 27th 1944 went to Partisans.

Upon arrival to Partisans he began to work as a civil engineer in the Economic Department - Civil Engineering Department of the National Liberation Committee for the Bosnian Krajina.<sup>1234</sup> Then he worked in the State Anti-Fascist Council for the People's Liberation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ZAVNOBIH), and in the Headquarters of the Engineering Battalion, 5th Corps as a teacher, and then in the Administration of railways. Zdenko Kronfeld, his brother worked in the Personal Department of II Army Staff, and his mother, as a cook in the units of the People's Liberation Movement in Slavonia.

On May 1st 1945 he started to work as part-time official of Civil Engineering department of the City People's Committee Banjaluka.<sup>1235</sup>

He transferred to the Civil Engineering Department of the County People's Committee Banjaluka on October 1st 1947.

On January 24th 1952 it was recognized him a title of the Senior Construction Engineer, but on February the same year he was employed at the Secondary Technical School in Banja Luka, where he received full title of a professor.<sup>1236</sup>

Rihard Kronfeld, 33 years old, official of the City People's Committee in Banja Luka, the civil engineer by profession, resident in Banja Luka Starčevića Street 31 submitted the Report on war damage in Banjaluka on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1945.

<sup>1229</sup> The Form filled out in Banjaluka on November 30th 1945.

<sup>1230</sup> Hilmija Bešlagić (Banjaluka, 1899 - Buenos Aires, 1977), the Owner and a Civil Engineer. Since 1926, he worked as a civil engineer in the Vrbas Region and the Vrbas Banovina. Since 1931, he founded a company for project and overtaking of building works (civil engineering and high rise buildings). Up to 1935 he was a political member of Yugoslav Muslim Organisation (JMO). He is founder and official of *Narodna uzdanica*. In NDH, he was a Deputy of the Ustashe Stožernik, then Grand Župan of Velika Župa, Pliva and Rama, and from June to October 1941 he was the Minister of Transport and Public Works. In the NDH Government, he immigrated in 1945 in Argentina.

<sup>1231</sup> ARSBL, 1, 1-Registry of Officials / City Banjaluka, 1881/1945, 653

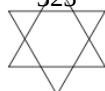
<sup>1232</sup> ARSBL, 77, BB/1941, December 5th 1941

<sup>1233</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1234</sup> ARHIV B&H, 32, sig. 87/1944, Photocopy

<sup>1235</sup> ARSBL, 111, Lists of Officials from 1946

<sup>1236</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 6



**Margita**, maiden name Kraljić (Nova Gradiška, 1909 – ?)

- The Pharmacist, wife of engineer Rihard Kronfeld. They had two children.

In 1942 she stated that she was an Aryan – the Roman Catholic. She had the house of estimated value of 80.000 kuna and had permanent residence in Mehmed-paše Sokolovića 56a.<sup>1237</sup>

Her house in Hubmajerova Street 29 in Banja Luka was badly damaged during the bombing and the fight led near the Agricultural School in September 1944. City Commission for war damages estimated damage in Banja Luka on October 14<sup>th</sup> 1945 the amount of 10,000 dinars.<sup>1238</sup> She is registered on the list of staff the General Hospital in Banja Luka for 1950, stating that she is the Pharmacist, Manager of Pharmacy 1 in Banja Luka, is *capable and hardworking. In the civil service since 1948. Married and has a good health status.*<sup>1239</sup>

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<sup>1237</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1238</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 2.978/1945

<sup>1239</sup> ARSBL, 111, BB–Lists of Employees

## KUH

### Rozalija

- Jewess from Croatia.

She registered Craft's Shop – (a sale of women's Hats) placed in Banjaluka and for 1907 she paid tax in amount of 700 crowns. She cancelled the Shop on September 13th 1913.<sup>1240</sup>

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<sup>1240</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Crafts, Number 435/1907



## LASZLO

**Ignatz** Engineer (Šurovica, Trnava, 09.02.1886 – Banjaluka, 22.05.1969<sup>1241</sup>)

- Son of Mavro and Terezija, husband of Sarina maiden name Štokhamer. They got son Miroslav.

He finished the Primary School in the place of his birth, Secondary School and the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Budapest, and in 1910 he was promoted to the Veterinarian.

In a capacity of the City Veterinarian he worked in Banjaluka from February 1st 1911.

In addition to the veterinary practice in the veterinary section and control over the turnover of cattle to prevent the spread of cattle diseases, he worked in the Veterinary Stallion Stable and in Agricultural Institute Delibašino Selo. He also carried out private veterinary practice.

In 1932 with his wife Sarina built a house (15, 20 x 12, 60 m) on the corner of Fra Grge Martića and Vojvode Putnika St. Project and construction work performed Building Contractor Nikola Knez.

He was retired on May 25th 1941.<sup>1242</sup> On February 12<sup>th</sup> 1942 he fled with his family from Banjaluka to Crikvenica. He was arrested there on September 1st 1942 and interned in the Italian camp in Kraljevica, and then transferred to a concentration camp on the island of Rab, where he remained until October 1943, when the National Liberation Army liberated the Island.

Up to May 1945 he worked in the Veterinary service of the local National Liberation Committee in Klasnić - the Glina District.

From May 14th 1945 to May 20th 1946 he worked in Banjaluka – City and County People's Committee and in the District People's Committees in Sanski Most and Bosanska Gradiška.

From May 20<sup>th</sup> 1946 to May 1st 1950, when he was retired, he worked in Banjaluka. After retirement he worked as part - time official.<sup>1243</sup>

As the city veterinarian was a member of the Commission for takeover the horses (107 heads) sent by the Municipal Authorities Tešanj in May 1941. Horses were delivered by landowners to the Yugoslav Army.<sup>1244</sup> He was imprisoned in Germany for 21 months (detained from 01.02.–01.11.1942, interned in period 01.11.1942–01.11.1943).

In the form of the Commission for the Nationalization of the City People's Committee, Banja Luka, N-2 of April 14th 1959, he was recorded as the owner (co-owner with wife Laszlo Sarina) – of a building with ground floor and the first floor, which has three rooms apartments and two business premises of 323 m<sup>2</sup> in Street Fra Grge Martića 43.<sup>1245</sup>

**Sarina**, maiden name Štokhamer (Lavrov, Poland, 14.02.1895 – Banjaluka, 20.01.1973)

- Daughter of Josip and Sara, maiden Braun, housewife, the wife of veterinarian Ignatz Laslo.

She got married on May 21st 1921 in Mostar.

Being baptised, she converted from the Jewish religion to the Catholicism. She was baptised on January 5th 1942 in the Parish Catholic Church in Banja Luka.<sup>1246</sup>

In the Record of August 9th 1945, composed by the County Property Administration , Banja Luka, Sabina Laslo, inter alia, stated: "*When I was in 1942 driven by the Ustashe*

<sup>1241</sup> ARSBL, 111, Registry Office, Number 2.700/49; Administrative service - City of Banjaluka, Registry Office, MKU, Number 370/1969

<sup>1242</sup> ARSBL, 74, No. 830/1941

<sup>1243</sup> ARSBL, 111, Personal Files, L-20

<sup>1244</sup> ARSBL, USPBVB, III-382/1941

<sup>1245</sup> ARSBL, 114, Nationalisation, 1959

<sup>1246</sup> Administrative service - City of Banjaluka, Registry Office, MKR – renewed VIII, Number 3/1942 and MKU, Number 30/1973

*authorities in the concentration camp, I had to leave all my movable and immovable property.“*

In the report on war damages submitted by the veterinarian Ignac Laslo on September 22<sup>nd</sup> 1945 in Banjaluka, in column *G* (deprivation of freedom), it was stated that Sabina Laslo was taken to the concentration camp by the German Army - 21 months (confined from 01.02–01.11.1942, and interned from 01.11.1942–01.11.1943). Due to seized food, clothing and footwear and detention, Sabina has fallen into poverty, became ill and unable to work and earn (column *Đ* – a damage caused by shortages). Total damage per applicant and City Commission was 282.000 dinars.<sup>1247</sup>

After WW II she lived in Banjaluka.<sup>1248</sup>

**Miroslav** (Banjaluka, 2.3.1922–3.6.1982<sup>1249</sup>)

- Son of Ignatz and Sarina, maiden name Štokhamer, due to his illness he was permanently unable to work.

After the WWII lived in Banjaluka.<sup>1250</sup> After mother's death on January 31st 1973 he was under the guardianship.<sup>1251</sup>

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<sup>1247</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 2.531/1945

<sup>1248</sup> ARSBL, 111, Personal Files L–20

<sup>1249</sup> Administrative service - City of Banjaluka, Registry Office, MKU, renewed V, Number 17/1951

<sup>1250</sup> ARSBL, 111, , Personal Files, L–20

<sup>1251</sup> Administrative service - City of Banjaluka, Registry Office, MKU, renewed V, Number 17/1951

## LAUDOR<sup>1252</sup>

### **Jolanda** (Sarajevo, 13.11.1912 – ?)

- Daughter of the late Jozef Laudor and Danica, remarried for Milan Zarić, foreman in Ljubija.

She attended IV grade of Velika Realna Gymnasium in Tuzla. In academic 1928/29 year she moved to the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor. She didn't finish the grade. Upon the parent's approval she was checked out on January 29th 1929.<sup>1253</sup>

### **Matilda** (1914 – ?)

- Wife of Aleksander Laudor, a Jewess from Banjaluka, tailor.

According to the statement of the Staff Police Sergeant Ivan Majstorović, Warden of Prison, Matilda was in the group of 15 Jews who were upon the order of the Župa Police of August 5th 1942 placed in Mekteb (Muslim religious school) together with the Jews of Sanski Most.<sup>1254</sup>

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<sup>1252</sup> In some documents surname was written as Laodor

<sup>1253</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, Registration Form, 1928–29, 18

<sup>1254</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, Archive of National Liberation War, 44/11–1, K 171a

**Josip-Josef** Dr (Krakow, 12.07.1882 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1941)

- Son of Salomon Laufer, Jew, married to Emilija, maiden name Mandolfo.

In the request for citizenship submitted in 1918 to Municipal Authority Banja Luka, said that he married Emilija, maiden Mandolfo from Sarajevo, with whom he has son Richard and daughter Hilda, that in these countries, "he lives for 35 years, six years is working as a lawyer, and before that was working as a court clerk". His parents live in Mostar, and a wife's parents in Sarajevo.<sup>1256</sup> New request for citizenship he submitted to Municipal Authority in Banjaluka on April 12th 1919.<sup>1257</sup>

At the session of the City Council held in Banjaluka on November 30th 1922, it was unanimously decided to grant the citizenship to Dr Joseph Laufer.<sup>1258</sup>

On January 5th 1921 he submitted request for issuance of passport for Germany and Austria.<sup>1259</sup>

On March 2nd 1923 he submitted request for extension of passport for his wife Emilija Laufer for travelling to Germany and Austria and approval for travelling in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Holland and Belgium.<sup>1260</sup>

He was a member of the Supervisory Board of the Bank for Trade and Crafts d.d. in Banja Luka.<sup>1261</sup>

During the First World War in Banja Luka he managed a Lawyer's Office where as probationer worked - Max Lauffer.<sup>1262</sup>

In 1928 he moved the Lawyer's Office from Banjaluka to Zagreb.<sup>1263</sup>

Killed in 1941 - the Jasenovac concentration camp. A testimony on his liquidation is recorded in the Report of the State Commission for Investigation of War Crimes of the occupiers and their assistants from November 15<sup>th</sup> 1945.<sup>1264</sup>

Josip Laufer, son of Salamon, born in 1882 in Krakow, Poland, Jew, killed by Ustashe 1941 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>1265</sup>

**Emilija**, maiden name Mandolfo

- From Sarajevo, wife of the lawyer Josip Laufer.

On January 5th 1921 she submitted a Request for issuance of passport for Germany and Austria,<sup>1266</sup> and on March 2nd 1923 she submitted the Request for extension of passport for travelling to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Holland and Belgium.<sup>1267</sup>

**Richard** (Mostar 24.3.1907 – ?)

- Son of Dr Josip Laufer, a prominent Banjaluka and Zagreb Lawyer, whose family is originally from Krakov.<sup>1268</sup>

<sup>1255</sup> Surname was written as Laufer

<sup>1256</sup> ARSBL, 22, No. 3.705 as of December 16, 1918.

<sup>1257</sup> ARSBL, 22, No. 1.529 as of April 14, 1919.

<sup>1258</sup> ARSBL, 22, No. 6.890 as of November 30, 1922.

<sup>1259</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register Book, No. 17

<sup>1260</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-6

<sup>1261</sup> *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas/Bosnia and Herzegovina Compass* 1912/1913

<sup>1262</sup> *Bosnische Bote*, 1916.

<sup>1263</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, No. 108/1928

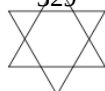
<sup>1264</sup> Zoran S. Mačkić, *Banjalučki šahovski klub – Spomenica 1926–1940/the Banjaluka Chess Club – Memories 1926-1940* Banjaluka 2007, Page 25

<sup>1265</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (12.8.2009) ]

<sup>1266</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Passports Issued, No. 16/1921

<sup>1267</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Passports Issued, No. 16/1921 and ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–6

<sup>1268</sup> Zoran S. Mačkić, *Banjalučki šahovski klub – Spomenica 1926–1940/the Banjaluka Chess Club – Memories 1926-1940* Banjaluka 2007, Page 25



In 1917, he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>1269</sup> In 1925, he graduated at the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1270</sup>

He took part in the Eastern Tournament in April 1927 and he also participated in the Second Chess Championship "Balkan" in Banja Luka in September-October of the same year.

In 1928, together with his family, he moved to Zagreb.<sup>1271</sup>

**Hilda** (Mostar, 23. August 1908 – ?)

- Daughter of the Lawyer - Josip Laufer and Emilija maiden Mandolfo.

**Maks Dr**

- The Lawyer on Probation in the Office of Dr Josip Laufer in Banjaluka. In 1909 he graduated at the Velika Gymnasium in Mostar.<sup>1272</sup>

He opened his own Law Office in Tuzla; at the beginning of 1930 he moved to Belgrade.<sup>1273</sup>

**Otto–Maks Dr**

He was a Director of the Vrbas Financial Directorate in Banjaluka, III grade I degree and on March 29, 1932 he was appointed Director at the Primorski Financial Directorate in Split.<sup>1274</sup>

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<sup>1269</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, No. 25/567

<sup>1270</sup> AJ, the Ministry of Education, Sn. 13.095/25 as of July 1, 1925

<sup>1271</sup> Zoran S. Mačkić, *Banjalučki šahovski klub – Spomenica 1926–1940 /the Banjaluka Chess Club – Memories 1926-1940*, Banjaluka 2007, Page 25.

<sup>1272</sup> *75 years of the Mostar Gymnasium*, Mostar 1968.

<sup>1273</sup> *Službene novine*, No. 284/1929

<sup>1274</sup> *Službene novine*, No. 89/1932; ARSBL VFDBL, the Register of the Officials and Employees, 1929/45, No. 1

## LEVI<sup>1275</sup>

### Menta

He lived in Banjaluka before 1863. He worked as treasurer (malmudir – official in charge of the finance and tax department) at wholesale tradesman Šibić from Banjaluka. He had son Jeroham who lived in Bihać and was a tradesman.<sup>1276</sup>

He had son Jeroham who lived in Bihać and was a tradesman.<sup>1277</sup>

### Jeroham M.<sup>1278</sup>

- He registered textile shop in Bihać on May 18th 1884, under Number 76/trg.<sup>1279</sup>

### Avram

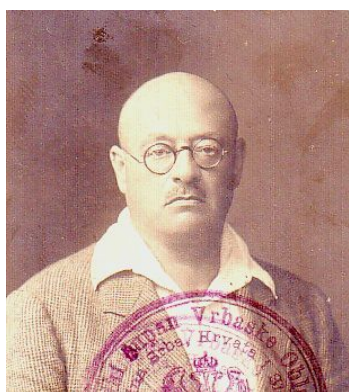
- Son of Jeroham Levi from Bihać.

On the list of victims the fascist terror in Bihać are the following members of the Levi Family: Avram (40), tradesman, his wife Erna (38), son Samuel (7), a pupil and daughter Rifka (6). The only survived member the family of Avram Levi is son Mento (12), a pupil.<sup>1280</sup>

### Salomon Poljokan

On June 13th 1884 he registered a Firm *Salomon Levi Poljokan*. The Firm was on December 31st 1896 deleted from the Court Registry because it became the ownership of Leon Levi Poljokan from Banjaluka.<sup>1281</sup>

### Leon S. (Banjaluka 18.8.1874 – ?)



Leon Levi

- son of Salomon.

In 1910 in Carski drum/Carski RoadvHe opened the Second Hand Shop (worn out clothing) and from 1912 he was was peddling goods.<sup>1282</sup> On November 4th 1908 he registered second hand trade (worn out clothing) in the city, without permanent place.<sup>1283</sup>

To July 28<sup>th</sup> 1942 he had permanent residence in 2 Biskup Garić St.<sup>1284</sup>

On April 29th 1921 he submitted a Request to the County Office in Banjaluka for issuance of passport for Austria.<sup>1285</sup>

In the Request for issuance of passport for all European countries submitted on June 3rd 1927 to the Head of the City District Office Banjaluka, he stated that he travels for business matters and that he is "oval face, brown hair, blue eyes, regular nose and mouth features, wears glasses and cuts the moustaches".<sup>1286</sup>

### Ernestina called Erna, (1864 – ?)

<sup>1275</sup> This surname was also written as Levi, Löwy, Levy, Lewy, Lewi, Lövy and Levý

<sup>1276</sup> *Vrbaske novine/ Vrbas Newspapers* , Number 178/1933, 179/1933 and 180/1933

<sup>1277</sup> *Vrbaske novine* , Number 178/1933, 179/1933 and 180/1933

<sup>1278</sup> Surname Levi was written as Lövi.

<sup>1279</sup> *Sarajevski list*, 1884; *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900

<sup>1280</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942/Jews from Bihać 1941-1942, Bihać u novijoj istoriji 1/Bihać in Recent History 1*, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>1281</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, Registry of private Firms , Number 79

<sup>1282</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Crafts, Number 143/1910

<sup>1283</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Crafts, Number 162/1908

<sup>1284</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1285</sup> ARSBL, UPBL, Registry of Issued Passports, Number 460/1921

<sup>1286</sup> ARSBL, VŽVOBL, AJ 8-706.

- wife of Leon.

In 1912 she registered and on December 20th 1932 reregistered the Second Hand Shop. The Shop is cancelled on May 31st 1935.<sup>1287</sup> In 1930 she registered production of non-alcoholic beverages, soda-water and *kraher* (carbonated beverage- soda and fruit juice) while the sale was only in fairs. Erna and her husband Leon cancelled the trade in 1931 because it was unprofitable.<sup>1288</sup>

In accordance to the statement of the Staff Police Sergeant Ivan Majstorović - Warden of Prison, Ernestina Levi, wife of Leon, 78 years old, Jewess from Banjaluka, housewife, was in a group of 15 Jews who were according the order of the Župa Police - area of Banjaluka, placed in Mekteb (Premise of Muslim Religious School) together with Jews from Sanski Most.<sup>1289</sup>

### **Hana** (1882 – ?)

- Housewife, domiciled in Banjaluka.

On April 29th 1921 she submitted to the County Office – area of Banjaluka a Request for issuance of passport for Austria.<sup>1290</sup>

### **Mamula**

He owned the Second Hand Shop and during 1907 he paid a tax in amount of 300 krunas. He left the Shop on November 19th 1910.<sup>1291</sup>

### **Sara** (1862 – ?)

- Daughter of Salomon, Bosnian Jewess.

On November 28<sup>th</sup> 1910 she registered the Second Hand Shop (worn out men's suits) in Milića Street. Mamula Levi was a chief.<sup>1292</sup> The Shop is closed in 1912.

### **Irena** (1887 – ?)

- Bosnian Jewess.

On March 24th 1911 she registered the Shop in Drapery, Textile and Haberdasher's. She left the Shop on March 1st 1913.<sup>1293</sup>

### **Mošo**, called Mojsije (Banjaluka 1865 – ?)

- Son of Salomon.

In 1907 he registered the Tinsmiths' Workshop and of November 12th 1910 he dealt with the Second Hand Shop placed in Sarajevska St.<sup>1294</sup>

To July 28th 1942 he had permanent residence in 8 Gundulićeva St.<sup>1295</sup>

### **Rahela**, maiden name Montiljo (Sarajevo 1875 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp – 7.1942)

- Daughter of David, housewife.

Until July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Gundulićeva 8.<sup>1296</sup>

Upon a Decision of the City People's Committee Banjaluka, Number 5563/47 of March 13<sup>th</sup> 1947 and Agreement of the County People's Committee in Banja Luka, Number

<sup>1287</sup> ARSBL, Index/ Registry of Crafts , number 89/1912; ARSBL, 23, AJ 45, Number Fi–9/1933

<sup>1288</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 27, Number Fi–302/1931

<sup>1289</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, Archive of the National Liberation War, 44/11–1, K 171a

<sup>1290</sup> ARSBL, UPBL, Registry of Issued Passports, Number 461/1921

<sup>1291</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Crafts , Number 536/1907 and 186/1909

<sup>1292</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Crafts , Number 185/1910

<sup>1293</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Crafts , Number 53/1911

<sup>1294</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Crafts, Number 533/07 and 177/10

<sup>1295</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>1296</sup> List/Register Number 1, 2 and 3

2602/47 of April 1st 1947, and at a Request of Jozef Levi from Banja Luka, it was found out that Rahela David Levi, maiden name Montiljo born in 1875, was killed in July 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.

In a Record on Estimation of Legacy, which on May 6<sup>th</sup> 1947 compiled by the Commission of the City People's Committee in Banja Luka and a Probate Conclusion of the District Court in Banja Luka, the number of O:57/47, *states that Rahela, maiden name Montiljo, a widow of Moshe Levi from Banja Luka, was killed in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška in 1942 by the Ustashe*, and that her assets consisting of house with house site and yard (a house demolished) in a quarter (mahala ) Ciganluk in Gundulićeva St., surface of 112 m<sup>2</sup>, garden in Ciganluk surface of 152 m<sup>2</sup>, the total value at the date of inventory of 15,000 dinars. As inheritors of her property were defined - Jozef Levi, son of Moše, from Banja Luka, Lastrića St. 10, her daughter Rifka , maiden name Levi, married to Eugen Patraš, from Banjaluka, Lastrića St. 10.

As a proxy of his brother David Levi, of the late Moše, from Rivola in Italy, Jozef Levi renounced his inheritance.<sup>1297</sup>

**Luna** (Banjaluka 29.7.1896 – ?)

- Daughter of Tinsmith Moše, Spanish Jewess.

In academic 1907/08 she attended I grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in Bijelića St. 24.<sup>1298</sup>

**Ardonija** (Banjaluka 25.9.1902 – ?)

- Daughter of Tinsmith Moše, Spanish Jewess.

From 1914 to 1918 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in Bijelića St. 24.<sup>1299</sup>

**Salomon** (Banjaluka 6.9.1903 – ?)

- Son of Tinsmith Moše.

In 1925 he graduated in the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1300</sup>

**Zlata** (Banjaluka 1908 – ?)

- Tailoring worker.

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Gundulićeva 8.<sup>1301</sup>

**David** (Banjaluka 1910 - ?)

- Son of Moše, the Tinsmith and Plumber.

On April 1st 1934 he registered Tinsmith's and Plumber's Workshop placed in Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra 62. Based on a Decision of Municipal Authorities in Banjaluka, Number 10207/42 of April 11th 1942 the Workshop was deleted from the Registry. Based on a Decision of the City People's Committee Banjaluka, Number 11668/46 of May 7th 1946, the Decision on removal was put out of force.<sup>1302</sup>

During 1940 he built ground floor house (12, 50 x 9, 50 m) in Jukićeva Street. His neighbours were Robert Heler, Risto Džepina and Ilija Mijušković. House is designed by engineer Ibrahim Salihagić - certified architect from Banjaluka.

<sup>1297</sup> ARSBL GNOBL, Number 5563/1947 and Legacies, L-3

<sup>1298</sup> ARSBL OFVDŠBL, 6.

<sup>1299</sup> ARSBL OFVDŠBL, 13-16.

<sup>1300</sup> AJ, Fond 66/SN File 7

<sup>1301</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1302</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Shops, IV-1938/118.





On October 18th 1940 and March 6th 1941 in the County Court Banjaluka he was subject of hearing as a witness in relation to the murder of the Poljokans.<sup>1303</sup>

In procedure of Nationalization of Buildings and Building Components, on form N-2, which is made on October 29th 1959 the Number VI 929/384-59, by the Municipal People's Committee ( NOO ) of Banja Luka, he was recorded as the owner (co-owner) the part of the building in the Street Sava Kovačević 12, which has a ground floor and attic, one two-rooms apartment and a business premise of 350 m<sup>2</sup> and building in St. Ivana Jukića16, which has a one three - rooms apartment of 195 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>1304</sup>

**Matilda** (Banjaluka 15.4.1911 – ?)

- Daughter of Tinsmith Moše, Spanish Jewess.

From 1922 to 1924 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in Bijelića St. 24.<sup>1305</sup>

**Isak M.**

- Bosnian Jew.

In Banjaluka he registered the Shop for Framing, Gold-Plating and Engraving of Glass. In 1907 he moved in Sarajevo.<sup>1306</sup>

**Izidor M.**

On September 6th 1934 he registered the Workshop for a Rubber Products Repair placed in Kralja Alfonsa 13. The Workshop was deleted from the Registry of Shops on December 8<sup>th</sup> 1938.<sup>1307</sup>

**Moisie** (Banjaluka 12.8.1890 – 10.5.1946)

- Son of Majer and Mazalta.

As the Date of the Death was written May 10th 1946.<sup>1308</sup>

**Mario**

- Son of Mojsije.

In a procedure of Nationalisation of buildings and building components on a Form N-2, on October 29th 1959, Number VI 929/39, 40-59, made by the Municipal People's Committee (NOO) Banjaluka, as owners (co owners) of a part of building in 12 Moše Pijade St., with ground floor and the first floor , i.e. two two-rooms apartments and two four - rooms apartments and courtyard building with one one-room apartment were registered Mario Levi and Gonda Izrael, from Banjaluka, Fra Grge Martića 43.<sup>1309</sup>

On April 18th 1947 he sold construction site in Banjaluka of 163 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>1310</sup>

**Rafael** (Bihać 1889 – ?)

- Son of Salomon.

On July 10th 1921 as shop assistant he submitted a Request to the County Office Banjaluka for issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>1311</sup>

On July 2th 1924 he submitted to the City District Office Banjaluka a Request for issuance of passport for Austria. In a Request he stated that his occupation is – a second hand

<sup>1303</sup> ARSBL OSBL Number Kzp 963/1940

<sup>1304</sup> ARSBL,NOOBL, Nationalisation

<sup>1305</sup> ARSBL OFVDŠBL, 21.

<sup>1306</sup> ARSBL, Register of Crafts, Number 544/1907

<sup>1307</sup> ARSBL, Register of Shops, II-1932/32.

<sup>1308</sup> Municipal Court Banjaluka, Number R-458/69

<sup>1309</sup> ARSBL, NOOBL, Nationalisation.

<sup>1310</sup> ARSBL, NOGBL, Contracts, Č-1.

<sup>1311</sup> ARSBL, UPBL, Registry of Issued Passports , Number 659/1921

dealer and travels for treatment and is "medium height, oval face, brown hair and eyes, regular mouth and nose features ".<sup>1312</sup>

### **Sara**

After the death of her husband Rafo, on April 28 1932 she required cancellation of the Second Hand Shop court registration, because a tax rate was 100 dinars. The Shop was placed in Govedarnica 4. The Shop stopped working on March 1st 1937 and was deleted from the Registry.<sup>1313</sup>

### **Leon, called Nele**

- Married to Sterina, maiden Levi, a daughter of Jozef Levi.

**Sterina-Sarina**, maiden name Levi (Banjaluka 14.9.1876 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp 25.10.1944)

- Daughter of Jozef Levi and Sara, maiden name Levi.

Upon a Request of her grandsons Marko and Milorad Novaković from Banjaluka, of March 10th 1948 it was stated that Sarina Levi, housewife from Banjaluka, married to Leon Levi, called "Nele", was taken on October 15<sup>th</sup> in a concentration camp Stara Gradiška and murdered on October 25th 1944.<sup>1314</sup>

**Irena**, called Majkica, married Novaković (Banjaluka 3.12.1905 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp 25.10.1944)

- Daughter of Leon Levi called Nele and Sterina-Sarina daughter of Jozef Levi.

Upon a Request of her sons Marko and Milorad Novaković of March 10th 1948 was stated that Irena Levi, housewife from Banjaluka, married to Savo Novaković, was taken to the concentration camp Stara Gradiška and liquidated on October 25th 1944.<sup>1315</sup>

### **Sara** married Jakovljević, remarried Bajić

In a probate proceeding after Sara, maiden Levi, married to Atanasije Jakovljević from Banjaluka, remarried to Đorđe Bajić from Banjaluka, in the District Court Banjaluka, Number O:243/46 of March 5th 1948, Marko Novaković, son of Savo from Banjaluka, got the trusteeship over his uncles property – of Izidor and Moric Levi from Banjaluka - the sons of the late Leon Levi from Banjaluka, who are in America and their residence is unknown, and over the property of his relative Matilda Fogl, maiden Levi from Zagreb, daughter of the late Rakela Levi, sister of Leon and Sara Levi, for whom it is not known is she alive and if she is, where does she reside.<sup>1316</sup>

### **Matilda** married Fogl (Banjaluka 1893 – ?)

In a Request for issuance of passport for all European countries, submitted on May 27<sup>th</sup> 1927 to the Head of a City District Office Banjaluka, she states that she travels for medical treatment, that she is a housewife and is "of medium height, longish face, black hair and eyes, nose and mouth – regular features". The Request was signed by Herman Fogl.<sup>1317</sup>

### **Dudo-Rafael** (1880 – ?)

- Son of Leon, tradesman, domiciled in Banjaluka, married and without children.

<sup>1312</sup> ARSBL, VŽVOBL, AJ 8-67.

<sup>1313</sup> ARSBL, OSBL AJ 45 Number Fi -65/32

<sup>1314</sup> ARSBL GNOBL Number 9256/1948

<sup>1315</sup> ARSBL GNOBL Number 9256/1948

<sup>1316</sup> ARSBL GNOBL, Number 9048/1948

<sup>1317</sup> ARSBL VŽVOBL AJ 8-461

In 1919 he registered a Shop and on December 23th 1921 the Grocery Store *Dudo Rafael Levi* placed in Banjaluka.<sup>1318</sup>

On July 28th 1921 he submitted to the County Office – area of Banjaluka a Request for issuance of passport for Austria and Italy.<sup>1319</sup> In the request he stated he was "medium height, longish face, brown eyes and hair, ordinary mouth and nose features, brown moustaches".<sup>1320</sup>

**Josipa** (Banjaluka 24.3.1886 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Leon, Jewish religious affiliation.

From 1901 to 1905 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided in Husedžinovića St. 2.<sup>1321</sup>

**Angelina** (Bosanska Dubica 21.4.1897 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Leon, Spanish Jewess

From 1907 to 1912 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided in Husedžinovića St. 2 and in academic 1911/12 at her parents in Bosanska Dubica.<sup>1322</sup>

**Salomon** (Banjaluka 1895 – ?)

- Son of Leon, shoemaker assistant, unmarried.

He finished primary school and shoemaker's craft.

**Rachela**, called Lela (Banjaluka 1.12.1901 – ?)

- Daughter of a shop assistant Leon, Spanish Jewess.

From 1913 to 1917 she attended and finished the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided in Husedžinovića St. 2.<sup>1323</sup>

She worked in a public service from 1920 and the longest period as a clerk/archivist in a County Court Banjaluka. In Superior's Reports she was assessed as dilligent and reliable.

Upon the Order of the Ustashe Headquarters for Bosnian Croatia, Kab Number 1615/41 of May 28th 1941 she was dismissed from duty in the Court Banjaluka, and by Decision of the Ministry of Justice, Number; 33842/41 of June 10th 1941 was retired.<sup>1324</sup>

**Albert** (Banjaluka 30.12.1910 – ?)

- Son of travelling salesman Leon.

In 1930/31 he attended VIII-b grade of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka, and he passed final exam from June 10-20th 1931.<sup>1325</sup>

He was in a group of 31 Jews and 8 Serbs whom, according the Order of Ozren Kvaternik, the Warden of the Ustashe Police in Banjaluka, a secretary Antun Puba Rebac sent to Gospić on July 24<sup>th</sup> 1941.<sup>1326</sup>

**Salomon L.**

On October 7th 1937 in 19 Nikole Pašića St. he opened a Shop (kiosk - sale of fruits and vegetable), and had permanent residence in 15 Nikole Pašića St. The Shop was deleted on January 13th 1939 from the Registry of Shops.<sup>1327</sup>

<sup>1318</sup> ARSBL Registry of Private Firms, No. Fi-305/20

<sup>1319</sup> ARSBL UPBL Registry of Issued Passports, No.711/1921

<sup>1320</sup> ARSBL OOBL AJ 28-177

<sup>1321</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 2-4

<sup>1322</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 6-10

<sup>1323</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 12-15

<sup>1324</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, Personal Files , L-130

<sup>1325</sup> AJ, Fond 66/SN, file 7

<sup>1326</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>1327</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Shops, IV-1938/56

He was in a group of 31 Jews and 8 Serbs whom, according the Order of Ozren Kvaternik, the Warden of the Ustashe Police in Banjaluka, a secretary Antun Puba Rebac sent to Gospić on July 24<sup>th</sup> 1941.<sup>1328</sup>

**Hinko** (Sanski Most 4.10.1921 – ?)

- Son of the late Leon Levi.

He attended the Mixed Public Civilian School in Banjaluka and lived with his uncle Levi Salamon in 42 Vojvode Putnika St.<sup>1329</sup>

**Albert** (Banjaluka 1897 – ?)

- Son of the late Moric Levi, shop assistant, Moses religious affiliation, resided in Banjaluka - Fra Grge Martića St.

From 1915 to 1920 and from 1922 to the death of Salomon Poljokan in October 1940, he worked as shop assistant in Salomon's Shop.

On March 10th 1941 he was subject of hearing as a witness in the County Court in Banjaluka in relation to the murder of the Poljokans.<sup>1330</sup>

**Mihael** (Sarajevo 1895 – ?)

- Son of the late Moric Levi, upholsterer, Moses religious affiliation.

In 1925 he registered Upholsterer's Shop placed in Gundulićeva 18.<sup>1331</sup>

On March 5th 1941 he was subject of hearing in a County Court in Banjaluka in relation to the murder of the Poljokans.

**Luna** (1897 – ?)

To July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Gundulićeva 18.<sup>1332</sup>

**Jakob** (Banjaluka 23.4.1867 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp 1942)

- Son of Avram and Lea, tradesman.

To June 12th 1942 he had permanent residence in Mehmed Paše Sokolovića 58.<sup>1333</sup>

Killed in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp 1942.<sup>1334</sup>

**Rena** (Sarajevo 1876 – ?)

- Housewife.

To July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Mehmed Paše Sokolovića 58.<sup>1335</sup>

**Lea** (1908 – ?)

- Private clerk.

To July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Mehmed Paše Sokolovića 58.<sup>1336</sup>

**Diana** (Banjaluka 13.4.1915 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Jakob Levi.

From 1926 she attended the Realna Gymnasium, and passed final exam from June 12-23rd 1935.<sup>1337</sup>

<sup>1328</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>1329</sup> ARSBL, DMGŠBL, 1

<sup>1330</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, Kzp Number 963/1940

<sup>1331</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Shops, II-1932/98

<sup>1332</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1333</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1334</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>1335</sup> List Number 1,2 and 3

<sup>1336</sup> List Number 1,2 and 3

<sup>1337</sup> XXXV the Annual Report of the Realna Gymnasium Banjaluka



To July 28 1942 she had permanent residence in Mehmed Paše Sokolovića 58.<sup>1338</sup>

**Albert** (Banjaluka 1897 – the Jasenovac concentration camp 11.11.1944)

Son of Jakov Levi and Irena, maiden name Papo, worker in tailoring, unmarried.

Killed in the Ustashe concentration camp Jasenovac on November 11th 1944.<sup>1339</sup>

**Isak** (Banjaluka 1918 – Bosanska Dubica 8.1942)

- Son of Jakov Levi and Irena, maiden name Papo, unmarried, barber's assistant, resided in Mehmed Paše Sokolovića 58.

Killed in Bosanska Dubica in August 1942.<sup>1340</sup>

**Anula** (Bihać 1881–1942)

- Daughter of Sabataj Levi, wife of Jakov Levi, housewife.

She had a house the value of 15.000 kunas, and in 1942 she had permanent residence in Street Gutića 49.<sup>1341</sup>

In a Record of Estimation of a Legacy from July 1st 1946 compiled by the City People's Committee Banjaluka and of Probate Conclusion the District Court in Banjaluka Number O:313/46, it was defined that Anula, maiden name Levi, widow of Jakov Levi from Banjaluka, died in 1942 and that her property - a house with house site and a yard (a house demolished) in mahala ( a quarter ) Kalauzija, of 255 m<sup>2</sup> and Blacksmith's Workshop with yard in Kalauzija, of 475 m<sup>2</sup>, of total value 30.000 was inherited by her brother Moritz Levi, son of the late Sabataj, employee of Printing Company "Glas" in Banjaluka.<sup>1342</sup>

**Sabataj-Šabatalj** (1910 – ?)

Up to July 28th 1942 he had permanent residence in Street Gutića 49.<sup>1343</sup>

**Moritz**

- Son of Sabataj Levi, resided in Jukićeva 4, married to Debora, maiden name Atijas, called Dobrila. They had daughter Nada.

On October 2nd 1937 in Jewish Home in the Prince Pavle Street he registered cafe and teahouse .<sup>1344</sup>

**Debora**, called Dobrila, maiden name Atijas (Banjaluka 1902 - Banjaluka 21.11.1937<sup>1345</sup>)

- Daughter of Juso Atijas and Blanka, wife of Moritz Levi.

**Nada** (Banjaluka 21.11.1934 – ?)

- Daughter of Moritz Levi.

She resided in Sarajevo. On June 1st 1955 married to Zdravko Ćuk from Konjic, and took husband's surname.<sup>1346</sup>

**Flora** (Bosanska Dubica 1.6.1899 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Juda, Spanish Jewess.

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<sup>1338</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1339</sup> ARSBL Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>1340</sup> ARSBL Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>1341</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1342</sup> ARSBL GNOBL, Number 30464/1946 and 30482/1946

<sup>1343</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1344</sup> ARSBL Registry of Shops, I a, b, c/48

<sup>1345</sup> ARSBL Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993).

<sup>1346</sup> ARSBL GNOBL Registry Office, Number 583/1955



From 1910 to 1914 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided in Husedžinovića Street 2.<sup>1347</sup>

**Ruta** (Banjaluka 21.3.1906 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Juda.

In 1925 she graduated at the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1348</sup>

On October 28th 1930 as apsolvent (advanced university student who satisfied all course requirements) of Philosophy she was appointed for suplent (secondary-school teacher who has not passed the state examination), and on November 15th 1933 for professor of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka, and taught Geography and Natural Studies. On January 17th 1934 she was transferred to Gymnasium in Sušak.<sup>1349</sup>

As a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ) she had personal relation with members of the Local Committee of KPJ in Banjaluka.

Upon a Decision of the Minister Dr Mile Budak 3822/41 of May 14th 1941 as professor of the Realna Gymnasium for Girls in Sušak she was dismissed from the public service.<sup>1350</sup>

**Flora** maiden name Poljokan (? – 1942)

- Daughter of Avram Poljokan, wife of Josip Levi. They got son Marin.

According a Record of a Commission the City People's Committee Banjaluka from July 1st 1946 and the Probate Conclusion of the District Court Banjaluka , Number O:143/45 from December 22nd 1945 it was found that Flora Levi, daughter of Avram Poljokan, died in 1942. For inheritor of her property consisting of building site with warehouse of 163 m<sup>2</sup> in a value of 30.000 dinars, was pronounced her minor son Marin, of the late Josip Levi from Banjaluka. Sabina Laslo from Banjaluka was appointed for guardian to the minor Marin.<sup>1351</sup>

**Avram J.** (Banjaluka 1896 – ?)

- Tradesman.

On August 24<sup>th</sup> 1921 he submitted a Request to the City District Office in Banjaluka for issuance of passport for Vienna. He stated that he travels for trading matters and that he is "medium height, oval face, black hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features". On July 19th 1924 he submitted a Request for issuance of passport for Germany, Austria and Italy.<sup>1352</sup>

To July 28<sup>th</sup> 1942 he had permanent residence in 1942 in Fra Grge Martića 13.<sup>1353</sup>

**Regina** (Bihać 1882 – ?)

- Housewife.

On July 10th 1921 she submitted to the County Office – area of Banjaluka a request for issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>1354</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića 13 and possessed a house of 40.000 kunas.<sup>1355</sup>

**Erna** (1904 – ?)

<sup>1347</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL 9-12

<sup>1348</sup> AJ Fond 66/SN File 7

<sup>1349</sup> *Prosvjetni glasnik* 1930-1934

<sup>1350</sup> *Narodne novine*, Number 33/1941

<sup>1351</sup> ARSBL GNOBL Number 24906/46

<sup>1352</sup> ARSBL UPBL Registry of Issued Passports, Number 821/1921, OOBL AJ 27-28 and VŽVOBL AJ 8-95

<sup>1353</sup> List Number 2 and 3.

<sup>1354</sup> ARSBL, UPBL Registry of Issued Passports ,Number 663/1921

<sup>1355</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

Up to July 28th 1942 with sons Samuil and Riko had permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića 13.<sup>1356</sup>

**Zadik–Bukus (1875 – ?)**

- Tradesman, domiciled in Banjaluka.

On May 28th 1912 in Bulevar kralja Aleksandra 66 he opened Textile Shop *Zadik Bukus Levi*. In 1933 the Shop managed his widow Regina Bukus Levi.<sup>1357</sup>

On April 7th 1934 the Shop was developed in Stock Company, whose public members and owners were Dr Juda Levi, Lawyer from Zagreb and tradeswoman Regina, widow of Zadik Bukus Levi.<sup>1358</sup>

By the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for former the Vrbas Banovina, Number 3291/41, without dispossession of the owner and audit estimation, the Shop *Bukus Z. Levi* was sold on July 25<sup>th</sup> 1941 to S. Gluhač and A. Džanić for amount of 20.000 kunas, within a payment deadline of two years.<sup>1359</sup>

By the Decision of Municipal Authorities in Banjaluka, Number 25984/42 of November 24th 1942 the Shop was deleted from the Registry of Shops.<sup>1360</sup>

On July 10<sup>th</sup> 1921 he submitted a Request to the County Office – area of Banjaluka for issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>1361</sup>

From 1923 to 1928 he was councillor of Municipality Banjaluka.<sup>1362</sup>

**Regina, maiden name Salom (Banjaluka 1877 – 1944)**

- Housewife.

To July 28<sup>th</sup> 1942 she had permanent residence in Street Dr Pavelića 73.<sup>1363</sup>

According the Probate Conclusion of the District People's Court Banjaluka, Number O-1/1945 from July 14th 1945 it was found that the property of Regina-Bukas Levi, maiden name Salom from Banjaluka who died in 1944, consists of the part of the commodities from the Shop and the part of a house with yard of 414 m<sup>2</sup>, yard of 620 m<sup>2</sup>, garden of 123 m<sup>2</sup> and house with house site of 44 m<sup>2</sup>. As testamentary inheritors were pronounced her sister Berta Salom, maiden Salom, from Banjaluka, nephew Albert Kabiljo, son of her sister Roza from Banjaluka, now (1945) in Italy and niece Hančeki, maiden name Kabiljo, married Salom, from Banjaluka, now (1945) in Vljakovićeveva 9/1 in Belgrade.

A right of use the part of the estate, until its handover have Dr Juda Levi and Ana Maestro.<sup>1364</sup>

**Abraham, called Avram (? – Banjaluka 1941)**

- Son of Majer Levi.

During the Vrbas Banovina he lived in Banjaluka with daughters Flora, Sarina and Luna.

He was in a group of 31 Jews and 8 Serbs whom, upon the order of Ozren Kvaternik, a Warden of the Ustashe Police in Banjaluka, Secretary Antun Puba Rebac sent to Gospić on July 24th 1941.<sup>1365</sup>

In a Record on Estimation of the Legacy which on July 10th 1947 compiled by the Commission of the City People's Committee Banjaluka and the Probate Conclusion of the

<sup>1356</sup> List Number 2 and 3

<sup>1357</sup> ARSBL, Registry of Shops, II-1932/120.

<sup>1358</sup> ARSBL OSBL, Registry of Stock Companies, Number 2866.

<sup>1359</sup> ARSBL 330-004-027, Ordinal Number 17

<sup>1360</sup> ARSBL OSBL, Registry of Stock Companies, Number Fi-292/20 and Registry of Shops, IV-1938/191.

<sup>1361</sup> ARSBL UPBL, Registry of Issued Passports, Number 664/1921

<sup>1362</sup> ARSBL ZP – Chairmen of City / Municipality and City Councillors 1877-1936

<sup>1363</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1364</sup> ARSBL GNOBL, Number 26672/1947

<sup>1365</sup> ARSBL Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993).



District Court, Number O:317/47, it was found that Abraham Levi, son of the late Mayer, died in Banjaluka in 1941 and that his property: a house with a yard and one building in Pelagićeva Street and garden of 208 m<sup>2</sup>, in total value of 12.110 dinars, inherit his daughters - Lunčika, wife of Naim Hrgić from Jajce and Flora, wife of Iso Popović from Sarajevo.<sup>1366</sup>

**Ernestina**, maiden name Finci (Travnik 1886 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp 8.1942.)

Upon a Decision of the City People's Committee Banjaluka, Number 17972/47 of May 16th 1947, in agreement of the County People's Committee in Banjaluka, Number 4969/47 of June 7th 1947 and by the Request of Flora Levi, it was found that Ernestina Levi, maiden name Finci from Banjaluka, born in 1886 in Travnik, was killed in August in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>1367</sup>

**Dijana** (Banjaluka 4.3.1886 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Abraham Levi.

From 1899 to 1903 she attended and finished the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in Albertova and Milićeva Street.<sup>1368</sup>

**Jakob** (Banjaluka 1889 – the Jasenovac concentration camp 31.4.1942)

- Son of the late Abraham, Bosnian Jew.

In Banjaluka he managed a Second Hand Shop. The Shop was moved during 1919.<sup>1369</sup>

In the Record of the Commission the City People's Committee Banjaluka of June 20<sup>th</sup> 1947 and Probate Conclusion of the District Court Banjaluka, Number O:258/47, states that Jakov Levi, son of the late Abraham from Banjaluka, together with brothers Isak and Albert was killed on April 31st 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac during the mass execution of Jews, and that his property consisted of a house with house site of 95 m<sup>2</sup>, garden of 77 m<sup>2</sup>, garden of 204 m<sup>2</sup> and yard of 50 m<sup>2</sup>, in a value of 70.000 dinars.

For inheritors of his property were pronounced his sons Isak and Albert Levi, both from Banjaluka and daughter Sarina Horn, maiden Levi from Zagreb. Inheritors after the late Isak Levi, son of the late Jakov, are a brother Albert Levi and a sister Sarina Horn, maiden name Levi, and inheritor after the late Albert Levi is his sister Sarina Horn, maiden name Levi.<sup>1370</sup>

By the Decision of the City People's Committee Banjaluka, Number 9678/47 of April 8th 1947, by the Agreement of the County People's Committee in Banjaluka, Number 3774/47 of April 10th 1947, and by the Request of Sarina Horn, maiden name Levi, it was found that Jakov Levi, son of Avram and mother Lea, maiden name Levi, from Banjaluka, born in 1889 in Banjaluka, was killed on April 31st 1942 in Jasenovac.<sup>1371</sup>

**Anula** (1886 – ?)

- Wife of Jakov Levi, Spanish Jewess.

On September 29th 1909 in Govedarnica she opened the Second Hand Shop of (the Old Items). The Shop in on September 18th 1925 deleted from the Registry.<sup>1372</sup>

She had permanent residence to July 28th 1942 in Benalića Street 3.<sup>1373</sup>

**Majer** (Banjaluka 1906 – ?)

<sup>1366</sup> ARSBL GNOBL Number 26313/1947

<sup>1367</sup> ARSBL GNOBL Number 17972/1947

<sup>1368</sup> ARSBL OFVDŠBL 1-3

<sup>1369</sup> ARSBL Registry of Crafts 549/1907 and 229/1919

<sup>1370</sup> ARSBL GNOBL Number 26313/1947

<sup>1371</sup> ARSBL GNOBL 9678/1947

<sup>1372</sup> ARSBL Registry of Crafts, Number 186/1909

<sup>1373</sup> List Number 2 and 3



- Son of Jakov and Anula.

In a Request for issuance of passport for Germany, Austria and Italy which submitted on July 9th 1924 to the Head of the City District Office in Banjaluka, he stated he travels for trading matters and is "short height, longish face, black eyes and hair, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>1374</sup>

He was recorded on the list of arrested Jews who were separated for transportation to the concentration camp, compiled on July 29th 1941 by the Directorate of the Ustashe Police, and signed by the Warden of the Ustashe Police for former the Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1375</sup>

#### **Isak** (? – 31.4.1942)

- Son of Jakov Levi.

He was recorded on the list of arrested Jews who were separated for transportation to the concentration camp, compiled on July 29th 1941 by the Directorate of the Ustashe Police, and signed by the Warden of the Ustashe Police for former the Vrbas Banovina – Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1376</sup>

#### **Albert** (1920 – 31.4.1942)

- Son of Jakov Levi.

He had permanent residence to July 28th 1942 in Benalića Street 3.<sup>1377</sup>

#### **Sarina** (Banjaluka 1.7.1904 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Jakob, Sephardic Jewess.

From 1915 to 1917 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in Street Albrechtova 41.<sup>1378</sup>

Sarina Horn, maiden name Levi from Zagreb, sold on July 11th 1947 a house and house site of 95 m<sup>2</sup>, garden of 77 m<sup>2</sup>, garden of 204 m<sup>2</sup> and yard of 50 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>1379</sup>

#### **Lenka** (Banjaluka 31.3.1907 – ?)

- Daughter of Jakob, the Sephardic Jewess.

In the period from 1918 to 1923, she finished the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Albrechtova Street No. 4, in Kralj Petar Road No. 19 and Hiseta No. 19.<sup>1380</sup>

She worked as a part time clerk in the Ban's Administration – Agricultural Department, Banjaluka as of July 31, 1931. Before that she worked in Zagreb in *TT A. Romano*. This trade firm was liquidated.<sup>1381</sup>

#### **Matilda** connubial Landor (1912 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 8. 1942)

- Daughter of Abraham Levi and Ernestina.

Pursuant to the Decision of the City People's Committee, No. 17973/47 as of May 16, 1947, the Agreement of the County People's Committee in Banjaluka, No. 4970/47 as of June 7, 1947 and the Request of Flora Levi; it was determined that Matilda Landor, daughter of Abraham Levi and Ernestina from Banjaluka, born in November 1912, in Travnik was executed in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in August 1942.<sup>1382</sup>

<sup>1374</sup> ARSBL VŽVOBL, AJ 8-86.

<sup>1375</sup> ARSBL Photocopy of the Military Historical Institute , gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1376</sup> ARSBL Photocopy of the Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1377</sup> List Number 2 and 3

<sup>1378</sup> ARSBL OFVDŠBL 14-15

<sup>1379</sup> ARSBL GNOBL Contracts H-3

<sup>1380</sup> ARSBL OFVDŠBL 18-21.

<sup>1381</sup> ARSBL KBUVBBL III-AJ6-363

<sup>1382</sup> ARSBL GNOBL No. 17973/1947

**Luna** (Banjaluka 15.5.1914 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Abraham Levi, the Sephardic Jewess.

In the period from 1926 to 1930 she attended and finished four grades in the Civilian School of the Trading Programme in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Bijelića Street No. 34, Gundulićeva No. 18 and Pelagića No. 23.<sup>1383</sup>

**Flora** (Banjaluka 29.9.1918 – ?)

- Daughter of Abraham Levi, the Sephardic Jewess.

In the Period from 1929 to 1933, she attended four grades in the Civilian School of the Trading Programme in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Bijelića Street No. 34, Gundulićeva No. 18 and Pelagića No. 23.<sup>1384</sup>

During July and August, 1942 she was a prisoner of the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka. She was interned to the concentration camp on August 7, 1942.<sup>1385</sup>

**Majer** (Banjaluka 15. 5.1925 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp 8. 1942)

- Son of Abraham and mother Ernestina.

Pursuant to the Decision of the City People's Committee, No. 17964/47 as of May 16, 1947, the Agreement of the County People's Committee in Banjaluka, No. 4968/47 as of June 7, 1947 and the Request of Flora Levi; it was determined that Majer Levi was executed in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in August 1942.<sup>1386</sup>

**Zadik J.**

On June 6, 1884 he registered a trading firm *Zadik J. Levi*. Because of the death of the owner the firm was deleted from the Court Register on March 7, 1919.<sup>1387</sup>

**Rafael–Braco** (Banjaluka 1884 – ?)

- Son of Zadik J.

On June 16, 1919 and February 6, 1920 he submitted the passport requests for travelling to Paris, Germany and Austria at the City District Office Banjaluka. He stated in the requests that he was the tradesman travelling for trading activities and he was "medium height, round face, brown eyes, brown hair, brown moustache, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>1388</sup>

On June 25, 1919 he opened the shoemaker workshop *Rafael Z. Levi* in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 6. The workshop was closed in Kralja Aleksandra Street No. 55 on December 2, 1935.<sup>1389</sup>

Pursuant to the Decision of the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka No. 13435/42 as of June 11, 1942, the shoemaker workshop *Rafael J. Levi* was deleted from the Shops Register.<sup>1390</sup>

On July 16, 1941, pursuant to the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters for the former Vrbas Banovina No. 2427/41, without expropriation the owner or any audit evaluation, the shop *Braco J. Levi Izrael* was sold to Sakib Morankić for 700.000 kunas with a five-year deadline payment.<sup>1391</sup>

<sup>1383</sup> ARSBL OFGŠBL, 19-22.

<sup>1384</sup> ARSBL OFGŠBL 23-24.

<sup>1385</sup> ARSBL ŽROBL the Register of the prisoners for the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka No. 97/1921

<sup>1386</sup> ARSBL GNOBL No. 17964/1947

<sup>1387</sup> ARSBL OSBL, the Private Firm Register No. 78.

<sup>1388</sup> ARSBL OOBL AJ29-53 i 103

<sup>1389</sup> ARSBL the Shops Register, II-1935/335

<sup>1390</sup> ARSBL OSBL No. Fi-431/35

<sup>1391</sup> ARSBL 330-004-027, Ordinal Number 4

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for the former Vrbas Banovina No. 3002/41, without expropriation the owner or any audit evaluation, the shop *Braco J. Levi* was sold to Ejub Huseinbegović for 270.000 kunas with a three-year deadline payment.<sup>1392</sup>

**Flora** (Bihać 27.4.1920 – ?)

- Daughter of the Shoemaker Rafael and Regina.

She attended the Public Realna Gymnasium for Girls in Banjaluka. She passed the Junior Final Exam in the period from June 12, 1936 to June 20, 1936. During her school period she lived with her parents in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 13.<sup>1393</sup>

**Anula** (Banjaluka 5.11.1925 – ?)

- Daughter of the Shoemaker Rafael Levi.

In the school year 1936/37, she attended the first (I b) grade at the Public Junior Realna Gymnasium for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 13.<sup>1394</sup>

**Salomon** (Kladanj 1891 – ?)

- Son of Haim and Flora, husband of Sarina maiden Nachmias; they had a daughter Flora and a son Haim.

He completed a hairdressing apprenticeship in Sarajevo and afterwards he was specializing for a theatrical wig-maker in Graz.

On August, 30, 1910 he registered the Shop for perfumery and cosmetic goods, toiletries, medical and sanitation supplies from rubber, caoutchouc and celluloid in Banjaluka in Princa Pavla Street No. 4. The shop was deleted from the register December 3, 1942.<sup>1395</sup>

On November 4, 1912 he registered the Barber and Hairdressing Salon in Princa Pavla Street No. 42. According to the Decision No. 10207/42, the shop was deleted from the register.<sup>1396</sup>

On April 14, 1921 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Austria<sup>1397</sup> to the County Office— area of Banjaluka.

In 1924, he presented a project of a ground-floor residential house which was supposed to be built in Vojvode Putnika Street No. 21.

He was in a group of 31 Jews and 8 Serbs whom, according the Order of Ozren Kvaternik, the Warden of the Ustashe Police in Banjaluka, a secretary Antun Puba Rebac sent to Gospić on July 24, 1941.<sup>1398</sup>

On June 30, 1941, pursuant to the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for the former Vrbas Banovina No. 2838/41, without expropriation the owner or any audit evaluation, the shops were sold to M. Jurić and F. Stepfner for 30.000 kunas with a two-year deadline payment.<sup>1399</sup>

He was imprisoned together with his wife Sarina and their son Haim in the Jasenovac concentration camp. According to the statements of the survived prisoners he was alive until the well-known prisoners escape.<sup>1400</sup>

**Sarina** maiden Nachmias (Banjaluka 1895 – ?)

<sup>1392</sup> ARSBL 330-004-027, Ordinal Number 9

<sup>1393</sup> ARSBL DNŽRGL 31

<sup>1394</sup> ARSBL DNŽRGL 34

<sup>1395</sup> ARSBL the Shops Register, IV-1938/211.

<sup>1396</sup> ARSBL the Shops Register, IV-1938/200

<sup>1397</sup> ARSBL, UPBL, the Register of Passports Issued No. 407/1921.

<sup>1398</sup> ARSBL, Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>1399</sup> ARSBL, 330-004-027 Number 7.

<sup>1400</sup> Luna Albahari, *Rođena sam u Kladnju, Jevrejski pregled/I was born in Kladanj, the Jewish Review*

- The Housewife; wife of Salomon Levi; they had a daughter Flora and a son Haim. In 1936, she renovated a ground-floor building in Vojvode Putnika Street No. 42. Ivan Golac, the authorized Civil Engineer from Banjauka, was an architect and a contractor.<sup>1401</sup> Up to June 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Petar Svačić Street No. 42.<sup>1402</sup>

**Flora** (Banjaluka 3.8.1921 – the Jasenovac concentration camp 1942)

- Daughter of the Hairdresser and the Barber - Salomon Levi and Sarina maiden Nachmias.

In the period from 1930 to 1935, she attended the Public Civilian School – Trading Programme in Banjaluka and resided in Vojvoda Putnik Street No. 42.<sup>1403</sup>

Pursuant to the Record on Estimation of Legacy made by the Commission of the City People’s Committee on September 24, 1946 and the Probate Conclusion of the District Court in Banja Luka, No. O: 402/52 as of December 19, 1953; it was stated that Flora Levi, daughter of Salomon, died in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942 and that the property remained after her consisted of a building site with a yard and a garden - surface 818 m<sup>2</sup>; the house - surface 97 m<sup>2</sup> and a house located in Vojvode Putnika Street – surface 91 m<sup>2</sup>, total valued at 100.000 dinars.

Salomon Levi, son of the late Haim, the Hairdresser from Banjaluka was declared as the inheritor of the property. Because he died after April 30, 1945; the property inheritors were his sisters Luna Albahari (maiden Levi, from Sarajevo, resided in Mali Alifakovac Street No. 8) and Sarina Medić (maiden Levi, from Prijedor, JNA Street No. 42).<sup>1404</sup>

**Haim** (1925 – the Jasenovac concentration camp 1942)

- Son of Salomon Levi and Sarina maiden Nachmias.

Up to June 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Petar Svačić Street No. 42.<sup>1405</sup>

Pursuant to the Record on Estimation of Legacy made by the Commission of the City People’s Committee on September 24, 1946 and the Probate Conclusion of the District Court in Banja Luka, No. O:404/52 as of January 8, 1953; it was stated that Haim Levi, son of Salomon, died in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942 and that the property remained after him consisted of a house with a yard - surface 75 m<sup>2</sup>; a garden next to the house – surface 120 m<sup>2</sup>; a building site with a garden and a yard - surface 818 m<sup>2</sup>; a house – surface 97 m<sup>2</sup> and a house located in Vojvode Putnika Street, surface - 91 m<sup>2</sup>, total valued at 100.000 dinars.

Salomon Levi, son of the late Haim, the Hairdresser from Banjaluka was declared as the inheritor of the property. Because he died after April 30, 1945; the property inheritors were his sisters Luna Albahari (maiden Levi, from Sarajevo, resided in Mali Alifakovac Street No. 8) and Sarina Medić (maiden Levi, from Prijedor, JNA Street No. 42).<sup>1406</sup>

**Luna** (Banjaluka 19.1.1898 – ?)

- The Daughter of Haim, the Spanish Jewess.

In the period from 1909 to 1913 she attended and finished the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided in Milića Street No. 21.

**Todoros**, alias Todor (Banjaluka 1862 – ?)

- The Bosnian Jew, married to Hana maiden Levi. He had sons Haim, Jozef, Izak and Benjamin and a daughter Simha.

<sup>1401</sup> ARSBL, GPBL, 5.8.1. L.

<sup>1402</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1403</sup> ARSBL, OFGŠBL, 23-29.

<sup>1404</sup> ARSBL, GNOBL, No. 12130/1953

<sup>1405</sup> Register No. 2 and 3

<sup>1406</sup> ARSBL, GNOBL, No. 12135/1953

On June 22, 1901 he opened the consumer goods shop *Todoros Levi* located in Hanište Street No. 7. On September 26, 1932, the shop was deleted from the Register because the owner passed away. Samuel Levi was registered as a new owner and he and his brother Jakov shared the management of the same.<sup>1407</sup>

He also registered a banker activities and a whole sale of onions; later on he was doing business with the *opanči* (*opanči – plural, in English – national peasant shoes*); In 1907 he paid tax in the amount of 1.000 krunas.<sup>1408</sup>

On March 10, 1921 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Austria in the County Office – area of Banjaluka.

On January 10, 1927 he submitted the Request on Passport Extension for travelling to all European countries to the Head of the City District Office Banjaluka in which he stated that he was travelling for his trading activities and that he was "tall, long faced, greyish hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1409</sup>

**Hana** maiden Levi (Banjaluka 1868 – ?)

- The Housewife, married to Todoris Levi, the Tradesman from Banjaluka. Up to June 12, 1942 she permanently resided in Dr Gutić Street No. 42.<sup>1410</sup>

**Haim** Dr (Banjaluka 12.12. 1898 – ?)

- Son of Todoros and Hana maiden Levi.

He attended the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1411</sup>

On September 6, 1921 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Vienna to the County Office - area of Banjaluka. On October 19, 1924 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Germany and Austria to the Head of the City District Office in Banjaluka. He stated that the studies were the reason for his trip and that he was "tall, long faced, brown hair, blue eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1412</sup>

In 1940, he enlarged a ground-floor house located in Princ Pavle Street No. 42. The architect and a contractor was Josip Soravija, the Civil Engineering from Banjaluka.<sup>1413</sup>

He was a Physician in the Institute for Hygiene in Banjaluka.

Up to June 12, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Dr Viktor Gutić Street No. 42.<sup>1414</sup>

As of December 15, he 1947 was working as a Physician in Banjaluka.<sup>1415</sup>

On August 2, 1951 he gave a Statement to the Health Department of the City People's Committee in which he stated that "he lives in Banjaluka; divorced; has a five-year child; he has renounced his inheritance in favour of Jozef Levi, son of the late Todoris from Zagreb".<sup>1416</sup>

**Zadik**, alias Braco (? – the Jasenovac concentration camp 1943)

- Son of Todoros Levi.

Zadik T. Levi had a shop of textiles and haberdashery located in Kralja Alfonsa Street No. 1. According to the Decision No. 62/43 as of December 31, 1943 the shop was deleted from the register.<sup>1417</sup>

<sup>1407</sup> ARSBL, the Shops Register, IV-1938/292 and OSBL, No. 805

<sup>1408</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 547/1907

<sup>1409</sup> ARSBL, UPBL, the Register of Passports, No. 281/1921 and VŽVOBL, AJ 8-654.

<sup>1410</sup> Register No. 1.

<sup>1411</sup> XX and XXI the Annual Report of the Realna Gymnasium, Banjaluka

<sup>1412</sup> ARSBL, UPBL, the Register of Passports, No. 891/1921 and VŽVOBL AJ 8-148.

<sup>1413</sup> ARSBL GPBL 5.8.1. L.

<sup>1414</sup> The Register No. 1

<sup>1415</sup> ARSBL GNOBL the Registry of the Officials and Employees

<sup>1416</sup> ARSBL GNOBL No. 19352/1951

<sup>1417</sup> ARSBL, the Shops Register, IV-1938/252

He was in a group of 31 Jews and 8 Serbs whom, according the Order of Ozren Kvaternik, the Warden of the Ustashe Police in Banjaluka, a secretary Antun Puba Rebac sent to Gospić on July 24, 1941.<sup>1418</sup>

Based on the Statement of Ankica Cijan-Dilber who was interned in the Jasenovac concentration camp during 1943, Braco Levi was murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1943.<sup>1419</sup>

**Jozef (1911 – ?)**

- Son of the late Todoros Levi.

In 1948, he lived in Đuro Pucar Street No. 42 and he was an employee in the City Magazine in Banjaluka.<sup>1420</sup>

Jozef Levi from Banjaluka, son of the late Todoros, resided in Vojnovičeva Street No. 34 in Zagreb. On April, 19 1951 he sold a house with a house site - surface 730 m<sup>2</sup> and a garden - surface 1.170 m<sup>2</sup> to the Christian Adventist Church from Zagreb.<sup>1421</sup>

**Isak (21. 6.1912 – the Jasenovac concentration camp 5.7.1941)**

- Son of the Tradesman Todoros.

He graduated at the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka from August 25, 1935 to August 28, 1935.<sup>1422</sup>

He was listed among the arrested Jews who were specified for transport to the concentration camp; the list was made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and the list was signed by the Warden of the Ustashe Police for the former Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1423</sup>

In the Request submitted by Jozef T. Levi, brother of the late Isak and Simha, to the City People's Committee in Banjaluka stated that Isak Levi, son of the late Todoros, an Agronomy Student and Simha Levi, daughter of the late Todoros, the Housewife from Banjaluka were taken by the Ustashe to the Jasenovac concentration camp in July 1941. Pursuant to the Decision of the City People's Committee in Banjaluka No. 48264/47 as of December 12, 1947 it was determined that Isak Levi (son of the late Todoros and Hana maiden Levi, born on June 21, 1912) was executed in the Jasenovac concentration camp on July 5, 1941.<sup>1424</sup>

**Simha (17.11.1908 – the Jasenovac concentration camp 5.7.1941)**

- Daughter of Todoros Levi, the Housewife.

In the Request submitted by Jozef T. Levi, brother of the late Isak and Simha, to the City People's Committee in Banjaluka stated that Isak Levi, son of the late Todoros, an Agronomy Student and Simha Levi, daughter of the late Todoros, the Housewife from Banjaluka were taken by the Ustashe to the Jasenovac concentration camp in July 1941. Pursuant to the Decision of the City People's Committee No. 48264/47 as of December 12, 1947 it was determined that Simha Levi (daughter of the late Todoros and Hana maiden Levi, born on November 17, 1908) was executed in the Jasenovac concentration camp on July 5, 1941.<sup>1425</sup>

**Benjamin (Banjaluka 14.3.1919 – ?)**

- Son of the Tradesman Todoros Levi.

<sup>1418</sup> ARSBL, the Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>1419</sup> ARSBL, the Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>1420</sup> ARSBL, GNOBL, No. 20821/1948

<sup>1421</sup> ARSBL, GNOBL, Contracts, L-11

<sup>1422</sup> The Annual Report of Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka 1924/1935 and 1935/1936

<sup>1423</sup> ARSBL, copy, the Military- Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1424</sup> ARSBL, GNOBL, No. 48264/1948

<sup>1425</sup> ARSBL, GNOBL, No. 48264/1948



He was taking the final exams in the Realna Gymnasium, Banjaluka in the period from 11 June, 1937 to June 24, 1937.<sup>1426</sup>

**Irena Hajon maiden Levi**

Pursuant to the Probate Conclusion of the District Court in Derventa, Number O:94/46 as of April 10, 1951; it was stated that Jozef Hajon from Derventa was arrested together with his family by the Ustashe on July 31, 1942; and in August 1942 he was transported to the Stara Gradiška concentration camp where he was executed. Later on his wife Irena maiden Levi Hajon and children Teodora, Rikica and Hančika (all from Derventa) died in the concentration camp.

The following were declared as the inheritors of the property of the Hajon family from Derventa: Dr Hajon Levi, son of the late Teodor, from Banjaluka; the Engineer Moric Levi; son of the late in Teodor, from Belgrade and Jozef Levi, son of the late Teodor, from Zagreb. Dr Hajon Levi and the Engineer Moric Levi renounce their part of inheritance in favour of their brother Jozef.<sup>1427</sup>

**Zlata (Banjaluka 1919 – ?)**

- The Housewife.

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Dr Gutića Street No. 24.<sup>1428</sup>

**Simka (Banjaluka 1922 – ?)**

- The Housewife.

Up to July 12, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Dr Gutića Street No. 42.<sup>1429</sup>

**Salomon (1926 – ?)**

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Dr Gutića Street No. 42.<sup>1430</sup>

**Salomon**

In 1915, he registered a craft shop located in Banjaluka.<sup>1431</sup>

He had a permanent residence in Nikole Pašića Street No. 15.

In 1927 he registered a catering business for coffee making located in Boulevard Kralja Aleksandra No. 86. The shop was closed on November 7, 1932.<sup>1432</sup>

**Matilda (1872 – ?)**

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Kvaternikova Street No. 15.<sup>1433</sup>

**Erna (1900 – ?)**

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Kvaternikova Street No. 15.<sup>1434</sup>

**Flora (Banjaluka 19.3.1924 – ?)**

- Daughter of the Tradesman Salomon Levi.

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<sup>1426</sup> The Annual Report of Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka 1936/1937

<sup>1427</sup> ARSBL, GNOBL, No. 35398/1947

<sup>1428</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1429</sup> The Register No. 1

<sup>1430</sup> The Register No. 2 and 3

<sup>1431</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register – Index, No. 171/1915

<sup>1432</sup> ARSBL, the Shops Register, Ia, b, c/148

<sup>1433</sup> The Register No. 2 and 3

<sup>1434</sup> The Register No. 2 and 3

In the period from 1934 to 1937, she attended and finished the Roman Catholic Civilian School for Girls *Marija Pomoćnica* – in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Pašićeva Street No. 15.<sup>1435</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Kvaternikova Street No. 15.<sup>1436</sup>

**Sonja** (3.6. 1925 – ?)

- Daughter of coffee shop owner, Salomon.

In the school year of 1936/37 she attended the first (I b) grade in the Public Realna Gymnasium for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with her parents Pašićeva Street No. 15.<sup>1437</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Kvaternikova Street No. 15.<sup>1438</sup>

**Salomon A.** (1888 – ?)

- The Tradesman, domiciled in Banjaluka.

On May 17, 1921 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Austria to the County Office – area of Banjaluka.<sup>1439</sup>

**Zadik A.**

- The Bosnian Jew.

On November 4, 1908 he registered a mobile second-hand shop, without a specific location.<sup>1440</sup>

On June 17, 1910 he opened the private firm for estate agent commission activities - *Zadik A. Levi*.<sup>1441</sup>

**Anula** (Sarajevo 30.3.1900 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Zadik Levi.

In the school 1911/12, she attended the first grade in the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Miličevića Street No. 45.<sup>1442</sup>

**Hana** maiden Rihter (1879 – ?)

- Domiciled in Banjaluka, the Housewife.

On July 4, 1921 she submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Vienna to the County Office – area of Banjaluka.<sup>1443</sup>

According to the Record of the District Court in Banjaluka No. 43 as of February 6, 1948 Hana Levi maiden Rihter from Banjaluka sold a house, a housing site and a yard – surface 255 m<sup>2</sup> and a garden surface - 204 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>1444</sup>

**Emil** Dr M.

- Domiciled in Đakovo.

He received a doctorate in law at the University of Vienna. On September 22, 1914 he passed the State Judicial Examination before the Supreme Court of the B&H in Sarajevo.

The period from February 16, 1915 to May 31, 1918 he spent in the 31<sup>st</sup> Hunting Battalion in Osijek.

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<sup>1435</sup> ARSBL OFDŽGŠBL 27

<sup>1436</sup> The Register No. 2 and 3

<sup>1437</sup> ARSBL DRŽGBL 34

<sup>1438</sup> The Register No. 2 and 3

<sup>1439</sup> ARSBL UPBL the Register of Passports, No. 509/1921

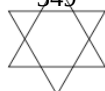
<sup>1440</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 162/1908

<sup>1441</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, the Register of Private Firms, No. 1369

<sup>1442</sup> ARSBL, OFDŠBL, 10

<sup>1443</sup> ARSBL, UPBL, the Register of Passports, No. 624/1921

<sup>1444</sup> ARSBL, GNOBL, Contracts, L-27





Pursuant to the Decree of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Government Number 85697/III-I as of April 30, 1913, he was appointed for a temporary junior court official (*prislusnik* / young finished student of law assisting a judge for practice ) in XI clerical rank at the County Court in Banjaluka; pursuant to the Decree by the same Government Number 216773/III-I as of September 28, 1914 he was appointed for a court official in IX clerical grade.

He was transferred from the District Court in Banjaluka to the District Court in Bosanska Dubica.<sup>1445</sup>

#### **Frida** (1897 – ?)

- Domiciled in Đakovo, the wife of the Court Clerk in Banjaluka.

On April 17, 1921, she submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Austria to the County Office – area of Banjaluka.<sup>1446</sup>

#### **Albert**

- Son of Wita.

In 1915 and in 1916 he had a registered craft shop in Banjaluka.<sup>1447</sup>

On January 11, 1918 he registered a consumer goods trade *Albert Wita Levi*. On March 12, 1924 the shop was deleted from the Court Register.<sup>1448</sup>

#### **Erna** (Sarajevo 1.1.1907 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Albert Levi, the Jewess.

In the school year of 1919/20 she attended the first (I) grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided in Aleksandrova Street No. 6.<sup>1449</sup>

#### **Leon**

- The Bosnian Jew.

On November 4, 1908 he registered a mobile second-hand shop, without a specific location.<sup>1450</sup>

In 1919 he had a registered shop located in Banjaluka.<sup>1451</sup>

#### **Ernista**, alias Erna

In 1912 she registered a shop and on December 20, 1932 she reregistered a second-hand shop. The shop was cancelled on May 31, 1935.<sup>1452</sup>

In 1930 she registered a production of non-alcoholic drinks, soda water and *kraher* (carbonated beverage- soda and fruit juice); but she was only selling products at fairs. In 1931, Erna and her husband Leon closed the business because of non-profitability.<sup>1453</sup>

In 1932, she opened a catering business (coffee making/pouring) in Boulevard Kralja Aleksandra No. 86; on January 4, 1934 the shop was relocated in Boulevard Kralja Aleksandra No. 82. In 1937 the shop was temporarily closed. On October 8, 1938 the shop was deleted from the Register of Shops.<sup>1454</sup>

#### **Aron** (Sarajevo 1902 – ?)

<sup>1445</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, Files -129

<sup>1446</sup> ARSBL, UPBL, the Register of Passports, No. 428/1921

<sup>1447</sup> ARSBL, The Crafts Register – Index, No. 52/1915 and 72/1916

<sup>1448</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, No. Fi-114/17

<sup>1449</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 18

<sup>1450</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 162/1908

<sup>1451</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 259/1919

<sup>1452</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 89/1912 and OSBL, AJ 45 No. Fi-9/33

<sup>1453</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, AJ 27 No. Fi-302/31

<sup>1454</sup> ARSBL, the Shops Register, Ia, b, c/230

- The Watchmaker.

On January 10, 1920 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Vienna to the City District Office in Banjaluka; he stated the reason of his travel – to specialize watch making and that he was "medium height, round face, black hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1455</sup>

#### **Juso** (Bihać 1876 – ?)

- The Tradesman.

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 4.<sup>1456</sup>

#### **Gracija** (Bihać 1890 – ?)

- The Housewife.

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 4.<sup>1457</sup>

#### **Jakov** (Bihać 1914 – ?)

- The Worker.

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 4.<sup>1458</sup>

#### **Jakob** (1900 – ?)

- Domiciled in Banjaluka.

As of 1911, he attended the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1459</sup>

He, a student, submitted the Passport Request for trip to Austria to the County office – area of Banjaluka.<sup>1460</sup>

#### **Albert** (Banjaluka 1920 – ?)

- The Student of Medical Science

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Biskupa Benalića Street No. 3.<sup>1461</sup>

#### **Juda** (1898 – ?)

- Domiciled in Banjaluka.

As of 1909, he was a student in the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1462</sup>

On August 30, 1921 he submitted the Passport Request for trip to Prague and Vienna to the County Office – area of Banjaluka.<sup>1463</sup>

#### **Julijana**

She was a prisoner of the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka. She was arrested during the Kozara Offensive or immediately after the Kozara Offensive. She was imprisoned at the County Prison *Crna kuća/the Black House* in the period from July 26, 1942 to July 29, 1942.<sup>1464</sup>

#### **Sabataj**

<sup>1455</sup> ARSBL, OOBL, AJ 28-33

<sup>1456</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1457</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1458</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1459</sup> XVIII-XXI the Annual Report of the Velika Realka Gymnasium in Banjaluka

<sup>1460</sup> ARSBL, UPBL, the Register of Passports, No. 424/1921

<sup>1461</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1462</sup> XIV-XXI the Annual Report of the Velika Realka Gymnasium in Banjaluka

<sup>1463</sup> ARSBL, UPBL, the Register of Passports, No. 840/1921

<sup>1464</sup> ARSBL, ŽROBL, the Register - Prisoners of the Župa Police, area of Banjaluka

In July and August 1942, he was a prisoner of the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka. He was imprisoned in the beginning of July.<sup>1465</sup>

### **Vjekoslav** (Sarajevo 1906 – ?)

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Kralja Krešimira Street No. 7.<sup>1466</sup>

He was a prisoner of the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka. He was arrested during the Kozara Offensive or immediately after the Kozara Offensive. He was imprisoned at the County Prison *Crna kuća/the Black House* in the period from July 26, 1942 to July 29, 1942.<sup>1467</sup>

### **Isidor Dr**

Dr Isidor Levi, the Physician from Belgrade; on July 19, 1954 he sold a ploughed field – surface 1060 m<sup>2</sup>, a house with housing and yard – surface 1090 m<sup>2</sup> and a yard – surface 40 m<sup>2</sup> located in Banjaluka.<sup>1468</sup>

### **Ladin** (Banjaluka 1902 – ?)

On October 18, 1920 he submitted the Passport Request for trip to Vienna to the City District Office in Banjaluka in which he stated that he travelled for the dancing course; he is a dancing teacher residing in Banjaluka; the Jew; medium height; round face; brown eyes; brown hair; regular mouth and nose features.<sup>1469</sup>

### **Zadik**

- Son of Salomon, the Bosnian Jew.

In 1844 he opened a consumer goods shop *Levi Zadik Salomon*.<sup>1470</sup>

In 1907 he registered a small business (drapery).<sup>1471</sup>

The shop was closed because of the death of the owner; on June 9, 1911 it was deleted from the Court Register.<sup>1472</sup>

### **Majer**

- The Bosnian Jew

In 1907 he registered a small business but it was closed soon after.<sup>1473</sup>

### **Majer**

On March 27, 1933 he opened a Taylor Workshop *Krojač muških odijela Levi Majer/the Men's Taylor – Levi Majer* located in Kralja Alfonsa Street No. 20.<sup>1474</sup> On June 22, 1934 the shop was relocated in Princ Pavle Street No. 6.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Municipal Authorities, No. 18769/42 as of September 1, 1942 the shop was deleted from the Trading Register.<sup>1475</sup>

He was a president of the Labour Taylor Collective in Banjaluka and a member of the labour delegation that had a visit to the Ban Svetislav Tisa Milosavljević on January 27, 1933.<sup>1476</sup>

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<sup>1465</sup> ARSBL, ŽROBL, the Register - Prisoners of the Župa Police, area of Banjaluka

<sup>1466</sup> Register No. 2 and 3

<sup>1467</sup> ARSBL, ŽROBL, the Register - Prisoners of the Župa Police, area of Banjaluka

<sup>1468</sup> ARSBL, GNOBL, Contracts, P-10

<sup>1469</sup> ARSBL, OOBL, AJ 28-58

<sup>1470</sup> *Bosnischer Bote* 1908.

<sup>1471</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 990/1907

<sup>1472</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Private Firms, No. Fi-19/1911 and *Sarajevski list*, No. 1944/1911

<sup>1473</sup> ARSBL, the Shops Register, No. 548/1907

<sup>1474</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, AJ 37-53/33

<sup>1475</sup> ARSBL, the Shops Register, No. IV-1938/333

<sup>1476</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 73/1933

**Majer** (Banjaluka 1921 – ?)

- The Worker

Up to July 12, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Dr Čondrića Street No. 23.<sup>1477</sup>

**Marijana** maiden Markovac

- The Czechoslovakian citizen in Zagreb.

According to the Approval of the Vrbas Banovina, Number I- 825/38 as of January 31, 1938 she opened a shop *Forest* for agent and commission activities related to the constructing material and firewood supplies without export and import located in Princ Pavle Street No. 29.<sup>1478</sup>

**Sara**

Pursuant to the Record on Estimation of Legacy made by the Commission of the City People's Committee in Banjaluka on August 8, 1946; it was stated that Sara Levi, daughter of the late Rafa, died in Gradiška in 1942 and that the property remained after her was consisted of the following: a house, a housing and a yard – surface 188 m<sup>2</sup> valued at 70.000 dinars and a field – surface 586 m<sup>2</sup> valued at 2.500 dinars.<sup>1479</sup>

**Berata** (Banjaluka 28.9.1903 – ?)

- Her tutor was her Aunt Gracija Levi, the Sephardic Jewess.

In the period from 1915 to 1920 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided in Albrechtova Street No. 43.<sup>1480</sup>

**Leon** (Banjaluka 1893 – ?)

- Son of Isidor Levi, the Tradesman

On February 6, 1920 he submitted the Passport Request to the City District Office in Banjaluka for travelling to Vienna and Prague because of purchasing goods for the shop; he stated in the Request that he was "tallish, round face, brown hair, blue eyes, short blond moustache, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1481</sup>

In 1923 he submitted the Request for Emigration to America to the City District Office in Banjaluka.<sup>1482</sup>

**Laura**

- The Bosnian Jewess

On September 6, 1897 he registered the Textile Shop *Laura Levi*. In 1907 she paid the tax in the amount of 300 krunas.

On August 25, 1941 the firm was deleted from the Court Register because the owner abandoned the shop.<sup>1483</sup>

**Elizar** (Sarajevo 1904 – ?)

As a scholarship holder of the Jewish Association *La Benvolentia*, he studied philosophy at the University in Zagreb.

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<sup>1477</sup> Register No. 1

<sup>1478</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, Fi-58/1938 and the Shops Register, IV-1938/282

<sup>1479</sup> ARSBL, GNOBL, No. 21041/46

<sup>1480</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 14-18

<sup>1481</sup> ARSBL, OOBL, AJ 29-99

<sup>1482</sup> ARSBL, VŽVOBL, AJ 8-16

<sup>1483</sup> ARSBL, OSBL, the Register of Private Firms, No. 951 and the Crafts Register, No. 537/07



On October 10, 1930 he was appointed for the suplent (Secondary School Teacher who hasn't passed the State Examination) at the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka where he was teaching Serbian-Croatian and worked in the School Library

After being removed from the service in Banjaluka he went to Sarajevo where he worked as the librarian in the Jewish Association *La Belvolentia* and he also worked in private evening schools.

He worked as the suplent in the Gymnasium in Trebinje and on the eve of the war in April, he was transferred to the Gymnasium in Sarajevo.

His literature works were published in the *Književna Krajina (Engl. Literature of Krajina)*, *Godišnjak (Engl. Almanac)* and *Pregled (Review)*.

He was among the first who tried to transfer to Romanija Mountain in 1941. He was arrested and after a fail attempt of escape he was interned to the Jasenovac concentration camp where he was murdered.<sup>1484</sup>

**Jakica** (Banjaluka 1925- Banjaluka1942)

- Son of Sofija Levi.

He was killed on the Rebrovac Bridge in Banjaluka in 1942.<sup>1485</sup>

**Abram**

- Son of Sofija Levi, the Barber. He was often unemployed.

He was a member of the youth organisation *Ćorava partija (English - The Blind Party)*. He was a member of *Pelagić* the Labourer's Cultural Association (RKD) and the Labourer's Trade Union (URSS). He worked in Belgrade before the World War Two. He joined the Partisans in 1942. He was demobilised as the JNA officer.

His mother Sofija and brothers Dudo and Miko Levi were murdered in the Ustashe concentration camp.<sup>1486</sup>

**Sadik**

He was a member of the City Council in Banjaluka from 1920 to 1922.<sup>1487</sup>

**Dudo Avram** (Banjaluka 1878 – ?)

- The Tradesman, married.

**Izidor** (Banjaluka 1891 – ?)

- The Tradesman, married.

**Katica** (Daruvar, Slavonija 1887 – ?)

- The Housewife, married.

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<sup>1484</sup> *Otrgnuti od zaborava / Brought out of Oblivion*, Sarajevo 1983 and 36<sup>th</sup> Report of the Public Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka 1930/1931.

<sup>1485</sup> SUBNOR Banjaluka, the Victims of Fascist Terror, Register No.105

<sup>1486</sup> Mujo Kušmić *Sjećanje na moju generaciju/Memories Related To My Generation*, Glas Banjaluka 1975.

<sup>1487</sup> ARSBL, ZP – the Presidents of the Municipality and the City Councillors 1877-1936 and *Vrbaske novine*, No. 1190/37

## LICHTENSTEIN

**Efraim Franz** (Budapest, 13.12.1869–1932)

- married to Rahela Lichtenstein.

They had a son Izahar-Izidor. On March 16, 1908 he registered a National Dishes Restaurant (aščinica) and paid 200 krunas tax and he registered the fruit trading<sup>1488</sup> on June 30, 1909. He submitted the Request for Citizenship at the beginning of 1923 in which he stated that "he came to Banjaluka; got married; his son was born in Banjaluka; he has been living in Banjaluka over 30 years and he had never moved from Banjaluka". The Decision on the Citizenship Approval to Franz Lichtenstein<sup>1489</sup> was unanimously adopted at the City Council Session in Banjaluka, held on July 16, 1923. On April 5, 1930 he was granted the citizenship at birth.<sup>1490</sup>

In a newspaper article it was published that Franc Lichtenstein, the owner of the National Dishes Restaurant located in the Boulevard of Kralja Alexandra, disappeared in a mysterious way on December 13, 1932. He was a father of two children and he left a letter to his ill wife in which he stated that "he goes to death willingly because he cannot continue with his life". A small amount of money was found in the box opened by the police. As said by closer friends, Franz Lichtenstein, according to his circumstances was "a little more overdue". Because of a smaller debt the collection was carried out from his entire movable property. Lichtenstein, who was a very decent and a very honest citizen all his life, got upset about that situation and since that time he was saying that he would commit suicide. Most probably, he carried out his intention and one of the assumptions was that he jumped into the Vrbas. Lichtenstein sent the letter not only to the family but also to the police. Despite vigorous investigation conducted by the Police, Lichtenstein Franc was not found either alive or dead.<sup>1491</sup>

**Rahela** (1876 – ?)

- Wife of the Restaurant owner Efraim Franz Lichtenstein domiciled in Banjaluka.<sup>1492</sup>

**Izahar Izidor** (Banjaluka, 2.12.1893 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1944)

- Son of Efraim Lichtenstein, the Tailor, a veteran invalid, domiciled in Banjaluka, the Jew, married to Bukica maiden Baruch from Bihać. They had a son.

After he had finished three grades at the Primary School, he enrolled in the Vocational School in Banjaluka on September 1, 1906.<sup>1493</sup> In September 1906, at the age of 16, he was apprenticed to the shop *Savo Milošević i sinovi/Savo Milošević and Sons*. In September 1909, he finished his apprenticeship by passing the test for a Craft Assistant.<sup>1494</sup>

He submitted the Request for Citizenship at the beginning of 1923 in which he stated that "he has been living in Banjaluka for 40 years, he got married in Banjaluka, he was born in Banjaluka where he became a Tailor".

The Decision on the Citizenship Approval to Izahar Lichtenstein was unanimously adopted at the City Council Session in Banja Luka, held on July 16, 1923.<sup>1495</sup> In accordance with the Work Permit No. 20.106/1934 as of July 17, 1934, he registered *the Tailor's Workshop for Men and Women* in Car Dušan Square No. 3. The shop was relocated in Hanište No. 6 on February 14, 1940. He was approved to keep students as assistants on July 1, 1940.

<sup>1488</sup> ARSBL, the Craft's Register, No. 27/1908 and 86/1909

<sup>1489</sup> ARSBL, 22, No. 3.886/1923

<sup>1490</sup> *Službene novine*, 157/1932

<sup>1491</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 61

<sup>1492</sup> *Službene novine*, No. 157/1932

<sup>1493</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1–111

<sup>1494</sup> ARSBL, the Craft's Association – Banjaluka, the Registry of Apprentices, (1900–1933), No. 333

<sup>1495</sup> ARSBL, 22, No. 3.806/1923

The shop was temporarily closed on July 10, 1941.<sup>1496</sup> It was remarked in the Register: *Moved out.*<sup>1497</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Kvaternikova Street No. 15.<sup>1498</sup> Pursuant to the Decision by Mayor – H. Džinić, Engineer, No. 18.768/42 as of September 1, 1942 and the Report on Craft Meeting in Banjaluka, No. 444/42 as of August 25, 1942 it was determined that the Firm - Tailor's Workshop for Men and Woman didn't work for more than one-year period, and the Work Permit was expired. Izahar Lichtenstein was obliged to return the Work Permit to the Municipal Authority within 15 days.<sup>1499</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on October 3, 1945 by Moritz Baruch, the Barber from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Ishak Lichtenstein, age 42, the Tradesman, resided in Banjaluka, nationality – Yugoslavian, was a civilian murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp in 1941. According to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission the amount, that would've been gained by the victim for the period from 1941 to 1945, was 684.000 dinars.<sup>1500</sup> Izidor Lichtenstein, son of Efraim, born in 1893, in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1944.<sup>1501</sup>

**Bukica** maiden Baruch (Bihać, 1892 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1943)

- The Housewife, wife of Izahar Izidor Lichtenstein.

In 1930, she registered the Tailor's Workshop *Bukica Lihtenštajn*, located in Vuk Karadžić Street No. 2 according to the Decision of the Police Administration, Banjaluka, No. 14330/36; as of June 15, 1936, the shop was deleted from the Register.<sup>1502</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Kvaternikova Street No. 15.<sup>1503</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on October 3, 1945 by Moritz Baruch, the Barber from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Bukica Lichtenstein, age 44, the Housewife, resided in Banjaluka, nationality – Yugoslavian, was a civilian murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp in 1941. According to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission the estimated amount, that would've been gained by the victim for the period from 1941 to 1945, was 384.000 dinars.<sup>1504</sup>

Bukica Lichtenstein maiden Baruch, daughter of Jozef, born in 1892 in Bihać, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in Jasenovac concentration camp in 1943.<sup>1505</sup>

**Jozef** (Banjaluka, 1921 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1943)

Son of Izahar - Izidor, the Taylor from Banjaluka. In the school year of 1931/32, he attended the first grade at the Public Civilian School – Trading Program in Banjaluka and lived with his parents in Car Dušan Square No. 1.<sup>1506</sup> In August 1934, he finished the second (II b) grade at the Public Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1507</sup>

He was listed among the Jews who were specified for transport to the concentration camp; the list was made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 19, 1941 and the list was

<sup>1496</sup> ARSBL, the Trading Register, II-1932/32 and the Trading Register, IV-1938/158

<sup>1497</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Apprentices and Assistants 1935/48, Ordinal No. 100

<sup>1498</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1499</sup> ARSBL, 23, No. If-84/1927

<sup>1500</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 2.935/1945

<sup>1501</sup> [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (6.7.2009) ]

<sup>1502</sup> ARSBL, the Shops Register, II-1932/252.

<sup>1503</sup> Register No. 1

<sup>1504</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 2.935/1945

<sup>1505</sup> [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (6.7.2009) ]

<sup>1506</sup> ARSBL, OFGŠBL, 36-12

<sup>1507</sup> ARSBL, ARSCG, 66, 662, 1122, copies

signed by the Head of the Ustashe Police for the former the Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1508</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on October 3, 1945 by Moritz Baruch, the Barber; it was stated (Column A) that Jozef Lichtenstein, son of Izidor, age 17, Trading Assistant, resided in Banjaluka, nationality – Yugoslavian, was a civilian murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp in 1941. According to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission the estimated amount that would've been gained by the victim for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 960.000 dinars.<sup>1509</sup> Jozef Lichtenstein, son of Izidor, born in 1922, in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1943.<sup>1510</sup>

**Rozina** connubial Atijas (Banjaluka, 18.8.1894.<sup>1511</sup> – ?)

Daughter of the Shoemaker Franjo, the Spanish Jewess, wife of Albert Atijas. She attended and finished four grades at the Roman Catholic Primary School – Sisters of Charity, St. Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka from 1901 to 1906.<sup>1512</sup> In the school year of 1906/07, she attended the first (I) class at the Senior Public School for Girls in Banjaluka and lived with her parents in Albrechtova Street.<sup>1513</sup>

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<sup>1508</sup> ARSBL, copies, the Military-Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1509</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 2.935/1945

<sup>1510</sup> [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (6.7.2009) ]

<sup>1511</sup> January 6 and March 18, 1895 were written as dates of birth.

<sup>1512</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Book of the School Youth, 81–1903/1904 and 8–1904/1905

<sup>1513</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 6–36



## LIHTNER

**Jozef** (Foča, 6.5.1912 – ?)

- Son of Emanuel Lihtner, the Tinsmith from Jajce, the Jew.

In the school year of 1927/28, he attended the first (I a) class of the vocational course at the Evening Extended Vocational School in Banjaluka. He was apprenticed to the Mechanic Workshop *Braća Divjak/the Divjak Brothers* in Banjaluka. During his school period he lived in Kralja Alfonsa Street.<sup>1514</sup>

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<sup>1514</sup> ARSBL, 599, 1–161 and 4–27

## MAESTRO

**Juda** (Bihać, 1876 – ?)

- Tradesman.

Up to July 28th 1942 he had permanent residence in Dr Viktora Gutića Street 73.<sup>1515</sup>

The list of victims the fascist terror in Bihać included the following members of the family Maestro: Juda–Dudo (57), son of Mordehaj, tradesman, wife Blanka (53), son Avram–Miko (17), student, daughter Margita (30), housewife and sister Rena (51).<sup>1516</sup>

**Blanka**, maiden name Levi (Banjaluka, 1878 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- Housewife.

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Dr Viktora Gutića Street 73.<sup>1517</sup>

Blanka Maestro, maiden name Levi, daughter of Jakob, born in 1878 in Banjaluka, Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1942 – concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>1518</sup>

**Avram–Miko** (Bihać, 1928 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1945)

- Former student.

In 1942 he had permanent residence in Dr Viktora Gutića Street 73.<sup>1519</sup>

Avram Maestro, son of Juda, born in 1924 in Bihać, Jew, killed by the Ustashe in 1945 – the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>1520</sup>

**Margita** (Bihać, 26.4.1912 – ?)

On *numerical identity card for religious converts of the Catholic Parish Office in Banjaluka* was stated: "born on April 26th 1912 in Bihać, Jewish religious affiliation, unmarried, a dental technician. She converted to the Catholicism in Banjaluka in the Catholic Parish Church on October 10th 1941".<sup>1521</sup>

**Lenka** (Bihać, 1907 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Juda Maestro from Bihać.

As a student of the Agriculture in Zagreb she was recorded in the police records as sympathizer of the Communists.<sup>1522</sup>

Arrested in 1935 and was a subject of a trial as a communist. The Court for the Protection of the State sentenced her to 18 months imprisonment. After the served sentence she lived in Zagreb, Derventa and the west Serbia. She joined to the National Liberation Army in August 1941 as a soldier of the Partisan's Unit Valjevo. During the war she was party activist in various Partisan's units. She was holder the certificate of service in the Partisans of 1941.<sup>1523</sup>

**Gracija** (Bihać, 1910 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1943)

- Daughter of tradesman Juda Maestro.

She joined the National Liberation Army (NOV) in 1942. She worked as a nurse in a central hospital in Grmeč. She was a member of the Youth Communist League of Yugoslavia

<sup>1515</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>1516</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942/ the Jews of Bihać*, Bihać u novijoj istoriji 1/ Bihać in Recent History I Banjaluka 1987

<sup>1517</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1518</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (12.7.2009) ]

<sup>1519</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1520</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (12.7.2009) ]

<sup>1521</sup> ARSBL, 330, Ordinal Number 227/1941

<sup>1522</sup> ARSBL, the Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>1523</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942*, Bihać u novijoj istoriji 1, Banjaluka 1987 as a date of birth of Lenka Maestro was written 1913.

(SKOJ). In the 5th enemy offensive was suffering from typhoid fever. Captured by the Germans and as the patient was given to the Ustashe. She was taken from prison to the concentration camp and killed there in 1943.<sup>1524</sup>

Gracija Maestro, daughter of Juda, born in 1918 in Bihać, Jewess, killed by the Ustashe in 1943, concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>1525</sup>

**Hana**, maiden name Levi (Banjaluka, 1897 – ?)

- Housewife.

In 1942 she had permanent residence in Sokolovića Street 55.<sup>1526</sup>

A building in Đure Pucara Street 52 in Banjaluka, former ownership of Hana Maestro, during 1947 was administered by the City People's Committee in Banjaluka. A ground floor (three rooms and three spare rooms) were rented to Jaroslava Divišek, and the attic (room and two spare rooms ) to Janja Jovanović.<sup>1527</sup>

A building in Kozarska Street 55 in Banjaluka, former ownership of Hana Maestro, was in 1947 administered by the City People's Committee in Banjaluka. A building was rented to Milan Branković.<sup>1528</sup>

**Sarina**, maiden name Levi (Banjaluka, 7.2.1916 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, August 1942)

- Daughter of tradesman Abraham Levi and Ernestina, Sephardic Jewess.

From 1926 to 1931 attended a four year Civilian School / Trade Program in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in Bijelića Street 34, Gundulićeva 18 and Pelagićeva 23.<sup>1529</sup>

According to the statement of the Police Staff Sergeant Ivan Majstorović, a Warden of the prison, Sarah married Levi Maestro, daughter of Abraham, 26 years old, Jewess from Banja Luka, a clerk, was in a group of 15 Jews who were, upon the order of the Župa Police from August 5th 1942 placed in Mekteb (Muslim religious School) together with Jews from Sanski Most.<sup>1530</sup>

On May 16th 1947 the City People's Committee in Banjaluka, with approval of the County People's Committee Banjaluka, and at a Request of Flora Levi, found that Sarina Maestro, maiden Levi, daughter of the late Abraham and mother Ernestina Levi from Travnik, born on February 1916 in Banjaluka, was killed in August 1942 in concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>1531</sup>

Sarina Maestro, maiden name Levi, daughter of Abraham, born in 1916 in Banjaluka, Jewess, was killed by the Ustashe in 1942 - the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>1532</sup>

**Moise** (Sarajevo, 1910 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

According to the statement of the Police Staff Sergeant Ivan Majstorović, a Warden of the prison, Moise Maestro, son of Isak, 32 years old, Jew from Banjaluka, a tailor, was in a group of 15 Jews who were, according the Order of the Župa Police placed in Mekteb on August 5th 1942 together with Jews from Sanski Most.<sup>1533</sup>

Moise Maestro, son of Isak, born in 1910 in Sarajevo, Jew, killed by the Ustashe in 1942, the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>1534</sup>

<sup>1524</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942*, Bihać u novijoj istoriji 1, Banjaluka 1987

<sup>1525</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (12.7.2009) ]

<sup>1526</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>1527</sup> ARSBL, 111, List of administered houses and land

<sup>1528</sup> The same

<sup>1529</sup> ARSBL, OFGŠBL, 19-23.

<sup>1530</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, Archive of the National Liberation War , 44/11–1, K 171a

<sup>1531</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 17.965/1947

<sup>1532</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (12.7.2009) ]

<sup>1533</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, Archive of the National Liberation War , 44/11–1, K 171a

<sup>1534</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (12.7.2009) ]

## MALAMED

**Jakov** (Herson, Russia, 1883 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1944)<sup>1535</sup>

In the list of 121 people captured in *Crna kuća* Banja Luka is Malamed Jakov, son of the late Marcus, 59 years old, a Catholic, a former Jew, born in Herson, Russia, tailor, detained on June 25 1942.

A Security Police for the City of Banjaluka and the Velika Župa Sana and Luka, confidential number 729, informed on August 2nd 1942 a Commander of Police Prison *Crna kuća* in Banjaluka that on August 7th will be sent to the concentration camp the following Jews: David, Rena and Blanka Kabiljo, Šandor and Rena Erlich, Josip and Riv (f) ka Papo, Jakob Reich, Sabataj and Luna Levi, Oskar and Ilonka Štern and Malamed Jakov. German authorities handed over the Jews to the Security Police in Banjaluka.<sup>1536</sup>

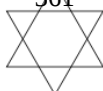
Jakov Malamed, son of Markus, born in 1883 in Banjaluka, Jew, killed by the Ustashe in 1944 in the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>1537</sup>

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<sup>1535</sup> In some documents Malamet

<sup>1536</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO, FNRJ, VII, Archive of the National Liberation War , 40/15–12, K 171a

<sup>1537</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (13.7.2009) ]



## MANDOLFO

**Ida** (Mostar, 3.6.1900 – ?)

- Daughter of Rafael, manager of an Additional Office in Banjaluka, the Jewish religious affiliation.

In academic 1914/15 she attended the fourth grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided in Gospodska Street. She was withdrawn from school on May 26th 1915.<sup>1538</sup>

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<sup>1538</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 13–21

## MARIĆ

**Hinko** Dr (Varaždin, 18.1.1897 – ?)

- Son of Mavro Moses, a freight forwarder, and Roza Schönwald, Jew, married to Johana, maiden Anzegruber, a Roman Catholic. They got son Petar-Igor-Božidar. He completed a Faculty of Medicine in Vienna on December 22nd 1922.

Married on December 22nd 1938 in Jewish Synagogue in Varaždin to Johana, maiden name Anzegruber, born on March 19th 1907 in Vienna. They divorced in 1939.

By a Decision of the Ministry of Health NDH of November 30th 1941, he was sent from Varaždin to work in the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, with monthly salary of 5.000 kunas, and was assigned to work in the Outpatient Department for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in the District of Gračanica.

An Oath of loyalty to NDH passed on November 9th 1942 in Gračanica.

By the Order of the Minister of Interior NDH, R.Z. Number: 21.083–0–1943 from May 24th 1943, he was dismissed from the public service. On February 28th 1943 he left the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka.<sup>1539</sup>

**Petar–Igor–Božidar** (Varaždin, 14.2.1933 – ?)

- Son of Doctor Hinko Marić and Johana, maiden name Anzegruber.<sup>1540</sup>

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<sup>1539</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 43

<sup>1540</sup> The same

## METSCH

### Ignatz

He registered a trade Firm *I. Metsch* on June 4th 1887. The Firm was deleted from the Registry on March 27th 1925 after the owner's death.<sup>1541</sup>

### Aranka (Banjaluka, 28.5.1890 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Ignatz Metsch, Jewish religious affiliation.

In academic 1902/03 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided in Salvator Street.<sup>1542</sup>

### Hersch Dr (1869 – ?)

- Secretary of the District Office in Bosanski Novi – 1912.<sup>1543</sup>

The Court Senior Adviser from Banjaluka, domiciled in Bosanska Kostajnica, 52 years old, submitted a Request on March 15th 1921 to the County Office in Banjaluka for issuance of passport for travelling to Austria.<sup>1544</sup>

Member of the Local Board the Red Cross in Bosanski Novi for 1940.<sup>1545</sup>

### Rudolfina (1879 – ?)

- Housewife from Bosanski Novi.

In the Report *on the deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted on September 20th 1945 in Ptuj (Slovenia) by Erna Sonenšajn, was stated (Column A) that her mother Rudolfina Meč, 64 years old, a housewife, residence in Bosanski Novi, Croatian nationality, during the Ustashe occupation was sent from Bosanski Novi in the *concentration camp* in 1943. A sum she would earn from 1941–1945 according the applicant Request was 170.000, and by the District Commission 60.000 dinars.<sup>1546</sup>

### Erna (1903 – ?)

- Daughter of Hersch Metsch employed in Bosanska Kostajnica, entrepreneur.

On March 15th 1921 she submitted a Request to the County Office in Banjaluka for issuance of passport for Austria.<sup>1547</sup>

### Helena (Prozor, 25.9.1907 – ?)

- Daughter of Hersch Metsch, Ashkenazy Jewess.

From 1918 to 1922 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and lived with her father in Nova varoš 2.<sup>1548</sup>

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<sup>1541</sup> ARSBL, 23, Registry of Private Firms, Number 323

<sup>1542</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 2–17

<sup>1543</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1912.

<sup>1544</sup> ARSBL, 18, 5 – the Registry of Issued Passports (1919–1921), Ordinal Number 309

<sup>1545</sup> ARSBL, 30, 1–5

<sup>1546</sup> ARSBL, 415, Number Ž–529/918

<sup>1547</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Registry of Issued Passports, Number 310/1921

<sup>1548</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 20–21/25

## MEVORAH<sup>1549</sup>

### Jakob–Jakov

On May 30th 1884 he registered a Trade Company *Jakob Mevorah* located in Banjaluka, and on July 26th 1890 Branch in Prijedor. On December 27th 1896 the Head Office of a Company was transferred from Banjaluka to Prijedor. In 1912 was opened and in 1913 accomplished bankruptcy proceedings of the Company and it was deleted from the Court Registry in 1914.

On February 20th 1920 he registered Stock Company *Jakob Mevorah and Son*. Members of the Stock Company were except him, his sons: Izrael, Šandor, Salomon and Jozef.<sup>1550</sup>

On August 28th 1928 he submitted to the Grand Župan in Banjaluka application for issuance of passport for travelling to Italy, Austria and Czechoslovakia.<sup>1551</sup>

He stated: "tradesman from Prijedor, Jewish religious affiliation, tall, oval face, greyish hair, brown eyes, regular nose and mouth features, wears trimmed greyish moustaches".<sup>1552</sup>

### Rosa–Micika, maiden name Vajler (1874 – ?)

- Housewife from Prijedor, domiciled in Prijedor, applied in 1921 for issuance of passport for Vienna, where she travels with her daughter Jozefina, 12 years old. Application was approved.<sup>1553</sup>

Micika Mevorah, wife of Jakov Mevorah, Jewish from Prijedor, owner of a house in Prijedor of 490.000 dinars. By a Decision of the City People's Committee in Prijedor, house was temporary administered by the State. Local Office for Prijedor of ZE-MA (people's store) was placed in the house. ZE-MA invested 45.000 dinars for repairing of the house.

In a Probate Proceedings, initiated by inheritor of Roza Mevorah, maiden name Vajler, Jakica Mevorah, son of the late Jozef, Ruben Mevorah, son of the late Šandor (both were officers of Yugoslav Army) and David Finci, son of Albert, the District Court in Prijedor, Number: O: 569/46, issued a Decision that inherited property is to be handed over to the inheritors as legal owners.<sup>1554</sup>

Micika Vajler, unknown residence, Yugoslav Jewess, had a property – land administered by the Government.<sup>1555</sup>

By the decision of the District Court Prijedor, Number R–680/47 of September 10th 1947, it was found that Roza Mevorah, maiden name Vajler from Prijedor was sent to the concentration camp Stara Gradiška on August 28th 1942.<sup>1556</sup>

### Mirjam (Prijedor, 5.1.1911 – ?)

- Daughter of Jakob Mevorah, tradesman from Prijedor, Jewess.

She attended a Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor from 1922–1926. She didn't complete the third grade because she didn't pass the corrective examination in French language.

During her education she lived at her parents in Kralja Petra 10.<sup>1557</sup>

### Finika–Fadila (Prijedor, 1907 – ?)

- Daughter of Jakov, tradesman from Prijedor.

<sup>1549</sup> Surname also written as Merovach

<sup>1550</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Registry of Private Firms, Number 77 and the Registry of Stock Companies, Number 516

<sup>1551</sup> ARSBL, the Registry of Issued Passports, Number 309/1921

<sup>1552</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–1023

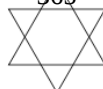
<sup>1553</sup> ARSBL, the Registry of Issued Passports, Number 441/1921

<sup>1554</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–026, Ordinal Number 6

<sup>1555</sup> The same, Ordinal Number 11

<sup>1556</sup> *Službeni list NRB&H*, Number 42/1947

<sup>1557</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, the Main Catalogue, 6, 24, 25 and 26





On August 12th 1928 she applied to the District Office in Prijedor for issuance of passport for Germany, Austria and Italy for medical treatment. In application she stated she is "from Prijedor, 18 years old, medium height, round face, black eyes and hair, regular nose and mouth features". Application was approved.<sup>1558</sup>

In the list of inmates of the Crna kuća/ Black House in Banja Luka is located Finika-Fadila Mevorah, daughter of Jacob Mevorah, 27 years old, the Islamic religion, born in Prijedor, residing in Prijedor, shopkeeper, arrested on June 14 of unknown year (probably 1942).<sup>1559</sup>

### **Salomon** (Prijedor, 1894 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1943)

- Tradesman, Gajeva Street 4 in Prijedor, a shop owner.

He registered Manufacturer's and Grocery's Store on October 15th 1928 in the County Court Banjaluka.<sup>1560</sup>

At a ceremony on the occasion of the Yugoslav break of pact with Germany, held in Prijedor in March 1941, he was paying the people - wine and beer.<sup>1561</sup>

Salomon Mevorah, Jew from Prijedor, arrested on July 6th 1942 by German Army in Božić – District Prijedor.<sup>1562</sup>

He was recorded on the list of prisoners the Župa Police – area of Banja Luka for July-August 1942. He was taken to prison on July 9th 1942 as a German prisoner.<sup>1563</sup>

Salomon Mevorah, son of Jakov, born 1894 in Prijedor, Jew, killed by the Ustashe 1943 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>1564</sup>

### **Irma** (1901 – ?)

- Housewife, wife of Salomon Mevorah, tradesman from Prijedor, applied for issuance of passport in 1921 for Vienna.<sup>1565</sup>

On July 17th 1928 she filed a Request to the Grand Župan in Banjaluka for extension of the foreign passport for the treatment and recovery.<sup>1566</sup>

Together with her husband Solomon Mevorah she was arrested on July 6th 1942 by the German army in the vicinity of Božić - the District of Prijedor.<sup>1567</sup>

She was recorded on the list of prisoners the Župa Police - area of Banja Luka for July-August 1942. She was taken to prison on July 9th 1942 as a German prisoner.<sup>1568</sup>

### **Gideon** (Prijedor, 29.11.1925 – ?)

- Son of Salomon Mevorah, tradesman from Prijedor.

He attended the Public Realna Gymnasium in Prijedor from 1936-1941. Previously he finished Primary School in Prijedor. During his education he lived with his parents in Prijedor, Gajeva Street 6.<sup>1569</sup>

### **Jozef–Josip–Jusuf** (1908 – ?)

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<sup>1558</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–342

<sup>1559</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War , 50/7-9, K 167

<sup>1560</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Registry of Stock Companies Number F–221–4–1927; *Narodno jedinstvo*, Number 129/1928

<sup>1561</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 48/8–2, K 162

<sup>1562</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War , 48/8–2, K 162

<sup>1563</sup> ARSBL, 77, the Registry of Prisoners

<sup>1564</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (15.7.2009) ]

<sup>1565</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Registry of Issued Passports (1919–1921), Ordinal Number 834

<sup>1566</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–987.

<sup>1567</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 48/8–2, K 162

<sup>1568</sup> ARSBL, 77, the Registry of Prisoners

<sup>1569</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 20–25, 21–29, 22–26, 24–30 and 25–20

Jozef Mevorah presided the first meeting of the delegates the Sports Clubs the Vrbas Banovina, held in Prijedor on June 17th 1930.<sup>1570</sup>

After establishment of NDH he converted to Islam and changed his name to Jusuf.<sup>1571</sup>

District Office Prijedor sent on February 26th 1943 to the Security Police Banjaluka a list of families whose members joined the Partisans from municipalities Prijedor, Palančište and Ćela. On the list were recorded Jozef Mevorah, 35 years old, who fled with three family members and the other family members were in a concentration camp.<sup>1572</sup>

**Jakob** (Prijedor, 28.3.1925 – 31.7.2004)

- Son of Jozef and Blanka Mevorah, tradesman and housewife from Prijedor.

He attended the Public Realna Gymnasium in Prijedor from 1935–1941. Previously he finished four grades of the primary school in Prijedor. During his education he lived with his parents in Prijedor, Kočićeva Street 2.<sup>1573</sup>

He was buried on August 9th 2004 in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>1574</sup>

**David** (Prijedor, 13.12.1927 – ?)

- Son of Josip Mevorah, tradesman from Prijedor.

He attended the Public Realna Gymnasium in Prijedor from 1938–1941. Previously he finished the four grades of the Primary School "Petar Kočić" in Prijedor. During his education he lived with his parents in Prijedor, Kočićeva Street 2.<sup>1575</sup>

David Mevorah, born in 1928 in Prijedor, Jew, killed by the Ustashe 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>1576</sup>

**Ruben** (Prijedor, 24.6.1927 – ?)

- Son of Šandor Mevorah, tradesman from Prijedor.

After completed the Primary School in Prijedor, he attended from 1937–41 and finished the Public Realna Gymnasium in Prijedor. During the education he resided at his father in Prijedor in Street Kralja Petra 109.<sup>1577</sup>

**Salomon** (1885 – ?)

In 1914 and 1921 applied for issuance of passport for trading matters in all European countries.<sup>1578</sup>

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<sup>1570</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 32/1930

<sup>1571</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, VII, Archive of the National Liberation War , 50/7–9, K 167

<sup>1572</sup> The same, 38/15–1, K 171a

<sup>1573</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 19–20, 20–29, 21–29, 14–23 and 25–17

<sup>1574</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (27.3.2009) ]

<sup>1575</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 22–36, 24–31 and 25–34

<sup>1576</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (15.7.2009) ]

<sup>1577</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 20–30, 22–22, 24–22 and 25–23

<sup>1578</sup> ARSBL, 4, 1 – Protocol of Passports (1913–1914), Ordinal Number 432 and 5 – the Registry of Issued Passports (1919–1921), Ordinal Number 833

## MILER

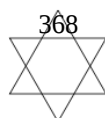
**Emil-Milan** (Rešetari, Nova Gradiška, 9.6.1924 – ?)

- Son of Josip Miler, tradesman from Nova Gradiška, subtenant at Milica Mandić, housewife from Prijedor, Jew.

In academic 1940/41 he was enrolled in IVa grade of the Prijedor Gymnasium. In the Column note of the Main Record Book was stated that he came from Nova Gradiška on February 17th 1941. The other facts in the Main Record Book were not registered. The page of enrolment is crossed with horizontal line and most likely he was withdrawn as a Jew.<sup>1579</sup>

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<sup>1579</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 25, 53



## MONTIJAS

### **Haim–Hajm–Hajmo** (Banjaluka, 1875 – ?)

On April 5, 1919 he submitted to the County Office – area Banjaluka the Permit Request for selling haberdashery and textiles without using horses and animal drawn vehicles in the area of Banjaluka with 1.000 krunas capital investment in which he stated that he was "the Jew, medium height, round face, brown eyes, small nose, regular mouth and nose features". He submitted the Bill of Health issued by Dr. Cvijić,<sup>1580</sup> Senior Doctor in the District. The Permit was issued by the Authorities to the Applicant No. 16.5493 as of June 30, 1911, but he didn't apply for the Permit's extension in 1915.<sup>1581</sup>

He registered a tinsmith workshop located in Kraljice Marije Street No. 7 according to the authorization No. 6.712/32 as of June 11, 1932. Pursuant to the Decision of the Župa Police, Banjaluka No. 18.760/42 as of September 1, 1942 the shop was deleted from the Register.<sup>1582</sup>

On February 19, 1938 the tinsmith for construction and haberdashery known as the firm from Banjaluka *Hajm Montijas i sin/Hajm Montijas and Son* provided an offer for express repairing of tin parts on the Ban's Buildings.<sup>1583</sup>

On July 28, 1942 he was the owner of the house valued at 30.000 kunas and he had a permanent residence in Halilovac No. 5.<sup>1584</sup>

Hajm Montijas was born in 1875, in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>1585</sup>

### **Sumbula** maiden Atijas (Banjaluka<sup>1586</sup>, 1880 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- The Housewife.

In 1942, she had a permanent residence in Halilovac Street No. 5.<sup>1587</sup>

Sumbula maiden Atijas Montijas, died in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942, had no movable property remained after her death but she had the immovable property, land *Bara* located in *Pod Muftijinim kulama (under the Towers of Muftija)* surface 540 m<sup>2</sup> valued at 6.000 dinars, according to the Property list made by the Commission of the City People's Committee in Banjaluka.<sup>1588</sup>

Sumbula maiden Atijas was born in 1880 Banjaluka, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1589</sup>

### **Avram** Dr (Banjaluka, 10.3.1898 – ?)

- Son of Haim, the tinsmith from Banjaluka.

He enrolled at the Vocational School in Banjaluka on January 12, 1910. He was apprenticed to his father Haim Montijas in Zagrebačka Street in Banjaluka.<sup>1590</sup>

In the school year of 1916/17, he was a student of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka, who got a scholarship *La Benevolentie* in the amount of 12 krunas, but only for one month. Salomon Papo and Samuel Romano also got a scholarship.<sup>1591</sup>

<sup>1580</sup> Đoko Dr Cvijić (Bosanska Gradiška, 1876–Prijevor, 1943)

<sup>1581</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 12–2

<sup>1582</sup> ARSBL, The Register of the Shops, II–1932/17 and IV–1938/80

<sup>1583</sup> ARSBL, 9, V–AJ 42–3113

<sup>1584</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1585</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (25.7.2009) ]

<sup>1586</sup> Travnik was also written as her place of birth

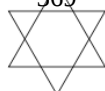
<sup>1587</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1588</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 35.082/1946

<sup>1589</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (25.7.2009) ]

<sup>1590</sup> ARSBL, 1–106

<sup>1591</sup> XXII the report of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka for 1916/1917



He submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Vienna and Prague to the County Office – area Banjaluka on August 28, 1921.<sup>1592</sup>

Dr Ivan Petrić - the Minister of Health in the NDH appointed Dr Avram Montijas - the Physician from Banjaluka for a contractual official in the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control in Banjaluka with monthly payment of 5.600 kunas pursuant to the Decision No. 72.127-0-1942 as of September 22, 1942. The Contract on Service was made on September 22, 1942.

According to the Order of Dr Andrija Artuković, the Minister of Interior, R.Z. No. 42573-0-1943 as of September 25, 1943, the Decision became inoperative because the above mentioned didn't report for duty and his place of residence was unknown.<sup>1593</sup>

**Leon**, alias Dudo (Banjaluka, 1901 – ?)

- Son of Hajm (Hajmo), the Tinsmith from Banjaluka.

In 1913, he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>1594</sup>

He enrolled at the second (II) grade of the Vocational School in Banjaluka in October 1, 1916. He was apprenticed to Avram Altarac, the Shoemaker from Albrechtova Street, Banjaluka and Samuel Nachmias, the Shoemaker from Milićeva Street, Banjaluka.<sup>1595</sup>

In 1926, he registered the Shop for selling shoes located in Kojićeva Street No. 49. Later on, the shop was relocated in Despot Stevan Street No. 49. The shop was deleted from the Register on September 1, 1942.<sup>1596</sup>

He was listed among the arrested Jews who were specified for transport to the concentration camp; the list was made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and the list was signed by the Head of the Ustashe Police for the former Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1597</sup>

**Irena** (1897 – ?)

According to the Statement of the Police Staff Sergeant Ivan Majstorović, a Warden of the prison, Irena Montijas, wife of Leon, age 45, the Jewess from Banja Luka, the housewife was in a group of 15 Jews who were, upon the order of the Župa Police as of August 5th 1942 placed in Mekteb (Muslim religious School) together with the Jews from Sanski Most.<sup>1598</sup>

**Ester-Erna** (Banjaluka, 6.7.1928 – ?)

- Daughter of the Shoemaker Leon Dudo Montijas, the Jewess.

In the school year of 1940/41 she attended the first (I-a) grade of the Public Civilian School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Despota Stevana Street No. 49. Pursuant to the Decision on the Ministry of Education Number IV-14096/40 she was removed from the School and was issued the Certificate No. 355.<sup>1599</sup>

According to the Statement of the Police Staff Sergeant Ivan Majstorović, a Warden of the prison, Ester Montijas, daughter of Leon, age 14, the Jewess from Banja Luka, the student (tailor vocation) was in a group of 15 Jews who were, upon the order of the Župa Police as of August 5th 1942 placed in Mekteb (Muslim religious School) together with the Jews from Sanski Most.<sup>1600</sup>

**Hinko** (1927 – ?)

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<sup>1592</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Report on Issued Passports, No. 829/1921

<sup>1593</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 26

<sup>1594</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, ordinal number 23/1735

<sup>1595</sup> ARSBL, 599, 1-8

<sup>1596</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, II 1932/210 and IV 1938/316

<sup>1597</sup> ARSBL, copy, the Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1598</sup> ARSBL, copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 44/11-1, K 171a

<sup>1599</sup> ARSBL, OFDŽGŠBL, No. 30-21

<sup>1600</sup> ARSBL, copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 44/11-1, K 171a

According to the Statement of the Police Staff Sergeant Ivan Majstorović, a Warden of the prison, Hinko Montijas, son of Leon, age 15, the Jew from Banja Luka, the shoemaker, was in a group of 15 Jews who were, upon the order of the Župa Police as of August 5th 1942 placed in Mekteb (Muslim religious School) together with the Jews from Sanski Most.<sup>1601</sup>

#### **Mirjana (1930 – ?)**

According to the Statement of the Police Staff Sergeant Ivan Majstorović, a Warden of the prison, Mirjana Montijas, daughter of Leon, age 12, the Jewess from Banja Luka, was in a group of 15 Jews who were, upon the order of the Župa Police as of August 5th 1942 placed in Mekteb (Muslim religious School) together with the Jews from Sanski Most.<sup>1602</sup>

#### **Rafael (Banjaluka, 1905<sup>1603</sup> – ?)**

- Son of Haim, the tinsmith from Banjaluka, the Jew.

He attended the Vocational School in Banjaluka from 1920 to 1923. He was apprenticed to Azrijel Levi, the blacksmith and the tinsmith from Banjaluka in Ferhadija Street No. 2, and Isidor Altarac, the tinsmith resided in Govedarnica, Banjaluka.<sup>1604</sup>

He was listed among the arrested Jews who were specified for transport to the concentration camp; the list was made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and the list was signed by the Head of the Ustashe Police for the former Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1605</sup>

#### **Samuel (Banjaluka, 1907 – the Gospić concentration camp, 1941)**

- Son of Hajm and Zumbula Montijas married to Rosa maiden Atijas.

In the School year of 1927/1928 he attended the first (I) grade of the Trading Program at the Evening Vocational Extended School in Banjaluka. He was apprenticed to Teodora Vajs, the tradesman in Dolac Street No. 12 in Banjaluka. He finished the course at the end of February 1928.<sup>1606</sup>

On June 26 he registered the Consumer Goods Shop and the Exchange Office in Davidovića Street No. 19. On 1940 the shop was relocated in Kotorvaroška Street No. 67. The Shop was deleted from the Register according to the Decision on the Župa Police – area Banjaluka No. 91/43 as of January 2, 1943.<sup>1607</sup>

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for the former Vrbas Banovina, No. 2270/41, without expropriation the owner or any audit evaluation the Shop of Samuel Nachmias was sold to Junuz Šabanović for 9.460,50 kunas on November 30, 1941.<sup>1608</sup>

In 1941 he was detained in the Ustashe concentration camp nearby Gospić and he was murdered.<sup>1609</sup>

Samuel Montijas, born in 1907 in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>1610</sup>

#### **Moric–Mošo (Banjaluka, 9.3.1908 – the Gospić concentration camp, 1941)**

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<sup>1601</sup> The same

<sup>1602</sup> The same

<sup>1603</sup> The year of 1907 was also written as the birth year.

<sup>1604</sup> ARSBL, 599, 2–19 (87), 1–87 and 1–71 (64)

<sup>1605</sup> ARSBL, copy, the Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

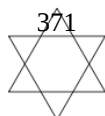
<sup>1606</sup> ARSBL, 599, 1–83 and 4–5

<sup>1607</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV 1938/19 and 326

<sup>1608</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–027, ordinal number 20

<sup>1609</sup> ARSBL, the Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993); the Administrative Department of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKU, No. 145

<sup>1610</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (25.7.2009) ]



- Son of Haim, the tinsmith from Banjaluka and Zumbula Montijas; married to Luna Atijas.

After finishing the first (I) grade of the Realna Gymnasium in the school year of 1921/22 he attended the Vocational School in Banjaluka. He was apprenticed to Jozef D Nahmijas, the tradesman in Ferhadija Street in Banjaluka.<sup>1611</sup>

On May 17, 1934 he registered the Bookbinder's in Kralja Alfonsa Street No. 25. The Bookbinder's was deleted from the Register on April 11, 1942.<sup>1612</sup>

Murdered in the Ustashe concentration camp in Gospić in 1941.<sup>1613</sup>

The Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka took control of the houses owned by Mošo Montijas in Osmana Tankovića Street No. 5/I, Banjaluka on February 9, 1942.

Mošo Montijas, born in 1909, Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>1614</sup>

### **Isak–Isidor** (Banjaluka, 20.9.1914 – ?)

- Son of the tinsmith Hajm Montijas, the Sephardic Jew.

He attended the Public Civilian School – Trading Program in Banjaluka. He attended the fourth grade two times therefore his father took him out the School on February 14, 1930. During his school period he lived with his parents in Beglerovića Street No. 12 and Poenkareova Street No. 14.

He worked as a typographer in the Printing Office *Braća Jakšić* in Banjaluka from November 15, 1930 to May 4, 1935<sup>1615</sup> and he also worked there as of December 3, 1939. It was noted in the Register of workers: *Gone*.<sup>1616</sup>

He was listed among the arrested Jews who were specified for transport to the concentration camp; the list was made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and the list was signed by the Head of the Ustashe Police for the former Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1617</sup>

Isidor Montijas, born in 1914, Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>1618</sup>

### **Salomon** (Banjaluka, 1898 – ?)

- The tailor from Banjaluka, married to Zlata maiden Atijas.

### **Zlata** maiden Atijas (Doboj, 1894<sup>1619</sup> – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

- The housewife

Up to July 28, 1942 she permanently resided in Dr Viktora Gutića Street No. 42.<sup>1620</sup>

Zlata Montijas maiden Atijas, daughter of Salomon, born in 1894, Doboj, Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp 1941.<sup>1621</sup>

### **Mosko–Marko** (Banjaluka, 11.3.1919 – 3.1.1952)

- Son of Salomon and Zlata maiden Atijas.

<sup>1611</sup> ARSBL, 599, 1-293

<sup>1612</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, II–1932/21 and IV–1938/235

<sup>1613</sup> ARSBL, the Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993); the Administrative Department of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKU, No. 146

<sup>1614</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (25.7.2009) ]

<sup>1615</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Assistants, sign out/sign in, ordinal number 144

<sup>1616</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Assistants, sign out/sign in, ordinal number 842

<sup>1617</sup> ARSBL, copy, the Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1618</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (25.7.2009) ]

<sup>1619</sup> The year of 1899 was also written as the birth year

<sup>1620</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1621</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (25.7.2009) ]

From November 17, 1934 to November 17, 1937 he was apprenticed to Mladen Petrović in Banjaluka who owned the electrical workshop. He was exempted from taking the final exam.<sup>1622</sup>

He worked as an assistant electrician in the car service garage *Braća Divjak* in Banjaluka from October 13, 1939 to April 9, 1941.<sup>1623</sup>

On April 25, 1949 he got married to Rosanda Aćimović at the Local People's Community in Palače, District of Osijek.<sup>1624</sup>

He worked as an electrical fitter in the Electrical Power Plant of the B&H, Local Office Banjaluka. In 1947, his average monthly wage was 3.000 dinars.<sup>1625</sup>

**Blanka** (Banjaluka, 1924 – ?)

- The housewife.

Up to July 28, 1942 she permanently resided in Dr Viktora Gutića Street No. 42.<sup>1626</sup>

**Stela Levi** (Banjaluka 1931 – ?)

- Daughter of Zlata maiden Atijas, the pupil.

Up to July 28, 1942 she permanently resided in Dr Viktora Gutića Street No. 42.<sup>1627</sup>

**Elza** (Travnik, 1906 – ?)

- The housewife.

Up to July 28, 1942 she permanently resided in Husedžinovića Street No. 20.<sup>1628</sup>

**Paul** (Banjaluka, 1934 – ?)

- Son of Elza Montijas.

Together with his mother, he had a permanent residence in Husedžinovića Street No. 20 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>1629</sup>

**Luna** (1911 – ?)

Up to July 28, 1942 she permanently resided in Osmana Tankovića Street No. 5.<sup>1630</sup>

**Hinko** (1910 – ?)

He had a tinsmith workshop in Banjaluka. In the Register of Shops, It was noted: *Moved out.*<sup>1631</sup>

According to the Statement of the Police Staff Sergeant Ivan Majstorović, a Warden of the prison, Hinko Montijas, son of Isidor, age 32, the Jew from Banja Luka, the tinsmith, was in a group of 15 Jews who were, upon the order of the Župa Police as of August 5th 1942 placed in Mekteb (Muslim religious School) together with the Jews from Sanski Most.<sup>1632</sup>

**Avram** (1865 – ?)

- The tinsmith from Banjaluka, married to Rahela maiden Nahmijas.<sup>1633</sup>

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<sup>1622</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Apprentices and Assistants 1935/48, ordinal number 139

<sup>1623</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Assistants, sign out/sign in, ordinal number 830

<sup>1624</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 13353/1949

<sup>1625</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 6427/1947

<sup>1626</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1627</sup> The same

<sup>1628</sup> The same

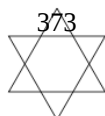
<sup>1629</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1630</sup> The same

<sup>1631</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of the Apprentices and Assistants for 1935/48, ordinal number 115

<sup>1632</sup> ARSBL, copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 44/11-1, K 171a

<sup>1633</sup> the Administrative Department of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKR, Reconstruction II, number 38





**Rahela** maiden Nahmijas (1869 – ?)

- The housewife from Banjaluka, wife of Avram Montijas, the tinsmith from Banjaluka.<sup>1634</sup>

**Sofija** married name Papić remarried Simić (Banjaluka, June 1893<sup>1635</sup> – ?)

- Daughter of the tinsmith Abraham (Avram) Montijas.

She attended the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity – St. Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka from 1899 to 1905. During her school period she resided with her parents in Miličevića Street and Albretova Street No. 292.<sup>1636</sup>

**Moric–Mošo** (Banjaluka, 1896 – ?)

- Son of the tinsmith Abraham (Avram) Montias.

In the school year of 1904/05, he attended the first (I) grade of the Roman Catholic School of the Sisters of Charity – St. Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During his school period he resided with his parents in Albrehtova Street No. 1902.<sup>1637</sup>

After finishing three grades of the Private Primary School, he enrolled at the Vocational School in Banjaluka on November 8, 1910. He was apprenticed to Anto Mađarević, the shoemaker from Banjaluka, Gospodska Street. During his school period he lived with his mother Rahela Montijas, widow from Banjaluka.<sup>1638</sup>

**Jozef** (Banjaluka, 1889 – ?)

- Son of Avram, the tradesman, domiciled in Banjaluka.

On August 8, 1921 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Austria to the County Office – area Banjaluka.<sup>1639</sup>

He was listed among the arrested Jews who were specified for transport to the concentration camp; the list was made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and the list was signed by the Head of the Ustashe Police for the former Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1640</sup>

**David** (Banjaluka, 1901 – ?)

- Son of the late Abraham and Rahela Montias from Banjaluka, the trade assistant.

In 1912, he enrolled at the Vocational School in Banjaluka. He was apprenticed to the tradesman David-Bukus Levi in Gospodska Street, Banjaluka. He finished the first and the second (I and II) grade of the Vocational School.<sup>1641</sup>

On April 17, 1926 he submitted the Passport Request to the Head of the City District Committee in Banjaluka for travelling to France because of employment. He stated in the Request that he was "short, long face, brown eyes, brown hair, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1642</sup>

**Lenka** (Banjaluka, 15.8.1905 – ?)

- The monopoly worker. She got married to Savo Pucarević in 1930.<sup>1643</sup>

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<sup>1634</sup> The same

<sup>1635</sup> 1891 was also written as the birth year.

<sup>1636</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Book of the Youth, 77–1899/1900, 208–1900/1901, 174–1901/1902, 203–1902/1903, 14–1903/1904 and 14–1904/1905

<sup>1637</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Book of the Youth, 28–1904/1905

<sup>1638</sup> ARSBL, 1–144, 91

<sup>1639</sup> ARSBL, the Register of issued Passports, No. 738/1921

<sup>1640</sup> ARSBL, copy, the Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1641</sup> ARSBL, 1–144, 78

<sup>1642</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–632

<sup>1643</sup> the Administrative Department of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKR, Reconstruction II, No. 38

**Sadik** (about the year 1923 – Užice, 1941)

- Son of the monopoly worker Lenka Montijas from Banjaluka, who remarried to Savo Pucarević.

In 1941, when he was 18, he was expelled to Serbia. In the fall of the same year, he joined the Partisans and got killed in the battle for Užice.<sup>1644</sup>

**Rene**

On July 29, 1942 Muharem Delić, janitor from Banjaluka submitted the Request to the Župa Police – area Banjaluka for the apartment owned by Steinlauf located in Pećine Street No. 56 and furniture of Rene Montijas in the house located in Arnautpašina Street bb.<sup>1645</sup>

**Leo**

On April 14, 1942 Leo Montijas requested from the Tax Administration in Banjaluka the repairing of the chimney on the house of Joco Šmit in Arnautpašina Street No. 49. The Request was approved.<sup>1646</sup>

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<sup>1644</sup> ARSBL, Statement of Fadil Bojić from Banjaluka

<sup>1645</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Tax Office, No. 993/1942

<sup>1646</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Tax Office, BB/1942



## MONTILJO

**Rahela** married Levi (Brčko, 1875 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- Daughter of David Montiljo.

Pursuant to the Decision of the City People's Committee, Banjaluka No. 5.563/47 as of March 13, 1947, the Approval of the County People's Committee, No. 2.602/47 as of April 1, 1947 and the Request of Jozef Levi from Banjaluka who enclosed the Statement of two witnesses who testified before the Court; it was determined that Rahela (daughter of David) Levi maiden Montiljo born in 1875 was a murdered victim of the mass execution in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in July 1942.<sup>1647</sup>

Rahela Montiljo married Levi, daughter of David, born in 1875 in Brčko, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1648</sup>

**Haim–Hinko** Dr (Sarajevo, 1898 – ?)

In 1914/15 he attended the fourth (IV) grade of the Velika Realka in Banjaluka.<sup>1649</sup>

He studied at the Dentist Clinic in Vienna from September 1921 to July 1922.

He was a subject of hearing before the County Court in Banjaluka on November 10, 1922. It was written in the Court document: age 24, born in Sarajevo, residing in Banjaluka, the Jew, occupation the dentist, working with Dr Armin Stern, unmarried.<sup>1650</sup>

In September 1945, he was the Head of the Dentist Outpatient Department at the Dispensary of the Military Hospital in Zagreb (Bauerova Street No. 22).<sup>1651</sup>

**Salomon** (Banjaluka, 1897 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of Mošo, the tradesman, domiciled in Banjaluka.

On April 16, 1921 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Vienna at the County Office – area Banjaluka.<sup>1652</sup>

Salomon Montiljo, son of Mošo, born in 1897 in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>1653</sup>

**Moritz** alias Mosko (Banjaluka, 15.3.1920<sup>1654</sup> – ?)

- Son of the draper Salomon alias Moni, the Sephardic Jew.

In the period from 1932 to 1934, he attended the Public Civilian School – the Trading Program and lived with his parents in Pašićeva Street No. 4.

In the school year of 1935/36, he attended the first (I a) grade of the Extended Vocational School in Banjaluka. He was apprenticed to Mladen Petrović from Banjaluka, Kralja Aleksandra Street No. 65 for learning to be an electrician. He got *insufficient*<sup>1655</sup> marks for some school subjects.

**Leon H** (1896 – ?)

- The Jew, domiciled in Banjaluka

When he was 17 he was apprenticed to Avram Altarac, the shoemaker on July 1, 1913. He completed his education when he passed the exam for a craftsman assistant on March 22, 1917.<sup>1656</sup>

<sup>1647</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 5.563/1947

<sup>1648</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (27.7.2009) ]

<sup>1649</sup> The Twentieth (XX) Report of the Velika Realka for 1914/15

<sup>1650</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 60, No. 159/1930

<sup>1651</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠBL, No. 124/1945

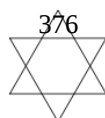
<sup>1652</sup> ARSBL, the Register of issued Passports, No. 414/1921

<sup>1653</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (27.7.2009) ]

<sup>1654</sup> 11.3.1919 was written as the birth date

<sup>1655</sup> ARSBL, 599, 11–13

<sup>1656</sup> ARSBL, the Industrial Craft Company, the Register Book of the Assistants (1900–1933), Number 219



## MOSKOVITZ

**Lili** (Priedor 23.4.1905 – ?)

- Daughter of the tradesman Dezsö from Priedor, the Ashkenazi Jewess.

She privately attended and completed the Public Senior School in Banjaluka from 1916 to 1920.<sup>1657</sup>

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<sup>1657</sup> ARSBL OFVDŠBL, 15–18



## MÜNZ

**Berta** (Bugojno, 18.3.1877 – ?)

On *numerical identity card for religious converts of the Catholic Parish Office in Banjaluka* was stated: "born on March 18, 1877 in Bugojno, the Jewess, and the widow. On September 17, 1942 she converted to the Catholicism together with her son, daughter, daughter-in-law and granddaughter in the Catholic Parish Church in Banjaluka".<sup>1658</sup>

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<sup>1658</sup> ARSBL, 330, the Identity Card, number 259/1942



### Samuel

- The son of Jozef, Bosnian Jew, married to Estera, maiden Papo, with whom he got the sons: Jozef the younger, Danijel and Rafael and the daughter Lenka, married to the tinsmith Izidor Altarac.

On June 22nd 1901 he registered the Shoes and Leather Goods Store *Samuel J. Nachmias* and during 1907 paid tax of 1.000 krunas.

The Store was on February 4<sup>th</sup> 1910 deleted from the Court Register because the owner of the store died. His inheritors registered the Firm as the Stock Company.<sup>1660</sup>

### Estera, maiden Papo

- The wife of the tradesman with shoes and the leather made goods Samuel Jozef Nachmias.

On February 4th 1910, with the sons: Jozef the younger, the minor Danijel and Rafael, registered the Firm *Samuel J. Nachmias and the Sons*.

On February 16th 1929, due to the death of Estera, the widow Nachmias, public members were deleted from the Register, and Danijel and Rafael left the Stock Company.<sup>1661</sup>

### Blanka (Banjaluka, 19.12.1892 – ?)

- The daughter of Samuel Nachmias, the leather tradesman in Banjaluka.

She attended and finished the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka as of 1899–1904. During the education she resided at her parents in 364 Bijelića St.<sup>1662</sup>

### Sarina (Banjaluka, 14.04.1894<sup>1663</sup> – ?)

- The daughter of Samuel Nachmias, the leather tradesman in Banjaluka.

She attended and finished the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka as of 1901–1907. During the education she resided at her parents in 364 Bijelića St.<sup>1664</sup>

### Rahela (Sarajevo 7.1.1899 – ?)

- The daughter of Samuel and Ester, maiden Papo, Jewish Religion.

As of 1911 to 1915 attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided at her mother Ester in 12 Bijelića St.<sup>1665</sup>

### Danijel (1890 –?)

- The son of Samuel, domiciled in Banjaluka, student.

As of 1902 to 1910 was the student of the Velika realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka, where he graduated in 1910.<sup>1666</sup>

<sup>1659</sup> This surname was written also as Nahmijas.

<sup>1660</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Registry of Private Firms, Number 802 and Register of Crafts, Number 670/1907

<sup>1661</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Association ( Stock Company ), Number 193, Register of Private Firms, Number 2777; *Narodno jedinstvo*, Number 65/1930

<sup>1662</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, Annual Book of Students, 234–1899/1900, and 221–1900/1901, 134–1901/1902, 156–1902/1903, 205–1902/1903 and 175–1903/1904

<sup>1663</sup> As the date of birth was also stated 06.05.1894

<sup>1664</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Annual Book of Students, 234–1899/1900, and 221–1900/1901, 134–1901/1902, 156–1902/1903, 205–1902/1903 and 175–1903/1904

<sup>1665</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 10–12

<sup>1666</sup> Annual report of the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka for 1902–1910

On May 3rd 1921 he submitted to County Office in Banjaluka the Request for issuance of passport for Vienna for studies.<sup>1667</sup>

**Jozef**, the younger, called Juso (1887 – the concentration camp, 01.06.1941)

- The son of Samuel.

On February 16th 1929 he registered the Store with Shoes and Leather *Samuel J. Nachmias*.<sup>1668</sup>

On the basis of the Decision, Number 26.780/42 as of November 25th 1942, the Store in 10 Milića St. in Banjaluka was deleted from the Court Register.<sup>1669</sup>

He was registered on the list of arrested Jews, who were determined for transport in the concentration camp, made on July 29th 1941 by the Directorate of the Ustasha Police, signed by Ozren Kvaternik the Warden of the Ustasha Police for former the Vrbas Banovina.<sup>1670</sup>

The Residential Office of the Municipal Authority in Banjaluka in 1942 took over the supervision upon the houses of Jozef S. Nahmijas. During the takeover Jozef S. Nahmijas was not in Banjaluka. According the Report on the Revenue Received of Houses, the part of ground floor of Jozef S. Nahmijas in 3 Biskupa Benlića was rented to Ivan Kolak with annual rent of 3.080 kunas. Another part of the ground floor was rented to Angela Levi with annual rent of 3.600 kunas. The part of the floor used Jozef S. Nahmijas up to eviction, and the other part was rented to Fina Eberhart with annual rent of 1.800 kunas. The ground floor of yard premise in the same street was rented to Alojzije Roldo with annual rent of 960 kunas. The trustee for the Jozef S. Nahmijas property was not registered.<sup>1671</sup>

In the Report *on deprivation of the life or missing person*, which was submitted on May 5th 1946 Banjaluka, by Erna Nahmijas the housewife from Sarajevo, was stated (rubric A) that Jozef Nahmijas, the son of Samuel, 54 years old, tradesman, residence in Banja Luka, Jewish Nationality, as civilian, was killed by Ustashe on June 1st 1941 in the concentration camp Jasenovac. Estimated amount he would earn as of 1941–1945 according the Submitter of Request was 1,400.000, and according Municipal Commission 216.000 dinars.

Jozef S. Nahmijas supported his wife Erna Nahmijas, 48 years old, and the housewife, resided in Sarajevo. The amount necessary for support according the Submitter of the Request was 100.000, and according the Municipal Commission 288.000 dinars.

Jozef S. Nahmijas supported the son Mirko Nahmijas, 28 years old, Officer of JNA (Yugoslav National Army), residence in Sarajevo. The amount necessary for support, according the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission for Damages was, 100.000 dinars.<sup>1672</sup>

In the Report on War Damage, which submitted the County Property Administration in Banjaluka on behalf of the damaged, on October 18th 1945, was stated that to Jusa Nahmijas, the tanner, permanently resided in Banjaluka, Jewish nationality, as of April 15<sup>th</sup> 1941 under German occupation, damage caused the German and Ustashe Government, by destruction and confiscation of the property (damaged two houses and the Shop of Leather's Goods). Damaged property and the lost revenue according the Submitter of the Request was 970.000, and according Municipal Commission 770.000 dinars.<sup>1673</sup>

In inventory of the legacy, which on September 30th 1946 and on January 14th 1947 made the City People's Committee in Banjaluka and upon the Conclusion of the Probate Act of the District Court in Banjaluka, Number O: 281/46 as of January 13th 1946, was stated that

<sup>1667</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Issued Passports , Number 470/1921

<sup>1668</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Register of Associations ( the stock companies), Number 193, Register of Private Firms, Number 2777; *Narodno jedinstvo*, Number 65/1930

<sup>1669</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV–1938/207

<sup>1670</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, Military Historical Institute, gr. reg.)12/2, k. 169

<sup>1671</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, Number 34/1942

<sup>1672</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 258/1946

<sup>1673</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 4.414/1945

"Jozef Nahmijas, of the late Samuel from Banjaluka was killed by Ustashe in the concentration camp Jasenovac in 1941 and that the part of the property consisted of the house with the yard and the shed the surface of 86 m<sup>2</sup>, the house with the yard and home site the surface of 300 m<sup>2</sup>, the garden in the quarter Ciganluk the surface of 465 m<sup>2</sup>, the house and the yard with the home site the surface 375 m<sup>2</sup>, the garden next to the house in the quarter Ciganluk the surface of 400 m<sup>2</sup>, the house with the yard and the home site the surface of 100 m<sup>2</sup>, the garden (plum orchard) at the house the surface of 180 m<sup>2</sup>, the pasture the surface of 140 m<sup>2</sup>, the yard the surface of 214 m<sup>2</sup>, the yard the surface 52 m<sup>2</sup>, the house with the house site and the yard the surface of 172 m<sup>2</sup>, the garden the surface of 455 m<sup>2</sup>, the yard the surface 328 m<sup>2</sup>, ploughed field over the house the surface 335 m<sup>2</sup>, an orchard the surface of 4.900 m<sup>2</sup>, garden of the surface of 630 m<sup>2</sup> and the house with the house site and the yard the surface of 370 m<sup>2</sup>. Inheritors after the dead, according above mentioned Decision were the wife Erna, maiden Danon, the widow of Jozef Nahmijas, from Sarajevo and the son Mirko Nahmijas, the late Jozef Nahmijas now, Major of Yugoslav Army (JA) residing in Ljubljana".<sup>1674</sup>

**Erna**, maiden Danon (1897 – ?)

- The daughter of Rafael Danon, the wife of Jozef Nahmijas, the son of Samuel.

In the Report on War Damage, which submitted on June 5th 1945 in Banja Luka, Erna Nahmijas, the daughter of Rafael, 48 years old, the housewife, permanently resided in Sarajevo (Vilsonovo šetalište 6), Jewish Nationality, was stated that as of April 15th 1941 under German Occupation the damage caused the German and Ustashe Government by destruction and confiscation of the property (bombing of three damaged buildings as follows: 63 Kozarska St., 4 Ferhad-pašina St. and 3 Save Kovačevića St., complete furniture and home furnishings was taken, shoemakers' goods with stands, securities related to the life insurance of the late husband, the lost monthly income for 48 months she spent as displaced person). Estimated damage on the property and the lost revenue according the Submitter of the Request was 695.360, and according the Municipal Commission 600.000 dinars.<sup>1675</sup>

**Zora** Dr (1913 – Vonda, 1.8.1941)

- The daughter of Josef Nahmijas and Erna, maiden Danon

In the Report on deprivation of the life or missing person, which submitted in Banja Luka, on May 5th 1946 Erna Nahmijas, the housewife from Sarajevo, was stated (rubric A) that Zora Nahmijas, the daughter of Samuel and Erna, 28 years old, the Doctor of Medicine, resided in Svodna, Jewish Nationality, under German occupation was killed on August 1st 1941 in Svodna as a soldier of National Liberation Army (NOV). Estimated amount she would earn as of 1941–1945 according the Submitter of the Request was 1,600.000, and according the Municipal Commission 1,152.000 dinars. Zora Nahmijas supported her mother Erna Nahmijas and brother Mirko Nahmijas.<sup>1676</sup>

**Ida** (Banjaluka, 09.08.1915 – 02.01.1943)

- The daughter of Josip-Jozef Nahmijas and Erna, maiden Danon from Banjaluka.

She was baptised on February 27th 1942 based on the Decision of the Bishop Office in Banjaluka.<sup>1677</sup>

**Samuel–Mirko**, the younger (Banjaluka, 31.05.1918 – Beograd, 15.04.1974)

- The son of tradesman Jozef and Erna, maiden Danon from Banjaluka (Bijelića 12), Jew.

<sup>1674</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 1.776/1947

<sup>1675</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 258/1946

<sup>1676</sup> The same

<sup>1677</sup> Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKR, Reconstruction VII, Number 54



He finished in 1929 the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>1678</sup>

He was released of verbal part of the exam in Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka, which he was supposed to pass as of June 11th–24th 1937.<sup>1679</sup>

He married to Mira Milković in 1947 in Belgrade. He died in Savski Venac in Belgrade.<sup>1680</sup>

**Jozef–Joško**, the senior (Travnik, 1867 – ?)

- The son of Samuel Nachmias, tradesman, domiciled in Banjaluka.

On May 21st 1921 submitted to County Office Banja Luka the Request for issuance of passport for Austria and Trieste.<sup>1681</sup>

On March 6th 1897 he opened consumer's shop placed in Banja Luka, 37 Kralja Aleksandra St. Later on he expanded business to the sale of agricultural products. On May 24th 1934 his Shop became the storage of the goods and the corn.<sup>1682</sup> On May 12th 1934 as new owner was registered Samuel Nachmias Jozefov.<sup>1683</sup> The shop was deleted from the Register on December 31st 1942.<sup>1684</sup>

According the statement which he gave to the County Court in Banja Luka on September 1<sup>st</sup>, he was in permanent business with customer's goods as of registration of the Shop.

In the Report of the Police Directorate in Banjaluka as of November 28th 1933 was stated that in 1913 was registered Representative Office (Agency) named *Kon*, financed by Jozef S, Nahmijas, but soon it stopped to work.<sup>1685</sup>

On the basis of the Permit number 13.983/28 as of December 6th 1928, David Sarafić and Jozef Nahmijas the senior, registered the Factory for Production of Paper Bags in Trg Cara Dušana 4. On the basis of the Decision Number 10.207/42 as of April 11th 1942, the Shop was deleted from the Register.<sup>1686</sup>

Residential Office of the Municipal Authority Banjaluka took over on January 9th 1942 supervision over the houses of Joško Nahmijas, the son of Samuel, who at that time was not in Banjaluka. According to Reports on Revenue received from houses, the premise in the house in 2 Džemaludin Saračević St. was rented to Redžep Memić with annual rent of 4.200 kunas. The premise of Joško Nahmijas in 37 Dr Ante Pavelića St. was rented to Stipe Hršić with annual rent of 4.800 kunas. The trustee for Joško Nahmijas' property was Arif Maglajlić.<sup>1687</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 he had permanent residence in 31 Čaušević St.<sup>1688</sup>

In the Report on War Damage, which submitted the County Property Administration in Banja Luka, as the representative of the damaged, on September 22nd 1945, was stated that to the damaged Joško Nahmijas, permanently resided in Banja Luka, 37 Pavelića St., Jewish Nationality, as of April 15th 1941 under German occupation, the damage caused by the German and Ustashe armies by destruction and confiscation of the property (building–Butcher's Shop). The damage of the property according the Municipal Commission was 23.000 dinars.<sup>1689</sup>

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<sup>1678</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Number 22/1308

<sup>1679</sup> Annual Report of Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka for 1936/37

<sup>1680</sup> Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, Registry Office, MKR, Reconstruction XII, Number 83

<sup>1681</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports, Number 534

<sup>1682</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV–1932–258

<sup>1683</sup> ARSBL, 23, Register of Private Firms, Number 675 and AJ 45, Fi–67/1933

<sup>1684</sup> ARSBL, the Register of the Shops IV–1938–263

<sup>1685</sup> ARSBL, the Register of the Shops IV–1938–383

<sup>1686</sup> ARSBL, the Register of the Shops IV–1938–383

<sup>1687</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, Number 30/1942

<sup>1688</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1689</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 4.459/1945

In the Report on War Damage, which submitted the County Property Administration in Banjaluka, as the representative of the damaged, on October 18th 1945, was stated that to Jozef Nahmijas, the son of Samuel, 70 years old, private owner, permanently resided in Banja Luka, Jewish Nationality, as of April 15th 1941 under German occupation, the damage caused by the German and Ustashe armies, destruction and confiscation of the property (without an inventory, all the furniture, home furnishings and jewellery). The damage of property and the lost revenue according the Submitter of the Request was 600.000; and according Municipal Commission 120.000 dinars.<sup>1690</sup>

The building in Banja Luka, 37 Maršala Tita, of the previous owner Joško Nahmijas, was administered by Municipal Administrative Committee in Banjaluka in 1947. The premise was rented to the butcher Stipo Hrstić.

The building in Banja Luka, 5 Šoše Mažara St., of former owner Joško Nahmijas, was in 1947 administered by the Municipal Administrative Committee in Banjaluka.

The premise *ćevabdžinica* (place where ćevapčići are made and eaten) was rented to Redžep Memić, with monthly rent in gross amount of 2.100 dinars.<sup>1691</sup>

#### **Rahela–Bukica** (Banjaluka, 14.08.1897 – ?)

- The daughter of trade agent Josip–Jozef Nachmias, Sephardic Jewess.

As of 1903–1907 attended and finished the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During the education she resided at her parents in 220 Milića St.<sup>1692</sup>

As of 1907 to 1912 she attended and finished the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided at her parents in Milića and in 20 Gospodska St.<sup>1693</sup>

#### **Sultana** (Banjaluka, 24.02.1899 – ?)

- The daughter of tradesman Josip–Jozef Nachmias, Sephardic Jewess, the wife of Kalmi Altarac, with whom she had the daughter Dorica, called Dori.

As of 1905–1910 she attended and finished the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her education she resided at her parents in 220 Milića St.<sup>1694</sup>

As of 1910 to 1914 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided at her parents.<sup>1695</sup>

#### **Blanka** (Banjaluka, 10.02.1906 – ?)

- The daughter of trade agent Josip–Jozef Nachmias, Sephardic Jewess.

In academic 1913/14 she attended I grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her education she resided at her parents in 24 Gospodska St.<sup>1696</sup>

#### **Samuel** called Puba (? – the concentration camp, 1941)

- The son of Jozef Nachmias and Matilda, maiden Suzin.

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<sup>1690</sup> The same

<sup>1691</sup> ARSBL, 111, the List of Administered Houses and Land

<sup>1692</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, The Main Annual Book of Students , 6–1903/1904, 76–1904/1905, 35–1905/1906 and 15–1906/1907

<sup>1693</sup> ARSBL, OFDVDŠBL, 7–12

<sup>1694</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, The Main Annual Book of Students, 6–1903/1904, 76–1904/1905, 35–1905/1906 and 15–1906/1907

<sup>1695</sup> ARSBL, OFDVDŠBL, 9–12

<sup>1696</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, The Main Annual Book of Students, 36–1905/1906, 16–1906/1907, 55–1907/1908, 99–1908/1909 and 20–1909/1910

On December 28th 1928 with Haim Nachmias and Salomon Kalmi Altarac founded the Factory for Production of Combs, Buttons and Pipes *Dori*. Haim Nachmias on October 22nd 1938 left the joint Firm.<sup>1697</sup>

Haim Nahmias and Co. registered at the end of 1928 the Workshop for Wood Processing, Production of Combs and Pipes *Nachmias* placed in 25 Vojvode Putnika St.<sup>1698</sup>

He was registered in the list of arrested Jews who were selected for transport to the concentration camp made on July 29th 1941 by Directorate of the Ustasha Police, signed by Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1699</sup> Warden of the Ustasha Police for former the Vrbas Banovina. Blaž Gutić, the Head of Police Headquarters in Banja Luka, on 27th 1941 submitted to the Headquarters for Bosnian Croatia in Banja Luka bonds which Puba Nahmijas brought in the Police.<sup>1700</sup> Obligations consisted of four bonds in amount of 5.000 dinars, two pieces of agricultural bonds in amount of 1.000 dinars and four coupons in amount of 150 dinars. Securities were over the *Stožer* on December 19th 1941 delivered to the Police Headquarters.<sup>1701</sup>

Residential Office of Municipal Authority in Banja Luka, took over in Banjaluka 1942 supervision of Samuel Nahmijas houses, who was not in Banja Luka during the takeover of the property. According the Report on the Revenues collected from the houses, his business premise in 22 Adam Filović St. was rented to Smajo Hodžić with annual rent of 3.000 kunas. The house of Samuel Nahmijas in 18 Hamzalija Ajanović St. was rented to Josip Novotni with annual rent of 4.800 kunas. The trustee for the property of Samuel Nahmijas was Mehmed Buzdalek.<sup>1702</sup>

In the Report on War Damage submitted in Banja Luka on September 29th 1945 by the County Property Administration Banjaluka, as the representative of the damaged Samuel Nahmijas, permanently resided in Banjaluka, Jewish nationality, was stated that to the damaged as of April 15th 1941 under German occupation, damage caused the German and Ustasha Government by destruction and confiscation of the property (the shop damaged by bombing, taken home furnishing, furniture, cloth and footwear). The damage of property and non received revenue, according the Submitter of the Request and according to the Municipal Commission, was 47.000 dinars.<sup>1703</sup>

In the Report on War Damage which as representative of the damaged submitted the County Property Administration in Banja Luka on October 18th 1945, was stated that to Samuel Puba Nahmijas, tradesman, permanently resided in Banja Luka, Jewish Nationality, as of April 15th 1941 during German occupation the damage caused the German and Ustasha Government destruction and confiscation of the property (the building near Mortgage House, two storages in Mulabdićeva St. and a half of a house in Martićeva St. were damaged in bombing, and home furnishings, furniture, clothes, footwear and jewellery were taken without inventory). The damage on property and the lost revenue according the Submitter of the Request was 880.000, and according the Municipal Commission was 870.000 dinars.<sup>1704</sup>

Samuel Puba Nahmijas was the owner of the building for permanent residence in Banjaluka in Braće Pavlić St. valued 250.000 dinars. The building was administered and for the maintenance costs was invested 125.000 dinars. The building was not returned to the owner. In the building resided the officials of the County People's Committee Banjaluka.<sup>1705</sup>

Samuel Puba Nahmijas was former owner of the building in Banjaluka in 18 Ajanovića St. 18. The building was in 1947 administered by the City People's Committee in

<sup>1697</sup> ARSBL, The Register of the Association ( stock company), Number F-710/1928

<sup>1698</sup> ARSBL, The Register of Shops, II-1932, Number 318

<sup>1699</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, Military/Historical Institute , gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1700</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, Military/Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1701</sup> ARSBL, 83, Number 3.490/1941

<sup>1702</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, Number 33/1942

<sup>1703</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 1.605/1945

<sup>1704</sup> The same, Number 4.417/1945

<sup>1705</sup> ARSBL, 94, Number 2.399/1947

Banjaluka. The ground floor of the building (two rooms and three spare premises) was rented to Josip Novotni.<sup>1706</sup>

Samuel Puba Nahmijas was former owner of the building in Banjaluka 5 Braće Pavlić. The building was in 1947 administered by the City People's Committee. Banjaluka. The ground floor of the house (three rooms and five spare premises) was rented to Mićo Zec, and the floor (three rooms and five spare premises) to Simo Komlenić.<sup>1707</sup>

In the list of the inheritance, which on August 7th 1947 made the Commission of the City People's Committee in Banjaluka and the probate document of the District Court in Banja Luka, Number O: 335/47 as of October 3rd 1947, and the request of Samuel Nachmias, the brother of the late, was stated that it was found out that "Haim Nachmias, of the late Jozef from Banjaluka, the Ustasha murderers took in the concentration camp in July 1941 and killed him there; that property consisted of the home site (the house destroyed) with the yard of surface 226 m<sup>2</sup>, estimated value on August 7th 1947 of 11.300 dinars, inherited the brother Samuel, of the late Jozef Nachmias from Banjaluka and the sister Bukica, maiden Nahmijas, married Hofman from Banjaluka. As Bukica, maiden Nachmias, married Hofman from Banjaluka was killed in 1942, her son Marcel Hofman, of the late Filip from Jerusalem" inherited her.<sup>1708</sup>

**Haim**, called Mićo (Banjaluka, 18.01.1903 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 01.07.1941)

- The son of Jozef Nachmias, tradesman from Banjaluka (Gospodska 24), and Matilda Suzin, student, domiciled in Banjaluka.

In Banjaluka in 1914 he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys.<sup>1709</sup>

In academic 1915/16 year he attended I-b grade of Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1710</sup>

On July 1st 1921 to County Office – area of Banja Luka submitted the Request for issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>1711</sup>

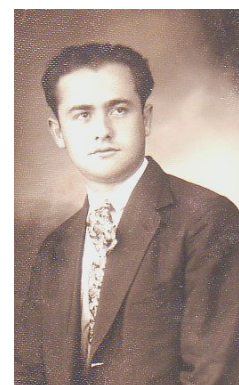
On May 7th 1929 to the Head of City District Office Banja Luka submitted the Request for issuance of passport for business matters in Europe. In the Request he stated that he was "the son of Jozef Nachmias, tradesman from Banja Luka, Jewish religion, average height, oval face, brown hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>1712</sup>

On December 28th 1928 with co owners Samuel Jozef and Salomon Kalmi Altarac opened the Factory for Production of Combs, Buttons and Pipes *Dori*. He left the joint Firm on October 22nd 1938.<sup>1713</sup>

At the end of 1928 registered Machine's Workshop for Processing of Wood, Combs and Pipes *Nachmias* in 26 Vojvode Putnika St.<sup>1714</sup>

Machine's Workshop for Processing of Wood and the Factory for Production of Combs *Dori*, the ownership of Nahmijas and Šmit, 1930/31 employed 30-40 workers. Daily working hours in the workshops lasted 10 hours, and daily wages were as of 20-60 dinars. Some workers were organized and connected to the branch of ORSS in Banjaluka.<sup>1715</sup>

The Local Office of the Public Department for Economic Renewal in Banjaluka, represented by Sulejman Hadžidedić, the trustee for Jewish apartments and premises, upon



**Haim Nahmijas**

<sup>1706</sup> ARSBL, 111, The list of Administered Houses and the Land

<sup>1707</sup> The same

<sup>1708</sup> ARSBL, 111, Legacies N-10.

<sup>1709</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Number 23/1915

<sup>1710</sup> XXI the Report of Velika Realka Gymnasium in Banjaluka for 1915/16

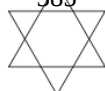
<sup>1711</sup> ARSBL, 18, The Register of Issued Passports, Number 627/1921

<sup>1712</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-1226

<sup>1713</sup> ARSBL, The Register of the Associations, Number F-710/1928

<sup>1714</sup> ARSBL, The Register of Shops II-1932 Number 318

<sup>1715</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)



the Contract of October 10th 1941 rented out to Anton Polik the Factory of Combs in Matije Divkovića St. with annual rent of 7.200 kunas.<sup>1716</sup>

Upon sales contract as of October 19th 1941 the Local Office of the Public Department for Economic Renewal in Banja Luka, sold to Anton Polik, the Foreman in the School of Economy from Banjaluka, all furniture together with machines, in the found condition and in 26 Matije Divkovića St. in Banjaluka (former ownership of Nahmijas Miće Juso) for amount of 116.520 kuna. At signing of the contract it was delivered 20.000 kunas, and in a deadline of 10 days it would be paid additional 6.520 kunas. The rest of contracted amount of 90.000 kunas it would be paid in equal four years instalments with possible 5% of default interests.<sup>1717</sup>

Upon the Decision of the Ustasha Headquarters and the Committee for former the Vrbas Banovina, Number 790/41, without expropriation of the owner and audit estimation, the Comb maker's Workshop *Nachmias* was sold on October 20th 1941 to Anton Polik for the amount of 116.520 kunas within a payment deadline of three years.<sup>1718</sup>

Residential Office of Municipal Authority in Banja Luka took over in 1942 supervision over the houses of Mićo Nahmijas, the son of Jozef, who at that time was not in Banja Luka. After takeover, Comb maker's *Nachmias* in 26 Matije Divkovića St. and on the building in 31 Čaušević St. was repaired. The trustee for the property was Arif Maglajlić.<sup>1719</sup>

The Factory for Production of Combs, the ownership of Mićo Nahmijas, during the World War Two became property of Anton Polik. After the war Anton Polik was foreman of Machine's Workshop (the Station) in Nova Topola.<sup>1720</sup>

In the Report on War Damage, which as the representative of the damaged, submitted the County Property Administration in Banja Luka on October 18th 1945, was stated that to Milo Haim Nahmijas, the son of Jozef, tradesman, permanently resided in Banja Luka, 31 Čaušević St., Jewish Nationality, as of April 15th 1941 during German occupation, damage caused the German and Ustasha armies, by destruction and confiscation of property (two buildings in Kraljica Marija St., the Factory of Combs and Pipes with machinery and goods damaged in bombing, and home furnishing, furniture, clothes and footwear were taken). The amount for damaged property and the lost revenue according the Submitter of request was 3,550.000, and according Municipal Commission 1,650.000 dinars.<sup>1721</sup>

The building in Banja Luka, 26 Beogradska St., former ownership of Mićo Nahmijas, was in 1947 administered by City People's Committee in Banja Luka. The whole building was rented to the Workshop of Municipal Civil Engineering Company *Krajina* in Banjaluka. The gross rent was 9.000 dinars.<sup>1722</sup>

The building in Banja Luka, 28 Beogradska St., former ownership of Mićo Nahmijas and Šmit, was in 1947 administered by the City People's Committee in Banjaluka, and was rented to Boško Desančić. The amount of gross rent was 7.200 dinars. The ground floor of the building was rented to Ivica Droždek (two rooms and two spare premises), to Mustafa Aganović (the room and spare premise), to Šuhra Muratović (the room and spare premise), to Osman Maks (two rooms and two spare premises), to Josip Marković (two rooms and two spare premises) and to Anton Polik (two rooms and two spare premises).<sup>1723</sup>

Mićo Nahmijas was the owner of the Residential house in Banja Luka, 28 Beogradska St., valued at 100.000 dinars. The house was not returned to the owner and was administered

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<sup>1716</sup> ARSBL, 83, BB/41 as of October 10th 1941.

<sup>1717</sup> ARSBL, 83, 790/1941

<sup>1718</sup> ARSBL, 330-004-027, Ordinal Number 19

<sup>1719</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, Number 31/1942

<sup>1720</sup> *Banjaluka u radničkom pokretu i NOB*, Zbornik sjećanja, (Engl. *Banjaluka in Labourer's Movement and NOB Set of Memories, the second book, Banjaluka*) 1985, page. 389.

<sup>1721</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 4.413/1945

<sup>1722</sup> ARSBL, 111, the List of the Houses Administered

<sup>1723</sup> The same

by the State. In the house was Workshop for Combs Production *Dori*, the Workshop for Wood Processing and the residential part (all the parts included made entirety).<sup>1724</sup>

Based on the Request of Samuel Nachmias, the brother of the late Haim, in the list of the legacy , made on August 7th 1947 by the Commission of the City People's Committee in Banja Luka, and the probate document of the District Court in Banja Luka, Number O: 335/47 as of October 3rd 1947, it was found out that "Haim Nachmias, of the late Jozef from Banjaluka, the Ustashe murderers took him in the concentration camp in July 1941 and killed him there ; that the property consisted of the house site (the house demolished) with the yard of 226 m<sup>2</sup> surface and of the estimated value of 11.300 dinars inherited the brother Samuel, of the late Jozef Nachmias from Banjaluka and the sister Bukica, maiden Nahmijas, married Hofman from Banja Luka. As Bukica, maiden Nachmias, married Hofman from Banjaluka was killed in 1942, the son Marcel Hofman, of the late Filip from Jerusalem" inherited her.<sup>1725</sup>

He was killed in the Jasenovac concentration camp in July 1941.<sup>1726</sup>

**Mazalta** (Banjaluka, 21.02.1908 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- The daughter of Sadik Poljokan and Estera, maiden Levi, the clerk in the District Court in Banja Luka, the wife of tradesman Haim Nachmias.<sup>1727</sup>

The Public Department for Economic Renewal, local office Banjaluka, represented by Sulejman Hadžidedić, the trustee for Jewish apartments and business premises, according the Contract as of August 25th 1941 rented to Mustafa Sadiković apartment in 29 Džemaludin Čaušević St. with annual rent of 6.000 kunas. Upon the Contract as of August 30th 1941 the apartment in the same house, by the same Department was rented to Irena Voska, the captain's wife. In accordance to the Report on the Revenue Received from Buildings, the ground floor of the same house was rented to Zorka Divić, with annual rent of 5.400 kunas. The owner Mazalta Nahmijas<sup>1728</sup> lived on the floor premise of the house.

Residential office of the Municipal Authority in Banja Luka took over in 1942 the supervision over the house of Mazalta Nahmijas in 29 Čaušević St. The owner at that time didn't live in Banjaluka. The building was repaired. The house in 13 Kraljica Marija St., ownership of Salomon Z. and Mazalta Nahmijas Poljokan, was insured as of 1933.

The trustee for Mazalta Nahmijas property was Arif Maglajlić.<sup>1729</sup>

As of July 28th 1942 had permanent residence in 29 Čaušević St.<sup>1730</sup>

In the report on War Damage, which as representative of the damaged, submitted on September 29th 1945 the County Property Administration in Banjaluka, was stated that to Mazalta Nahmijas, permanently resided in Banja Luka, 31 Čaušević St., Jewish nationality, as of April 15th 1941 during German Occupation, the damage caused the German and Ustashe Armies by destruction and confiscation of the property (the house in 31 Čaušević St., near the old Police Building, heavily damaged in bombing, and home furnishing, furniture, clothes and footwear were taken). Estimated damage of the property and the lost revenue, according the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission was 316.600 dinars.<sup>1731</sup>

In the Report on War Damage submitted on September 29th 1945 by County Property Administration in Banjaluka , as representative of the damaged Mazalta Nahmijas and Moše Josipovog, permanently resided in Banja Luka, 29 Čaušević St., Jewish Nationality, was stated that as of April 15th 1941 during German occupation, the damage caused the German and Ustashe armies by destruction and confiscation of the property (the house in 29 Čaušević

<sup>1724</sup> ARSBL, 94, Number 2.399/1947

<sup>1725</sup> ARSBL, 111, Legacies, N-10

<sup>1726</sup> ARSBL, The Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>1727</sup> ARSBL, The Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>1728</sup> ARSBL, 83, BB/1941 as of August 25th 1941

<sup>1729</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office , Number 32/1942

<sup>1730</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1731</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 1.627/1945

St. damaged by bombing, and home furnishing, furniture, clothes and footwear were taken). Estimated damage of the property and the lost revenue, according the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission was 259.000 dinars.<sup>1732</sup>

In the list of the legacy, made by the City People's Committee on October 23rd 1946 was stated that the property of Mazalta Nahmijas, who died in the concentration camp Jasenovac in 1942, consisted of the home site and the yard the surface of 369 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>1733</sup>

#### **David** (? – 1916)

- Son of Jozef, Bosnian Jew, married to Rifka Nachmias, with whom he got the daughters Berta, Sarina, Rahela, Matilda and Lenka and the sons Jozef, called Josip and Rafael.

In 1907 he registered the Tinsmith's Workshop and paid tax in amount of 500 krunas.<sup>1734</sup>

#### **Rifka** (Sarajevo, ? – 1923)

- The wife of David Nachmias, tradeswoman.

#### **Angelina** (Banjaluka, 25.12.1891 – ?)

- The daughter of David Nachmias.

In the period as of 1899–1901 she attended and finished II and III grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During the education she resided at her parents in 294 Milića St. and in 381 Albreht St.<sup>1735</sup>

#### **Berta**, married Papo (Banjaluka, 18.11.1892 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1944)

- The daughter of tinsmith David domiciled in Banjaluka, private business woman, Sephardic Jewess.

In the period as of 1899–1904 she attended and finished the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her education she resided at her parents in Milića St. and in 381 Albreht St.<sup>1736</sup>

As of 1904 to 1907 she attended and finished the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided at parents in 36 Albrecht St.<sup>1737</sup>

On July 10th 1921 she submitted the Request to the County Office Banja Luka. For issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>1738</sup>

Berta Papo-Nahmijas, born in 1896 in Banjaluka, Jewess, was killed by the Ustashe in 1944 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>1739</sup>

#### **Sarina** (Banjaluka, 10.1.1895 – ?)

- The daughter of the tinsmith David, Sephardic Jewess.

In the period as of 1899–1906 she attended and finished the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her education she resided at her parents in Milića St. and in 381 Albreht St.<sup>1740</sup>

As of 1906 to 1911 she attended and finished the Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided at her parents in 36 Albrecht St.<sup>1741</sup>

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<sup>1732</sup> The same

<sup>1733</sup> ARSBL, 111, Legacies, N–20

<sup>1734</sup> ARSBL, Register of Crafts, Number 673/1907

<sup>1735</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, The Main Annual Book of Students, Number 72–1899/1900 and 205–1900/1901

<sup>1736</sup> The same, Number 77–1899/1900, 206–1900/1901, 173–1901/1902 and 13–1903/1904

<sup>1737</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 4–5–6

<sup>1738</sup> ARSBL 18, the Register of Issued Passports, bro 661/1921

<sup>1739</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (28.7.2009) ]

<sup>1740</sup> The same, Number 77–1899/1900, 206–1900/1901, 173–1901/1902 and 13–1903/1904

<sup>1741</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 4–5–6

In the Request sent in 1955 to the City People's Committee in Banja Luka, she stated that she lived in Travnik, that she suffered and that Ustashe and Germans, robbed and taken all what she had, and that she lived of public welfare, together with her brother Dr Rafael Nachmias, his wife and their two children. As she lived in very poor living conditions, she asked that her house in 10 Ferhatpaša St. should be taken from the Residential Community and that she would receive the money from the rent of the house.<sup>1742</sup>

**Rafael** Dr (Banjaluka, 1897 – Travnik, 12.01.1955)

- The son of David.

On August 28 1921 he submitted the Request to the County Office – area of Banja Luka for issuance of the passport for Vienna.<sup>1743</sup>

After the war he lived as of 1955 in Travnik with his wife, two minor children and the sister Sarina, married Altarac.<sup>1744</sup>

He attended the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka as of 1909 to 1915. During the seventh semester, he was mobilised and he served the military obligation as of December 7th 1915. He graduated in January 1917 in the Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka.<sup>1745</sup>

**Rahela** (Banjaluka, 12.09.1897<sup>1746</sup> – ?)

- The daughter of tinsmith David, Sephardic Jewess.

As of 1903–1906 she attended and finished I and II grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her education she resided at her parents in Milića St. and in Albreht St. 381.<sup>1747</sup>

As of 1909 to 1912 she attended Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in 36 Albrecht St.<sup>1748</sup>

**Milica-Matilda** (07.07.1904 – ?)

- The daughter of David, tradesman from Travnik, and Rifka Nahmijas, the housewife from Sarajevo.

She married to Boško Krstanović in 1926.<sup>1749</sup>

**Jozef–Josip** (Banjaluka, 18.12.1899 – the concentration camp Jajinci, 03.04.1942)

- The son of David, the doorman, and Rifka maiden Nachmias, Bosnian Jew, tradesman, married to Bianka Nachmias.

After finished four grades of primary School in Banja Luka, enrolled in Vocational School in Banja Luka. He apprenticed at second hand dealer David Nahmijas in Banjaluka Zagorčeva St.<sup>1750</sup>

In 1907 registered an agency and commission store and paid tax in amount of 500 krunas.<sup>1751</sup>

On July 16th 1919 in 7 Milića St. opened Consumer's Shop. During 1932 he started to sale haberdasher's goods and moved the Shop in 13 Kraljice Marije St.

<sup>1742</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 8.291/1955

<sup>1743</sup> ARSBL, 18, The Register of Issued Passports, Number 830/1921

<sup>1744</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 8.291/1955

<sup>1745</sup> XXI and XXII The Report of the Velika Realka Gymnasium in Banja Luka

<sup>1746</sup> As the date of Birth was written also October 12th 1896

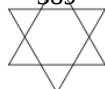
<sup>1747</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Annual Book of Students, 83–1903/1904 and 11–1904/1905

<sup>1748</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 4–5–6

<sup>1749</sup> Administrative office Banja Luka, the Registry Office, Reconstruction II, Number 26

<sup>1750</sup> ARSBL, 599, 1–107

<sup>1751</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts, Number 671/1907





He was the subject of hearing as a witness on July 6th 1922 in the County Court Banja Luka. In the Court Files was stated that he was 23 years old, born and employed in Banjaluka, of Jewish Religion, the Dry Goods Tradesman, unmarried.<sup>1752</sup>

In the report of the Police Station in Banja Luka as of November 28th 1933 was stated that he had in 1907 the Agency *Jozef D. Nachmias* and that he reregistered it in Haberdasher's Shop in Kraljica Marija St.

The shop was on July 3rd 1941 deleted from the Register based on the check out of the owner.<sup>1753</sup>

Upon the decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for former the Vrbas Banovina, Number 3.287/41, without expropriation to the owner and audit revision, the Shop *Jozef D. Nachmias* was sold on July 25th 1941 to Franjo and Zvonko Stipančić for the sum of 741.993 kunas, within a payment deadline of three years.<sup>1754</sup>



**The Store of Jozef D. Nachmias**

In the Request for Passport for his trade business purposes all around Europe submitted to the Head of the City District Office in Banjaluka on January 30, 1926, he stated that "he is medium height, round face, brown hair and eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1755</sup>

He was elected deputy of the Presidency at the Statutory Meeting of the Joint Trade Association for the Vrbas Banovina, held on November 10, 1935.<sup>1756</sup>

Jozef D. Nahmijas donated the amount of 3.000 dinars to the Hospital in Banjaluka.<sup>1757</sup>

On June 17, 1941 the Ustasha Headquarters for Bosnian Croatia, Kab. No. 2.476/41 issued an order that *the trustees of the Jewish shops shall give a monthly payment to the previous owners who were assisting in the shops. Jozef D. Nahmijas was among the eleven Jews, former owners of the shops in Banjaluka, who was receiving 1.500 dinars. The payments belong to the aforementioned as of June until the issuance of the further orders and shall be paid by the trustees from the shop's calculated consumption.*<sup>1758</sup>

He was registered and assigned to be transported to the concentration camp in accordance with the List of the Jews Arrested made by the Ustasha Police Directorate on July

<sup>1752</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 60, Number 159/1930

<sup>1753</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops II-1932/106, Register of Shops IV-1938/228 and OSBL, AJ 45, Fi-67/1933

<sup>1754</sup> ARSBL, 330-004-027, Ordinal Number 13

<sup>1755</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-395

<sup>1756</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 855/1935

<sup>1757</sup> ARSBL, 30, 6-1

<sup>1758</sup> ARSBL, USPVBBL, Archive, Kab. No 2.476/1941

29, 1941 and the List was signed by the Warden of the Ustasha Police for the former the Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1759</sup>

Murdered in the Jajinci concentration camp nearby Belgrade on April 3, 1942.<sup>1760</sup>

On January 9, 1942 the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka got control over the houses of Jozef D. Nahmijus, who wasn't in Banjaluka at that time. According to the revenue returns from buildings, the apartment on the first floor in the house of Jozef D. Nahmijas in Ajanovića Street No. 6 was rented to Ljubica Stefanović for 4.800 kunas per year. A business premise in the same house was rented to Adem Mašinović for 2.700 kunas per year.

The ground floor of the house of Jozef D. Nahmijas in Dr Sunarića Street No. 10 was rented to Marija Rold for the amount of 3.600 kunas. The ground floor house in the same street was rented to Manda Pocrnić for 1.560 kunas per year.

The business premise and the apartment of Jozef D. Nahmijas on the first floor in Čauševića Street No. 13 were rented to Franjo and Zvonko Stipančić for 48.000 kunas per year.

The trustee for the property of Jozef D. Nahmijas wasn't registered.<sup>1761</sup>

On June 11, 1945 Smajo Feraget asked for an Approval for reopening the shop of Mujo Gunić from the County Property Administration in Banjaluka... *previously owned by Nahmijas Juse who was sent to the concentration camp during NDH... Gunić bought that shop from the former Croatian authorities... The shop is located in Milića Street... and was sealed off...*<sup>1762</sup>

Josef D. Nachmias was the owner of the house in Banjaluka in Šoš Mažara Street valued at 500.000 dinars. The house was returned to the owner pursuant to the Decision of the County Property Administration; No. 1.504/45 the Public Trade Company was located in the house.<sup>1763</sup>

Josef D. Nachmias was the owner of a house, two buildings and a garage and all three were an integral part in Aleksandar Ranković Street No. 13 in Banjaluka, valued at 100.000 dinars. The house was returned to the owner pursuant to the Decision of the County Property Administration, No. 1.504/45. A garage ZE-MA was located in the house.<sup>1764</sup>

In the Application form *deprivation of the life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 30, 1945 by Milica Krstanović, maiden Nahmijas, housewife, the representative of the damaged party it was stated (A column) that Josef Nachmias, son of David, age 43, occupation – the tradesman, residing in Banjaluka, the Jew, was taken as a civilian by the German Gestapo from the hospital and was gassed in the car for prisoners on the way to Jajinci on April 2, 1942. The estimated lost profit for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 1,920.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 612.000 dinars.<sup>1765</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 30, 1945 submitted by Milica Krstanović, maiden Nahmijas, daughter of the late David, housewife from Banjaluka, residing in Šenoina Street No. 63, the inheritor; it was stated the damaged party Josef Nahmijas, son of the late David, born in 1899, a permanent resident in Banjaluka, the Jew during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 that the German and Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property of the damaged party (two buildings were destroyed and five buildings were damaged together with movables and furniture by bombing; the shop was seized and was devastated during the bombing on June 28, 1941 the goods were seized from the shop and the storehouse; in the period from April 17, 1941 to

<sup>1759</sup> ARSBL, copy, Military – Historical Institute gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1760</sup> ARSBL, Milan Vukmanović - Archive (1926–1993)

<sup>1761</sup> ARSBL, 84, Residential Office, No. 29/1942

<sup>1762</sup> ARSBL, 97, No. 463/1945

<sup>1763</sup> ARSBL, 94, No. 2.399/1947

<sup>1764</sup> The same

<sup>1765</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 3.028/1945

June 28, 1941 the Ustashe authorities seized the following under the favour of the Commissioner: 3,500.000 dinars, revenue from the orchard and from the other land, a luxury car, a bicycle, the bonds of the First Banjaluka Savings and the jewellery made of precious metals). The total estimated damage and lost profit were 8,811.520 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 4,748.000 dinars.<sup>1766</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 22, 1945 submitted by the County Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – the Jew Jozef Nahmijas, a permanent resident of Banjaluka, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the German and Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction of the property (the building in Zrinjskog Street No. 10 was destroyed by bombing, and two spare buildings were damaged). The estimated damage and lost profit were 174.400 dinars, according to the Submitter of the Request but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 64.400 dinars.<sup>1767</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 22, 1945 submitted by the County Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – the Jew Jozef Nahmijas, a permanent resident of Banjaluka, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the German and Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction of the property (a two-story house, bakery and the storehouse in Ajanovića Street No. 6, were damaged by bombing). The total estimated damage and lost profit were 26.800 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 16.800 dinars.<sup>1768</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 22, 1945 submitted by the County Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – the Jew Jozef Nahmijas, a permanent resident of Banjaluka, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the German and Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction of the property (a two-story house and a storehouse in Ajanovića Street No. 8 were damaged by bombing). The total estimated damage and lost profit were 91.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 82.000 dinars.<sup>1769</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 22, 1945 submitted by the County Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – the Jew Jozef Nahmijas, a permanent resident of Banjaluka, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction of the property (a two-story house in Benulića Street No. 8 and outside located kitchen were destroyed by bombing). The total estimated damage and lost profit were 122.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 46.000 dinars.<sup>1770</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 22, 1945 submitted by the County Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – the Jew Jozef Nahmijas, a permanent resident of Banjaluka, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the German and Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction of the property (a two-story house in Krešimireva Street No. 8 was destroyed by bombing). The total estimated damage and lost profit were 118.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 46.000 dinars.<sup>1771</sup>

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<sup>1766</sup> The same

<sup>1767</sup> The same, No. 1.615/1945

<sup>1768</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 1.628/1945

<sup>1769</sup> The same, No. 1.629/1945

<sup>1770</sup> The same, No. 1.652/1945

<sup>1771</sup> The same, No. 4.435/1945

Pursuant to the Decision of the Supreme Court of the National Republic of BiH (NRBiH), No. GŽ: 180/49 as of August 29, 1949, the Charge for Exemption of Property Confiscation (after the year of 1941) submitted by Milica Nachmias married to Krstanović, Jozef Elazar, lieutenant from Belgrade and Sida Elazar, inspector from Split, - the inheritors of the murdered Jozef D. Nahmijas was rejected.<sup>1772</sup>

**Bianka** (Banjaluka, 4.2.1907 – the Sajmište concentration camp, Beograd, 15.2.1942)

- Daughter of Samuel Nachmias and Matilda maiden Suzin; wife of the tradesman Jozef Nachmias, with whom she had sons Davko and Aleksandar, alias Aco.

Killed in the Sajmište concentration camp nearby Belgrade on February 15, 1942.<sup>1773</sup>

In the Application form *deprivation of the life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 30, 1945 by Milica Krstanović, maiden Nahmijas, housewife, it was stated (A column) that Bianka Nahmijas, wife of Josef, age 35, housewife, residing in Banjaluka, the Jewess, was a civilian who was gassed by the German Gestapo in the car for prisoners on the way to Jajinci in February 1942. The estimated lost profit for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 960.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 600.000 dinars.<sup>1774</sup>

The determined date of her death was February 15, 1942 and the determined place of her death was Sajmište nearby Belgrade where she was a victim of the mass execution on the basis of the Request of Milica Krstanović from Banjaluka and pursuant to the Decision of the City People's Committee – Banjaluka No. 2.293/47 as of January 25, 1947, and the Agreement of the County People's Committee in Banjaluka No. 1.280/47 as of February 18, 1947.<sup>1775</sup>

**Davko–David** (Banjaluka, 24.7.1928 – the Sajmište concentration camp, Belgrade, 15.2.1942)

- Son of Jozef Nachmias and Bianka maiden Nachmias.

Killed on February 15, 1942 in the Sajmište concentration camp nearby Belgrade.<sup>1776</sup>

In the Application form *deprivation of the life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 30, 1945 by Milica Krstanović, maiden Nahmijas, housewife, it was stated (A column) that David Nachmias, son of Josef, age 14, student, residing in Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian who was gassed by the German Gestapo in the car for prisoners on the way to Jajinci in February 1942. The estimated lost profit for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 2,196.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 1.440.000 dinars.<sup>1777</sup>

The determined date of his death was February 15, 1942 and the determined place of his death was Sajmište nearby Belgrade where he was a victim of the mass execution pursuant to the Agreement of the County People's Committee - Banjaluka No. 1.279/47 as of February 18, 1947.<sup>1778</sup>

**Aleksandar**, alias Aco (Banjaluka, 24.10.1934 – the Sajmište concentration camp, Belgrade, 15.2.1942)

- Son of Jozef Nachmias and Bianka maiden Nachmias.

Killed on February 15, 1942 in the Sajmište concentration camp nearby Belgrade.<sup>1779</sup>

<sup>1772</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 498/1950

<sup>1773</sup> ARSBL, Milan Vukmanović - Archive (1926–1993)

<sup>1774</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 3.028/1945

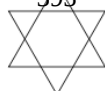
<sup>1775</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 6.131/1947

<sup>1776</sup> ARSBL, Milan Vukmanović - Archive (1926–1993)

<sup>1777</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 3.028/1945

<sup>1778</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 6.148/1947

<sup>1779</sup> ARSBL, Milan Vukmanović - Archive (1926–1993)



In the Application form *deprivation of the life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 30, 1945 by Milica Krstanović, maiden Nahmijas, housewife, it was stated (A column) that Aleksandar Nachmias, son of Josef, age 8, child, residing in Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian who was gassed by the German Gestapo in the car for prisoners on the way to Jajinci in February 1942. The estimated lost profit for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 2,412.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 1.440.000 dinars.<sup>1780</sup>

The determined date of his death was February 15, 1942 and the determined place of his death was Sajmište nearby Belgrade where he was a victim of the mass execution pursuant to the Agreement of the County People's Committee - Banjaluka No. 1.279/47 as of February 18, 1947.<sup>1781</sup>

**Matilda** (Banjaluka, 12.9.1904 – ?)

- Daughter of David – the tinsmith, the Spanish Jewess.

She attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka from 1915 to 1920 and lived with her parents in Albrechtova Street No. 36.<sup>1782</sup>

Instead of her father, her mother Rifka a tradeswoman from Banjaluka was written as her tutor as of the school year of 1916/17.

**Lenka** (Banjaluka, 6.6.1907 –?)

- Daughter of the late David and mother Rifka, the Spanish Jewess.

She attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka from 1919 to 1924 and lived with her parents in Albrechtova Street No. 36.<sup>1783</sup>

Instead of her mother Rifka, her brother Jozef a tradesman from Banjaluka was written as her tutor and the supporter as of the school year of 1923/24.

**Klementina** (Banjaluka, 2.4.1887 – ?)

- Daughter of the senior rabbi Josip, the Spanish Jewess.

She attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka from 1899 to 1904 and lived with her parents in Albrechtova Street No. 32.<sup>1784</sup>

**Rachela** (Banjaluka, 1901 – ?)

- The Jewish religion, nurse.

In the Request for Passport because of taking her brother-in-law to Vienna submitted to the City District Office in Banjaluka on December 27, 1918. She stated that "she is small height, round face, blond hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features; she would travel with Regina Alkaly and Flora Altarac".<sup>1785</sup>

**Samuel** (Banjaluka, 16.1.1901 – ?)

- Son of Jozef, student.

On July 1, 1921 he submitted the Request for Passport to the County Office – area of Banjaluka because of his travelling to Vienna and Trieste.<sup>1786</sup>

In the Application Form for Nationalisation of buildings and its components N-2 as of September 25, 1958, it was stated that he lived in Jerusalem and that he was the owner (part-owner) of the building with eight business premises in Zagrebačka Street bb, surface 436 m<sup>2</sup>;

<sup>1780</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 3.028/1945

<sup>1781</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 6.147/1947

<sup>1782</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 14–15–18–20

<sup>1783</sup> The same

<sup>1784</sup> ARSBL, OFDVDŠBL, 2–3

<sup>1785</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 30–23

<sup>1786</sup> ARSBL, The Passport Register, No. 628/1921

a two-stage building with a three-room apartment in Zagrebačka Street No. 20, surface 241 m<sup>2</sup>; a part of the building in Beogradska Street No. 36, consisting of a business premise, storage, surface 460 m<sup>2</sup>; a building with the business premises in Zdravka Čelara Street No. 3, surface 13 m<sup>2</sup> ; and a part of the building consisting of two two-room apartments and a business premise in Beogradska Street No. 30, surface 465 m<sup>2</sup>.

Besides Samuel Jozef Nachmias, Jozef Samuela Nachmijas lives in Jerusalem as well.<sup>1787</sup>

In the year of 1952, Mr Ph Ernest Bramer from Banjaluka was particularly authorized for selling the house and the garden (property surface 1.058 m<sup>2</sup>) of Samuel Nachmias from Banjaluka, a resident of Jerusalem. The owner sold the real estate because he didn't intend to return to Banjaluka, and the material situation of his family shall be improved by money received when real estate sold.<sup>1788</sup>

He was entered the Book of Citizenship – Banjaluka in 1955.<sup>1789</sup>

**Joško–Jozef** (Zagreb, 17.5.1935 –?)

- Son of Samuel.

He was entered the Book of Citizenship – Banjaluka in 1955.<sup>1790</sup>

**Meri** (Banjaluka, 13.11.1936 –?)

- Daughter of Samuel.

She was entered the Book of Citizenship – Banjaluka in 1955.<sup>1791</sup>

**Lazo** (Banjaluka, 17.3.1940 – ?)

- Son of Samuel.

He was entered the Book of Citizenship – Banjaluka in 1955.<sup>1792</sup>

**Lorka** (Banjaluka, 23.8.1913 – ?)

- Daughter of Jozef, the tradesman.

On June 20, 1931 she graduated at the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1793</sup>

She graduated at the Medical Faculty – the University of Zagreb in 1937.<sup>1794</sup>

**Isak Dr**

He graduated in 1903/04 in the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.

He was retired on September 1, 1946 as a veterinarian advisor in the City People's Committee in Sarajevo.<sup>1795</sup>

**Erna**

On March 27, 1940 the Vrbas Banovina – Red Cross Committee sent an invitation to the participants of the voluntary course for nurses to do their practice in the Public Hospital. Erna Nahmijas was among those 10 participants.<sup>1796</sup>

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<sup>1787</sup> ARSBL, 114, Nationalization

<sup>1788</sup> AESBL, 111, Contracts N–15

<sup>1789</sup> The Municipal Registry Office in Banjaluka, KD, 1955, No. 84/30.845

<sup>1790</sup> The same, No. 175/34.935

<sup>1791</sup> The same, No. 176/34.936

<sup>1792</sup> The same, No. 177/34.937

<sup>1793</sup> XXXVI The Report of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka

<sup>1794</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 1252/1937

<sup>1795</sup> *Sarajevski list*, No. 36/1946

<sup>1796</sup> ARSBL, 30, 4–1

On April 1, 1941 the Vrbas Banovina – Red Cross Committee Banjaluka called her - the voluntary nurse, to report on duty on April 3, 1941 in the Reserve Hospital Two (public hospital at that time).<sup>1797</sup>

**Bisa** (Belgrade, 8.6.1915 – ?)

- Daughter of Lazo.

She was entered the Book of Citizenship – Banjaluka in 1955.<sup>1798</sup>

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<sup>1797</sup> ARSBL, 30, 2–73

<sup>1798</sup> The Municipal Registry Office in Banjaluka, KD, 1955, No. 188/31.830

## NEUBACH<sup>1799</sup>

**Hugo** (Bosanska Gradiška, 4.2.1881 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 30.6.1941)

- Son of the late Bernhard, senior tax inspector, he had got a daughter Edita with his wife Herta maiden Nojbah, divorced.

Retired on July 5, 1933 as a tax senior auditor of the Tax Administration in Sarajevo. In July he had a permanent residence in Banjaluka in Osmana Đikića Street No. 4.<sup>1800</sup>

He was registered and assigned to be transported to the concentration camp in accordance with the List of the Jews Arrested made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and the List was signed by the Warden of the Ustashe Police for the former the Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>1801</sup>

In the written Statement given by Mavro Benau, a retired senior inspector of the Federal Ministry of Finance in Belgrade, on November 14, 1947; the following was stated "Hugo Najbah was taken to the Jasenovac concentration camp during the occupation".

In the Probate Proceeding of the District Court in Banjaluka No. O: 500/47 as of October 20, 1947, the following was stated "Hugo, son of the late Bernhard Najbah, the senior tax inspector, was pronounced dead on June 30, 1941; half of the immovable property of the late Hugo, son of Bernhard Najbah, was consisting of the following: a house and a yard, surface 217 m<sup>2</sup>; a garden near the house, surface 363 m<sup>2</sup> valued at 40.000 dinars in the year of 1947 shall be inherited by his wife Herta Najbah, housewife from Sarajevo and his daughter Edita Najbah Master of Pharmacy from Belgrade. Because his wife Herta Najbah and his daughter Edita Najbah were pronounced dead, the property shall be inherited by Mavro - brother of the late Herta Najbah, son of the late Ignjac Benau, the retired senior inspector of the Federal Ministry of Finance in Belgrade".<sup>1802</sup>

Hugo Najbah, son of Bernhard, born in 1881 in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in 1941 in the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>1803</sup>

**Herta** maiden Benau (?– the Auschwitz concentration camp, 30.9.1942)

- Daughter of Ignatz, housewife, wife of Hugo Najbah.

In the written Statement given by Mavro Benau, the retired senior inspector of the Federal Ministry of Finance in Belgrade, on November 14, 1947; the following was stated "Herta Najbah, maiden Benau, daughter of the late Ignjac and wife of Hugo was taken to the Auschwitz concentration camp on September 30, 1942". (On that date she was pronounced dead).<sup>1804</sup>

**Edita** Mr Ph (Bijeljina, 1913 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 6.8.1942)

- The pharmacist, unmarried, domiciled in Banjaluka.

She had a permanent residence in Bahtijarevića Street No. 5 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>1805</sup>

She managed to escape together with Regina Rozner from the Jablanac concentration camp, where the Jewish girls were interned, to Stara Gradiška and afterwards to Bosanska Gradiška where they stayed overnight. On the following day – August 31, 1942 at 10 o'clock Regina Rozner left to Banjaluka wearing a Moslem woman's veil and having a Permit Edita Nojbah was arrested and taken to the Župa Police in Banjaluka. Regina Rozner was found in Banjaluka on September 2, 1942.<sup>1806</sup>

<sup>1799</sup> In many documents the last name Neubach (Nojbah) was written as Najbah

<sup>1800</sup> ARSBL, 76, No. 43.458/1941

<sup>1801</sup> ARSBL, copy, the Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1802</sup> ARSBL 111, No. 20.446/1946; probates, N-7

<sup>1803</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (30.7.2009) ]

<sup>1804</sup> ARSBL 111, No. 20.446/1946; Probates, N-7

<sup>1805</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1806</sup> AVII-87-45-a-51/1



In the War Damage Report as of August, 1945 submitted by Mavro Benau, son of Ignjat, a clerk employed in the Ministry of Finance of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia, residing in Knez Danilo Street No. 21, the inheritor of the damaged party, it was stated that the damaged party Edita Nojbah, daughter of Hugo Nojbah, age 30, pharmacist, a permanent resident of Banjaluka – Bahtijarevića Street No. 4, the Jewess, during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 that the German and Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (very expensive things prepared for her wedding and cash as well). The total estimated damage and lost profit were 200.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission.

In the enclosed written Statement Mavro Benau states that *before the war Edita Nojbah, daughter of Hugo, was a pharmacist employed in Železnička Bolnica – Dedinje, Belgrade. Although she was converted to Catholicism she had to run away when the Germans arrived. She made her escape to Stojan Bijelić, husband of her aunt and retiree residing in Bahtijarevića Street No. 4 in Banjaluka. After a while she returned to Belgrade, because she had all necessary documents and she was enabled to take all her possessions.*

*At the time of German occupation she had all equipment for a bride because she was supposed to get marry for a lieutenant. Her trousseau was very expensive... apart from that she had a lot of cash - about 150.000 dinars. She took it all to Banjaluka... Later on Stojan Bijelić wrote that the Ustashe took her to the Gradiška concentration camp and all her staff were taken away and seized. Allegedly, she was shot by a firing squad... Eстера Nojbah is the daughter of my sister Herta and I am as her uncle, her closest relative.*<sup>1807</sup>

In the written Statement made on November 14, 1947 and given by Mavro Benau, the retired senior inspector of the Federal Ministry for Finance, who had the apartment in Belgrade, it was stated: "during the German occupation Edita Hugo Nojbah was taken to the Gradiška concentration camp on August 6, 1942." (On that date she was pronounced dead).<sup>1808</sup>

Najbah Edita, daughter of Hugo, born in 1913 in Bijeljina, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in 1942 in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp.<sup>1809</sup>

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<sup>1807</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 579/1945

<sup>1808</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 20.446/1946; Legacies N-7

<sup>1809</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (30.7.2009) ]

## NEÜFELD

**Alfred**<sup>1810</sup> Dr (Rzeszowu, Poland, 5.7.1911 – ?)

- Son of Dr Mauricije Neüfeld, lawyer, and Hermina maiden Kugel; the Jew, married to Etelka maiden Spitzer. They had got a daughter Mina.

He graduated at the University of Zagreb - the Medical Faculty on December 23, 1939 and obtained the Physician title.

He spent his probation period as a volunteer in the Surgery Department of the Foundation Hospital of the King's University in Zagreb and afterwards in the Hospital in Slavonska Požega.

He became domiciled in Zagreb as of June 10, 1936.

He got married to Etelka maiden Spitzer in Zagreb on July 27, 1941.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Health of the Independent State of Croatia, Z, No: 36.249–1941 as of September 4, 1941, as a physician from Zagreb, he was sent to the Institute for Control of the Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka for 4.000 kunas per month. He was appointed to the Health Centre in Tuzla. He worked in suppressing of the endemic syphilis in Živinice. He began his duty on October 6, 1941.

His wife Etelka Neüfeld worked also in the Health Center in Tuzla.

He took an oath of loyalty to NDH (the Independent State of Croatia) in the Health Center - Tuzla on November 14, 1942.

On June 13, 1943 he took over a temporary duty of the District physician in Bosanska Krupa District.

His father Dr Alfred Neüfeld lived in the same house with his wife and daughter.

In accordance with the Decision of the Ministry of Health of the Independent State of Croatia R.Z. No: 30.209–1944 as of September 30, 1944, he was removed from the service because "he quitted work on voluntary basis".<sup>1811</sup>

**Etelka** maiden Spitzer (Brod on Sava, 15.8.1916 – ?)

- Daughter of Rudolf Spitzer and Helena maiden Adler, the Jew, *apsolvent of medical science (apsolvent - engl. a student who has satisfied all course requirements)*.<sup>1812</sup>

**Mina** (Tuzla, 22.6.1942 – ?)

- Daughter of Alfred Neüfeld and Etelka maiden Spitzer.

After her birth as the Jewess, she wasn't able to be registered in the Registry Office in Tuzla. Her father had no other option and he registered her in the Župa Police in Tuzla.<sup>1813</sup>

**Stella** connubial Wachslar (Rzeszow, Poland, 2.11.1903 – ?)

- Daughter of Filip Neüfeld, court clerk and Antonija maiden Kugel, the Jewess.

She got married to Hinko–Vladimir Wachslar - Catholic on June 5, 1932 in Zagreb. They had a daughter Lidija–Vera (born on November 3, 1933) and a son Emanuel–Milan (born on August 25, 1935).

She graduated at the Medical Faculty in Zagreb on April 30, 1929 and obtained the Physician title.

She was granted citizenship in Nova Gradiška on October 8, 1934.

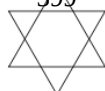
She was performing her physician service in Nova Gradiška when the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) was established. Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Health of the Independent State of Croatia, Z. No: 36.286–1941 as of September 4, 1941, as a

<sup>1810</sup> It was remarked in the Birth Certificate of Dr Alfred Neüfeld that: "the child's name is Alfred not Aron".

<sup>1811</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 35

<sup>1812</sup> The same

<sup>1813</sup> The same



contracted doctor, she was sent to the Institute for Control of the Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka.

On November 1, 1942, she was transferred from the Institute in Banjaluka to the Outpatient Department for Control the Endemic Syphilis in Mostar. She took an oath of loyalty to the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) in the Outpatient Department – Mostar on November 12, 1942.

According to the Decision of the Italian authorities she had to leave Mostar together with the other Jews in the first group and to be directed at the specific place.<sup>1814</sup>

In the beginning of 1943 Dr Stela Wachsler asked from the Institute to receive her payment variances. The payment was approved but it was never realized. According to the Memo of the Institute as of February 10, 1944, *the payment is not possible because of an unknown residence of Dr Stella Wachsler-Neüfeld.*<sup>1815</sup>

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<sup>1814</sup> Dr Stela Wachsler sent the Report on leaving Mostar to the Health Centre in Mostar on November 20, 1942.

<sup>1815</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 4

**Jakob**

On September 23, 1893 he registered a consumer goods shop - *Neumann* located in Banjaluka. The shop was closed when the owner died and was deleted from the Court's Register on June 10, 1910.<sup>1817</sup>

The Hungarian Jews Jakob Neumann and Jonas Weis registered the *Neumann and Weis* - industrial shop for groceries and retail sale of tobacco and spirit located in Banjaluka. In 1907 they paid the tax in the amount of 5.300 krunas. The shop was deleted from the Register on September 2, 1924.<sup>1818</sup>

**Bertha** (1882 –?)

- Daughter of Jakob, tradesman, the Jewess.

In the school year of 1898/99 she attended the first (I-b) grade in the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka.<sup>1819</sup>

**Adela** (Banjaluka, 1884 – ?)

- Daughter of Jakob, tradesman, the Jewess.

In the school year of 1898/99 she attended the first (I-b) grade in the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka.<sup>1820</sup>

**Rudolf** (Velika Kanjiža, Hungary, 1892 –?)

- Son of Jozef, tailor, resident of Pecs, Hungary, the Jew.

After having accomplished the first grade of the Commercial School, he enrolled at the Vocational School in Banjaluka on September 1, 1908. He was apprenticed to Simon Herzler, tradesman from Banjaluka.<sup>1821</sup>

**Josip**

- The member of the Supervisory Board for the Bank for Trade and Crafts in Banjaluka.<sup>1822</sup>

**Ljuba Dr**

In accordance with the Decision No. R.Z.180–O–I–1944 brought by the Ministry of Health and Labour of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) as of March 14, 1944; the Contract on Labour signed with Dr Ljubo Neumann, in the Institute for Control of the Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka No. 21.057–0–1942 as of September 22, 1942, became inoperative.<sup>1823</sup>

**Arabella**

She worked as a labourer in the Institute for Control of the Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, the Outpatient Department in Maglaj as of June 24, 1942. She was a nurse assistant. She was paid 130 kunas for her eight-hour labour.<sup>1824</sup>

<sup>1816</sup> This last name was also written as Nojman.

<sup>1817</sup> ARSBL, 23, No. 613

<sup>1818</sup> ARSBL, Shops Register, No. 661/1907

<sup>1819</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1–15

<sup>1820</sup> The same, 1–14

<sup>1821</sup> ARSBL, 599, 1–19

<sup>1822</sup> *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas* 1912/1913

<sup>1823</sup> ARSBL, 74, No. 4.694/1944

<sup>1824</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 36

## NICK

**Albert–Alfred** Dr (Sarajevo, 20.5.1902 – 28.4.1996.)

- Son of Ignac Nika and Klara maiden Zauderer from Sarajevo, Physician, the Jew, married to Jelisaveta Kolloman from Koprivnica. In that marriage he had got sons Natko and Stanko.

On June 30, 1924 he graduated at the University of Zagreb - the Faculty of Medicine and obtained a physician title.

He got married with Mr Ph. Jelisaveta Kolloman in Koprivnica on January 29, 1928.

He was domiciled in Zagreb as of June 23, 1936 when he was granted citizenship of the Yugoslav Kingdom.

He converted to Catholicism in Zagreb on July 26, 1941.

He took an oath of loyalty to the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) in the Outpatient Department for Control of the Endemic Syphilis in Visoko on November 11, 1942. He began his duty in the Outpatient Department on August 11, 1941.

In summer 1943 he was temporarily located in Municipal Health Department in Sarajevo. He was returned to his duty in Visoko on June 24, 1943.

The increased payment in the amount from 5.600 to the amount of 7.000 kunas wasn't realized because "the above mentioned disappeared into the unidentified direction since October 1943"<sup>1825</sup> according to the Report of the Institute for Control of the Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka.

Died on June April 28, 1996. He was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>1826</sup>

**Jelisaveta** Mr Ph. maiden Kolloman (Koprivnica, 21.3.1903 – 19.6.1994)

- Daughter of Richard Kolloman and Antonija maiden Gertmann from Koprivnica.<sup>1827</sup>  
Died on June 19, 1994. She was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>1828</sup>

**Natko** (Podgorica, 9.11.1928 – ?)

- Son of Albert Nik and Jelisaveta maiden Kolloman.

He converted to Catholicism in Zagreb on July 29, 1941.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Education No. 46.097 as of September 15, 1941, because he was the Jew, he had to leave school in the third (III) grade at the Franciscan's Gymnasium in Visoko.<sup>1829</sup>

**Stanko** (Zagreb, 31.8.1935 – ?)

- Son of Albert Nik and Jelisaveta maiden Kolloman.

He converted to Catholicism in Zagreb on July 26, 1941.<sup>1830</sup>

Stanko Nick, born in Visoko in 1935 the Jew, was killed by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>1831</sup>

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<sup>1825</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 34

<sup>1826</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (2.7.2009) ]

<sup>1827</sup> The same

<sup>1828</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (2.7.2009) ]

<sup>1829</sup> The same

<sup>1830</sup> The same

<sup>1831</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (30.7.2009) ]

## ORNSTEIN<sup>1832</sup>

**Eta**, maiden Fröhlich (Čepin, Osijek, 1870 – ?)

- The housewife, mother of Dr Dragutin Ornstein.  
Up to June 12th 1942 had permanent residence in 51 Dr Ante Starčevića St.<sup>1833</sup>

**Dragutin–Karlo** Dr (Osijek, 8.10.1894 – ?)

- The son of Emanuel Emil Ornstein and Etelka Eta, maiden Fröhlich.

In 1912 he finished the Velika Gymnasium in Osijek, and in 1921 Medical Faculty in Germany. In 1926 he married to Elvira Eta Grossmann, the daughter of Albert and Tereza, maiden Kőnig.

As of August 7th 1929 to April 28th 1941 he worked as the Doctor in the County Office for Insurance of Workers in Osijek. Upon the Decision of the Minister of Health in the NDH Government, Z. Number 30.187/41 as of August 19th 1941 was sent to the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, where he worked as part time employee and also as the Doctor under the Contract.

On *numerical identification card for legal religion converts of the Catholic Parish Office Banja Luka* was stated: born on October 8th 1894 in Osijek, Jewish religion, married, had daughter, the Doctor. Together with his family converted to Catholicism on October 18th 1941 in the Catholic Church of Banja Luka Parish.<sup>1834</sup>

- Up to June 12th 1942 had permanent residence in 51 Dr Ante Starčevića St.<sup>1835</sup>  
Missing as of September 19th 1944 during Partisan's attack on Banja Luka.<sup>1836</sup>

**Elvira**, maiden Grossmann (Osijek, 1906 – ?)

- The daughter of Albert Grossmann and Tereza, maiden Kőnig and the wife of Dr Dragutin Ornstein, the housewife.  
Up to June 12th 1942 had permanent residence in 51 Dr Ante Starčevića St.<sup>1837</sup>

**Milica**, called Mila (Osijek, 24.6.1928 – ?)

- Student, Daughter of Dr Dragutin Ornstein and Elvira, maiden Grossmann.  
Up to 12th 1942 had permanent residence in 51 Dr Ante Starčevića St.<sup>1838</sup>  
On October 18th 1941 she was baptised in Roman Catholic Parish in Banja Luka.<sup>1839</sup>

**Vlatko**

Together with Salomon Poljokan was an authorised clerk of the Bank for Craft and Trade in Banjaluka, as of its foundation in 1911.<sup>1840</sup>

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<sup>1832</sup> This last Name was also written as Ornštajn.

<sup>1833</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1834</sup> ARSBL, 330, Ordinal Number 194/1941

<sup>1835</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1836</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 37

<sup>1837</sup> List Number 1

<sup>1838</sup> The same

<sup>1839</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 37

<sup>1840</sup> *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas, Engl. Bosnian-Herzegovina Compass* 1912/1913.

## PANZER

**Otto** (Bugojno, 4.3.1907 – 14.1.1994)

- Son of David, a retired Police Guard from Banjaluka, the Jew.  
He finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka in 1917.<sup>1841</sup>  
He died in January 14, 1994 and was buried at Mirogoj cemetery in Zagreb.<sup>1842</sup>

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<sup>1841</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal Number 38/442

<sup>1842</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (27.7.2009) ]

**Isak**

He resided in Banjaluka in 1863.

He was a Councillor in the Municipality Banjaluka from 1889 to 1897.<sup>1844</sup>

**Sofija** (Banjaluka, 1856 – ?)

- The Housewife

She had a permanent residence in Kralj Petar Svačić Street No. 20 up to July 28 1942.<sup>1845</sup>

**Jakov** (Banjaluka, 1.6.1924 – ?)

- The grandson of Sofija Papo from Banjaluke (Medreska Street No. 8), the carpenter, the Jew.

He finished the Third Public Mixed Primary School in Banjaluka in 1937.<sup>1846</sup>

He had a permanent residence in Kralj Petar Svačić Street No. 20 up to July 28 1942.<sup>1847</sup>

**Luna** (Sanski Most, 5.5.1905 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Jew from Sanski Most, the Sephardic Jewess.

In the year of 1918/19, she attended the Roman Catholic Senior School for Girls - *Marije pomoćnice* in Banjaluka.<sup>1848</sup>

**Sumbul A.** (Visoko, 1887 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1.6.1942)

- The retired Tax Auditor, husband of Ada Estera Maiden Levi, the Jew.

He finished the Public Primary School and the Senior Franciscan Gymnasium.

He enrolled at the Public Service in the Tax Office in Visoko where he started to work as a volunteer on May 12, 1907.

He was transferred to the Tax Office in Varcar Vakuf on August 21, 1907.

He became a probationary employee of XII clerical rank at the Tax Office in Bileća on March 13, 1909. He was transferred to the Tax Office in Banjaluka on August 12, 1910 and to the Tax Administration in Ljubuški on December 31, 1928. He worked in the Tax Administration in Makarska as of September 9, 1930. He was transferred to the Vrbas Financial Directorate in Banjaluka on September 15, 1934.

He was retired by the Decision of the Ministry for Public Economy of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) – Department for Public Finance in Zagreb No 11.933/1–1941 as of June 20, 1941.

He was rated *very well* for his work in the public service in the period from 1924 to 35 and was rated *excellent* in the period from 1936 to 37.

According to the Decree No. 27.593/39 as of September 1, 1939 he was awarded the Decoration of Yugoslav Crown V Order.<sup>1849</sup>

He was listed among the arrested Jews who were specified for transport to the concentration camp; the list was made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and

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<sup>1843</sup> Hećim Isak Papo came from Sarajevo to Banjaluka to treat people with medications made by him from herbs and roots. He was skilled in treating with medication and he enjoyed a great reputation among the public who called him Papić.

<sup>1844</sup> ARSBL, ZP – the Presidents of Municipality and the City Councillors 1877–1936.

<sup>1845</sup> Register Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1846</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, ordinal number 35/138

<sup>1847</sup> Register Number 1.

<sup>1848</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 19

<sup>1849</sup> ARSBL, 17, the Register of the Officials and Employees 1929/45, Page 91.



the list was signed by the Warden of the Ustashe Police for the former the Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik. He was released from prison.<sup>1850</sup>

He had a permanent residence in Dr Kulenovića Street No. 16a up to July 28, 1942.<sup>1851</sup> On July 29, 1942 Aleksandar Fuks, the Senior Registrar of Deeds from Banjaluka (residing in Dr Osmana Kulenovića No. 16b) requested from the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka the return of the things (a milk pail, rope for laundry, two plates) which were found in the apartment of Sumbul Papo in Dr Osman Kulenović Street No. 16a. The family of Sumbul Papo was the first neighbour of Fuks.<sup>1852</sup>

Sumbul and Ada Papo were taken to a concentration camp. Klarica, daughter, stated in the Written Statement: *Immediately after my parents were taken from their apartment located in Dr. Kulenović Street No. 16a, Banjaluka, the Ustashe and the Germans took everything and when I returned from the Partisans in 1945 I didn't find anything.*<sup>1853</sup>

Sumbul Papo, son of Avram, born in 1886, in Visoko, the Serb; died in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1854</sup>

**Ada–Estera** maiden Levi (Belgrade, 1887 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1.6.1942)

- The Housewife.

She had a permanent residence in Dr Kulenović Street No. 16a up to July 28, 1942.<sup>1855</sup>

Pursuant to the Probate Proceeding of the District Court in Banjaluka No: O: 2524/47 as of January 6, 1949 and the Record on Property Register made by the Commission for Region III in Sarajevo, No. 14.331/47, it was stated that Ada Estera Papo maiden Levi, wife of Sumbul Papo, the Housewife from Banjaluka, *was taken by the Ustashe to the Jasenovac concentration camp in June 1942, where she was killed*; the property located in Sarajevo which belonged to the late consists of the following: a house and a yard, surface - 65 m<sup>2</sup>; a house with housing and a yard - surface 142 m<sup>2</sup>; on the census day the total property was valued at 97.000 dinars and that the legal inheritor of the property was the adopted daughter - Klarica Levi maiden Papo from Belgrade.<sup>1856</sup> Ada-Estera Papo maiden Levi, born in 1887, Belgrade, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1857</sup>

**Avram** (Mostar 1925 – ?)

- Son of Albert.

As a pupil of the fourth (IV) grade of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka, he was exempted from taking the Junior Final Exam.<sup>1858</sup>

In 1942 he had a permanent residence in Dr Kulenovića Street No. 16a.<sup>1859</sup>

**Simha** maiden Levi (Banjaluka, 22.6.1880 – Banjaluka, 10.5.1946<sup>1860</sup>)

- Daughter of Majer Levi and mother Mazalta maiden Atijas.

The Municipal Court in Banjaluka initiated the Procedure for Pronouncing the Dead of Simha Papo maiden Levi, daughter Majer, from Banjaluka, *who disappeared during the World War Two. The Application Deadline shall be no later than three months* (R–459/68)<sup>1861</sup>

<sup>1850</sup> ARSBL, copy, the Military-Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1851</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1852</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Tax Office, No. 979/1942

<sup>1853</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 522/1945

<sup>1854</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1855</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1856</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Probate Proceedings, N–10

<sup>1857</sup> [ .jusp-jasenovac.hr (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1858</sup> The Annual Report of the Realna Gymnasium, Banjaluka for 1939/40.

<sup>1859</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1860</sup> The Municipal Court in Banjaluka, No. R–459/1969

<sup>1861</sup> *The Official Gazette of the SRB&H*, No. 38/1968

and shall be submitted to the Court or to the Guardian Džabić Muharem, from Banjaluka, Kozarska Street 27,

**Avram** (Sarajevo, 20.7.1892 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

In 1912, he graduated at the Gymnasium in Sarajevo. He studied French and German in Vienna and Paris.

In 1920 he got his first employment at the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka, where he was teaching French and German.<sup>1862</sup>

He was transferred from Banjaluka to the Second Gymnasium for Boys in Sarajevo, according to the Decision by the Minister of Education of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians as of September 1, 1924.<sup>1863</sup>

Avram Papo, son of Isak, born in 1892 in Sarajevo, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1864</sup>

**Sarina** (Bihać, 10.9.1898 – ?)

- Daughter of the Religious Teacher Santo-Šemtov from Banjaluka.

In the year of 1904/05, she attended the first grade at the Roman Catholic Primary School, the Sister of Charity - St. Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her school period, she lived with her aunt Ernestina Nahmijas in Bjelića Street No. 393.<sup>1865</sup>

In the period from 1909 to 1913 she attended the Senior Public School for Girls in Banjaluka and lived with her parents in Bijelića Street No. 12.<sup>1866</sup>

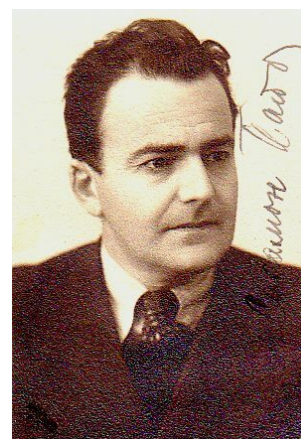
**Salamon** (Visoko, 18.2.1901 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1944)

- Son of the Teacher Santo<sup>1867</sup> Papo and mother Rifka maiden Nachmias; husband of Lina maiden Danon. They had a son Cadik Cezij.

In 1913, he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka. Finished the Velika Realna Gymnasium on June 30, 1919. In the School Year 1916/17, he received a scholarship *La Benevolentia* in the amount of 12 krunas for only a month.<sup>1868</sup>

He finished the Royal Art Academy in Zagreb on June 30, 1928. He was a Professor of Fine Arts at Gymnasiums in Nova Gradiška, Bitolj and Bihać as of 1929.

He was retired on October 23, 1941. In the same month, he was interned in Bosanski Petrovac.<sup>1869</sup> Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Gundulićeva Street No. 18.<sup>1870</sup> Son of Šemto-Santo, born in 1901 in Visoko, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1944.<sup>1871</sup>



**Salamon Papo**

**Lina** maiden Danon (Sarajevo, 1908 – ?)

- Daughter of Cadik and Hana Danon, the Housewife.

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Gundulićeva Street No. 18.<sup>1872</sup>

<sup>1862</sup> *Brought out of Oblivion*, Sarajevo, 1983.

<sup>1863</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, No. 112/1924

<sup>1864</sup> [.jusp-jasenovac.hr (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1865</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main School Annual of the Youth, 12–1904/1905 and 5–1906/1907

<sup>1866</sup> ARSBL OFGŠBL, 8–11/526

<sup>1867</sup> The names Šandor and Šemto were written as his father's names.

<sup>1868</sup> XXII the Report of the Realna Gymnasium, Banjaluka

<sup>1869</sup> ARSBL, ZDIL, 151

<sup>1870</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1871</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1872</sup> The Register No 1, 2 and 3

**Cadik Cezi** (Nova Gradiška 17.6.1935 – ?)

- Son of Salamon and Lina maiden Danon, the pupil.

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Gundulićeva Street No 18.<sup>1873</sup>

The following members of the Papo family were among the victims of the fascist terror in Bihać: Salamon (age 50) - the Professor of Fine Arts in the Gymnasium, his wife Lina (age 28) and son Sadik-Sezi Sadik-Sezi, a child.<sup>1874</sup>

**Josip–Jozef** (Banjaluka, 1893 – ?)

He was a Public Land Surveyor, married to Angela, maiden Levi. They had sons Leona and Samuel.

In the School year of 1906/07, he attended and finished the Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>1875</sup> In the Passport Request submitted to the City District Office in Banjaluka on August 16, 1920 he stated that he travelled to Palestine as a Construction Technician because of his studies and that he was "small, long face, black hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features."<sup>1876</sup> He resided in Biskup Garić Street No. 2 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>1877</sup>

He was a prisoner of the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka since the beginning of July 1942 and he was sent to the concentration camp on August 7, 1942.<sup>1878</sup> *Josip Papo, the Authorized Public Land-Surveyor in Banjaluka, was imprisoned by the Ustashe to the Jasenovac concentration camp in the year of 1941 and wasn't reported alive up to date, it was registered in the list of public land-surveyors who were based in Banjaluka.*

**Angela–Angelina** maiden Levi (Bosanska Dubica, 1897 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- The Housewife.

Up to July 28, 1942 she resided in Biskup Garić Street No. 2.<sup>1879</sup> In 1942, the Municipal Authorities / Residential Office in Banjaluka took over the control of the houses owned by Angelina Papo who wasn't in Banjaluka at the time of taking over the property. Angelina Papo maiden Levi, daughter of Leon, born in 1897 in Bosanska Dubica, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1880</sup>

**Leon** (Bosanska Gradiška, 1927 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- Son of Josip and Angela Papo, the pupil.

Up to July 28, 1942 she resided in Biskup Garić Street No. 2.<sup>1881</sup>

Leon Papo, son of Jozef, born in 1928 in Bosanska Gradiška, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1882</sup>

**Samuel** (Bosanska Gradiška, 1930 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- Son of Josip, the Pupil.

Up to July 28, 1942 she resided in Biskup Garić Street No. 2.<sup>1883</sup>

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<sup>1873</sup> The same

<sup>1874</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942/the Jews from Bihać from 1941 to 1942*, Bihać in the Recent History One (1), Banjaluka 1987

<sup>1875</sup> The Annual Report of the Real Gymnasium, Banjaluka

<sup>1876</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 28–44

<sup>1877</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1878</sup> ARSBL, the Register of the Župa Police, Banjaluka, No. 24

<sup>1879</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1880</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1881</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1882</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1883</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

Samuel Papo, son of Jozef, born in 1930 in Bosanska Gradiška, Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1884</sup>

### **Samuel**

During 1922 and 1930 he registered the craft shops located in Banjaluka.<sup>1885</sup>

The Second Hand Shop was located in Beogradska Street No. 28; the shop was relocated in Tanasko Rajić Street on February 3, 1934. The Shop was deleted from the Craft's Register on October 9, 1941.<sup>1886</sup>

### **Moritz**

In 1928, he registered the Craft Shop in Banjaluka.<sup>1887</sup>

Moric Papo was also registered under the number 14 on the list of the political prisoners in the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka. He was imprisoned because of hiding his Jewish origin on June 4, 1942.<sup>1888</sup>

### **Jozef S.**

He was listed among the arrested Jews who were specified for transport to the concentration camp; the list was made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and the list was signed by the Warden of the Ustashe Police for the former the Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik. He was released from prison.<sup>1889</sup>

**Palomba** maiden Elijan (Bosanska Gradiška, 15.4.1895 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 27.7.1942<sup>1890</sup>)

- Daughter of Abraham Avram Elijan and mother Hana maiden Poljokan, the wife of Jozef Papo.

Up to June 12, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Gundulićeva Street No. 42.<sup>1891</sup>

Palomba Papo maiden Elijan, daughter of Abraham, born in 1895 in Bosanska Gradiška, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1892</sup>

**Estera** (Sarajevo, 1922 – ?)

- daughter of Jozef, the Housewife

Up to June 12, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Gundulićeva Street No. 42.<sup>1893</sup>

**Samuel** (Sarajevo, 1923<sup>1894</sup> – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 30.7.1942<sup>1895</sup>)

- Son of Jozef and Pepika Papo, the Worker.

Up to June 12, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Gundulićeva Street No. 42.<sup>1896</sup>

Samuel Papo, son of Jakob, born in 1923 in Sarajevo, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1897</sup>

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<sup>1884</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1885</sup> ARSBL, the Registry of Crafts – Index, No. 165/1922 and 8/1930

<sup>1886</sup> ARSBL, the Register of the Shops, II–1932–313 and IV-1938-27; OSBL, No. Fi–150/1931

<sup>1887</sup> ARSBL, The Register of the Shops – Index, No. 64/1928

<sup>1888</sup> ARSBL, copy, the People's City Committee (MNO), the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FNRJ); VII Archive of the National Liberation War, 587/IV

<sup>1889</sup> ARSBL, copy the Military-Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>1890</sup> ARSBL, the Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>1891</sup> The Register No. 1

<sup>1892</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (3.8.2009) ]; ARSBL, the Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>1893</sup> The Register No. 1

<sup>1894</sup> The year of 1924 was also written as the birth year.

<sup>1895</sup> ARSBL, the Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>1896</sup> The Register No. 1

**Erna** (Sarajevo, 1920 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 30.7.1942<sup>1898</sup>)

- Daughter of Jozef and Pepika Papo.

She was arrested during or after the offensive on Kozara. She was a prisoner at the Župa Police –area of Banjaluka and a detainee in the Crna Kuća/Black House from July 22 to July 29, 1942.<sup>1899</sup>

Erna Papo, daughter of Jozef, born in 1920, in Sarajevo, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1900</sup>

**Hana** (Sarajevo, 1930 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 30.7.1942<sup>1901</sup>)

- Daughter of Jozef and Pepika Papo.

Hana Papo, daughter of Jozef, born in 1930 in Sarajevo, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1902</sup>

**Loti** maiden Noje (Vatra Dornai, Romania, 1903 – ?)

- the Housewife

In the year of 1942, she had a permanent residence in Dr. Viktor Gutić Street, No. 53.<sup>1903</sup>

**Zlata** (Sarajevo, 10.2.1915 – ?)

- Daughter of Izak Papo.

She graduated at the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka in the school year 1932/33.<sup>1904</sup>

**Mihailo** (Banjaluka, 28.11.1920 – ?)

- Son of the Tradesman Isaka, the Jew.

He attended the Extended Vocational School in Banjaluka in the period from 1937 to 1940. He was apprenticed to Gustaf Kamel from Banjaluka for a Tyre-Repair Specialist. In some subjects his school achievements were *insufficient*, while he didn't get any mark for some subjects. He was withdrawn from the School on June 31, 1940.<sup>1905</sup>

**Jozef**

As a pupil of the fourth (IV) class at the Realna Gymnasium he was exempted from taking the Junior Final Exam.<sup>1906</sup>

**Pepika–Pepica** (Bosanska Gradiška, 15.4.1895 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- Daughter of Avram Elijan and Hana maiden Poljokan. Married to Jozef Papo.<sup>1907</sup>

She was a prisoner of the Župa Police – area Banjaluka. She was arrested during or after the offensive on Kozara and she was detained in the Crna Kuća/Black House July 20 to July 29, 1942.<sup>1908</sup>

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<sup>1897</sup> The Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKU, No. 811/1952; [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1898</sup> ARSBL, the Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>1899</sup> ARSBL, the Register of the Župa Police, Banjaluka, No 58.

<sup>1900</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1901</sup> ARSBL, the Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>1902</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1903</sup> The Register No 1, 2 and 3

<sup>1904</sup> The Annual Report of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka for the school year of 1932/33.

<sup>1905</sup> ARSBL, 599, 11–29 i 11–30

<sup>1906</sup> The Annual Report of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka for the school year of 1939/40.

<sup>1907</sup> The Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKU, No. 234/1946

<sup>1908</sup> ARSBL, the Registration of the Župa Police – Banjaluka, No. 72

Because of illegal travel, Samuel and Erna Papo were arrested together with Pepica Papo. On July 20, 1942 all three of them were detained for ten days. They were in prison on July 28 and July 29, 1942.<sup>1909</sup>

Pepika Papo, daughter of Avram, born in 1895 in Novi Sad, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1910</sup>

**Rifka** (Bosanski Petrovac, 1902 – ?)

In the *Crna kuća/Black House* in Banja Luka, Rifka Papo wife of Joseph, 42 years old, the Jewess, born in Bosanski Petrovac, residing in Prijedor, the housewife was among the detained persons. She was imprisoned on June 25, the year of her detention is unknown (most probably 1942).<sup>1911</sup>

In August 1942, the Security Police for Banjaluka and the Velika Župa Sana and Luka sent to the Head of the Prison *Crna Kuća/Black House* in Banjaluka the Report that on August 7, 1942 the following Jews, who were handed over by the Germans to the Police, were sent to the concentration camp: David, Rena and Blanka Kabiljo, Šandor and Rena Erlich; Josip and Riv(f)ka Papo; Jakob Reich, Sabataj and Luna Levi; Oskar and Ilonka Štern; and Malamed Jakov.<sup>1912</sup>

**Mira** maiden Salom, remarried Kulušić

She was registered as the previous owner (co-owner) for a half of the building located in Veso Masleša Street No. 5 (consisted of the ground floor and the first floor i.e. (1) one one-room apartment and (1) one business premise); the half of a building located in Rade Ličina Street No. 19 (consisted of the ground floor and the first floor i.e. two one-room apartments and two two-room apartments) and half of the building in Rade Ličina Street No. 17 (consisted of one two-room apartment), according to the Procedure on the Nationalisation for Buildings and Parts of Buildings described in the Form N-2 on September 25, 1958.<sup>1913</sup>

**Flora** maiden Altarac (Banjaluka, 25.12.1903 – ?)

- Daughter of Izidor and Lenka maiden Nahmijas, wife of Jozef Papo-Papić from Banjaluka. They got married in Banjaluka, 1938.<sup>1914</sup>

In the year of 1946, she initiated the Procedure for Pronouncing the Dead of her mother - Lenka Altarac maiden Nahmijas, murdered in the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>1915</sup>

**Jakov** (Sarajevo, 17.2. 1907 – ?)

- Son of Elijazar and Sultana Papo, the Upholsterer.

He worked from April 6, 1927 to April 17, 1941.

He was a military prisoner in the Tešin-Langsdorf prison camp in the period from April 17, 1941 to June 21, 1945. In the year of 1962, his time spent in the captivity was recognised as special length of service and it was included in his length of service as a worker of the National Theatre in Banja Luka.

On December 11, 1960, in Banjaluka, he got married to Marija Cvenarski from Laminci – Bosanska Gradiška Municipality.<sup>1916</sup>

<sup>1909</sup> ARSBL, copy, the People's City Committee (MNO), the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FNRJ); the Archive of the National Liberation War, 49/8–1, K 162

<sup>1910</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1911</sup> The same, 50/7–9, K 167

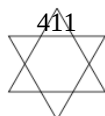
<sup>1912</sup> ARSBL, copy, the People's City Committee (MNO), the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FNRJ); the Archive of the National Liberation War, 40/15–12 K 171a

<sup>1913</sup> ARSBL, 114, the Nationalisation

<sup>1914</sup> The Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKR – Reconstruction XIV, No. 1857/1963

<sup>1915</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 5.946/1947

<sup>1916</sup> The Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKV, XII, No. 351/1960



## **Berta**

She belonged to the group of students – followers of Marx, together with Filip Bajković, Vojo Rakić, Ruža Oljača and one man from Montenegro.

Ruža Oljača and Berta Papo as members of the Party worked on the typewriter, matrix, etc. They were both arrested on April 21, 1933. They spent three months in prison (three weeks in the old building of the Police Station – Glavnjača; three weeks in the new building and the rest of time in the County Prison located in Ada Ciganlija).<sup>1917</sup>

## **Jakov**

He was investigated by Rudi Weiss in the Security Police for Banjaluka City on November 15, 1942. He gave information about ten communists from Banjaluka and its sympathisers.<sup>1918</sup>

He is listed among the persons who were in the basement of the Security Police in Banjaluka from December 10, 1942 to December 17, 1942.<sup>1919</sup>

## **Jozef**

- The Bookkeeper from Bihać.

On 21 January, 1942, while being in Prijedor, he submitted a Request on Residence Approval in Ključ for his wife Rifka and himself from the Velika Župa Sana and Luka Office. The Request was denied and the Submitter was informed in Prijedor on April 14, 1942.<sup>1920</sup>

The following members of the Papo family were among the victims of the fascistic terror: Jozef (44), son of Mošo, the Clerk; his wife Rifka (42) and a son Moric (12), the pupil.<sup>1921</sup>

## **Leon–Juda** (Sarajevo, 7.1.1901 – ?)

- Son of Salamon and Merkada maiden Papo, the Tradesman. He was brought to the Sajmište concentration camp on October 12, 1944.<sup>1922</sup>

## **Rafael** (Sarajevo, 1904 - ?)

- Son of David – the tradesman from Banjaluka, the Jew.

In 1916, he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>1923</sup>

After he had finished the Primary School he enrolled at the Vocational School in Banjaluka in 1916. He was apprenticed trading to his father.<sup>1924</sup>

## **David** (Split, 8.1.1929 – ?)

- Son of Moric, the Tradesman from Banjaluka (Aleksandrova Street No. 55), the Jew. In 1929, he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>1925</sup>

## **Moric**

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<sup>1917</sup> ARSBL, the Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993), Statements of Ruža Oljača

<sup>1918</sup> ARSBL, copy, the People's City Committee (MNO), the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FNRJ); the Archive of the National Liberation War, 94/2–1, K156

<sup>1919</sup> ARSBL, copy, the People's City Committee (MNO), the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FNRJ), VII, the Archive of the Enemies Units, 54/8–12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 25, K162

<sup>1920</sup> ARSBL, 74, No. 6.587/1942

<sup>1921</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942/the Jews from Bihać from 1941 to 1942*, Bihać in the Recent History One (1), Banjaluka 1987

<sup>1922</sup> Information provided by Zoran Mačkić

<sup>1923</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal Number 28/32/II

<sup>1924</sup> ARSBL, 599, 1–60

<sup>1925</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal Number 29/1587

The following members of the Papo family were among the victims of the fascist terror: Moric (age 30), the official of the firm *Otpad* (in English - Waste) Sarajevo, his wife Regina (age 26) and son Cevi (2).<sup>1926</sup>

**Juso** (1889 – ?)

- Son of Isak,

The Ustashe and the Police arrested all the Jews in Sanski Most in August 1942. All members of the Papić family apart from Juso were arrested and murdered in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp: his wife Erna (1898) and sons Isak (1929) and Avram (1932).<sup>1927</sup>

Juso, Mordo, Salamon, Muheld, Juda, Jakov, Karolina, Regina, Flora, Lunica, Perer, Isak and Avram Papić, the Jews from Sanski Most, imprisoned in the concentration camp and their fate was unknown. They are the owners of the house in Sanski Most in Kecmanović Street, valued at 10.000 dinars. Pursuant to the Decision issued by the District Court in Sanski Most, No. R-72/1945, the house was administered under the interim Government Administration.<sup>1928</sup>

Juso Papo, son of Isak, born in 1899 in Sanski Most, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1929</sup>

**Mordehaj** Dr (Sarajevo, 23.12.1911 – ?)

- Son of Juda Elijazar and Mazalta maiden Altarac.  
Domiciled in Sarajevo as of November 23, 1928.

He graduated at the University of Zagreb – the Medical Faculty on November 30, 1940 and obtained the title – the Doctor of Medical Science.

As of December 9, 1941, without a formal job contract, he worked in the Institute for Hygiene in Sarajevo on Suppression of Typhus and he was ill with typhus fever in the spring 1942.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Health in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), No: 72.129-1942 as of November 13, 1942 he was appointed as the official under a contract in the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control in Banjaluka; he was paid 3.800 kunas per month and he was assigned to the Institute for Hygiene in Sarajevo.

In April, 1943 the Institute for Hygiene in Sarajevo requested from the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control in Banjaluka the Approval for Dr. Papo Mordehaj's Oath of Loyalty.<sup>1930</sup>

Mordehaj Papo, son of Juda, born in 1911, Sarajevo, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1931</sup>

**Bernardica** maiden Baruch (Banjaluka, 10.2.1943 – ?)

- Daughter of Jakob Baruch and Helena maiden Ćorić; she got married to Albin Papo in Sarajevo on March 21, 1964.<sup>1932</sup>

**Irena** maiden Engel (24.12.1914 – ?)

- Daughter of Moric and Flora maiden Levi, from Banjaluka, she got married to Danijel Papo on December 19, 1924.<sup>1933</sup>

<sup>1926</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaca 1941-1942/the Jews from Bihac from 1941 to 1942*, Bihac in the Recent History One (1), Banjaluka 1987

<sup>1927</sup> *Šušnjar 1941* Oštra Luka 2008

<sup>1928</sup> ARSBL, 94, No. 2.399/1947

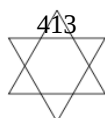
<sup>1929</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1930</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 40

<sup>1931</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1932</sup> The Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKR – Reconstruction VIII, No. 33/1943

<sup>1933</sup> The same, the Reconstruction XII, No. 333/1954





## PESACH<sup>1934</sup>

**Jakob** (Derventa, 1883 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

In 1917, he had a registered craft shop located in Banjaluka.<sup>1935</sup>

On March 21, 1918 he registered the Shop for Textile and Fashionable Goods Trade *Jakob L. Pezach* located in Banjaluka. The shop was deleted from the Court's Register on November 26, 1924.<sup>1936</sup>

On December 10, 1919 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Vienna, Prague and Paris to the Municipal Office in Banjaluka in which he stated the reason of his trip - commercial activities and that he was "medium height, long face, brown eyes, brown hair, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1937</sup>

On January 16, 1920 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Austria and Czechoslovakia.<sup>1938</sup> Jakob Pesah, son of Levi, born in 1883, Sarajevo, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1939</sup>

**Rachela** (Banjaluka, 1892 – ?)

- The Housewife.

On December 10, 1919 she submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Vienna, Prague and Paris to the Municipal Office in Banjaluka in which she stated she would accompany her husband and that she was "quite tall, round face, black hair, black eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1940</sup>

On January 16, 1920 she submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Austria and Czechoslovakia.<sup>1941</sup>

**Jozef**

- On September 12, 1884 he registered the trading firm under the name "Josef David Pezach" in Derventa under the number of 2.630/gr VIII/69. He put his signature in Hebrew.<sup>1942</sup>

**Rafael**

- On September 12, 1884 he registered the trading firm under the name "Rafael Pezach" in Derventa under the number 2.631/gr VII/70.<sup>1943</sup>

**Jozef L.** (Derventa, 1876 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of Levi Pezach.

He was the Representative of the Jews for Derventa District up to 1918.<sup>1944</sup>

On March 21, 1925 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Spain, Austria and England to the District Office in Derventa in which he stated the reason of his trip - commercial activities. He stated in the Request that he was the Tradesman, permanently residing in Derventa "age - 49, small height, round face, brown hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1945</sup>

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<sup>1934</sup> This last name was also written as Pesah.

<sup>1935</sup> ARSBL, the Craft Register – Index, No. 64/1917

<sup>1936</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Register of Private Firms, No. Fi-93/1918

<sup>1937</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 29-78

<sup>1938</sup> ARSBL, 18 the Register of Passports Issued, No, 29

<sup>1939</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (4.8.2009) ]

<sup>1940</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 29-79

<sup>1941</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Passports Issued, No. 28

<sup>1942</sup> *Sarajevski list*, 1884.

<sup>1943</sup> The same

<sup>1944</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, Sarajevo 1916. ARSBL, 1, Zahl 5.721/1914

<sup>1945</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-335

Jozef Pesah, son of Levi, born in 1877, in Derventa, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>1946</sup>

**David L.** (Derventa, 1861 – ?)

- Son of Levi Pezach – the Tradesman from Derventa.

David Levi Besah (Pesah) from Derventa bought from Hasaga Omerbegović from Kobaši three ploughed fields in the village Korovi - Prnjavor District. The Deeds were issued by the District Court in Prnjavor on July 15, 1884.<sup>1947</sup> In 1892, he registered the trading firm in Derventa.<sup>1948</sup> In the year of 1921 he submitted the Passport Request to the District Office in Derventa because of his commercial activities in Austria, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Palestine, Cairo and Krakow.<sup>1949</sup>

**Safira** (Derventa, 1870 – ?)

- The housewife from Derventa.

In the year of 1921, she submitted the Passport Request to the District Office in Derventa for her trip to Czechoslovakia.<sup>1950</sup>

**Dona** (Derventa, 1889 – ?)

- Daughter of David L. Pesach, the Housewife from Derventa.

On April 19, 1920 she submitted the Passport Request to the District Office in Derventa because of her medical treatment in Czechoslovakia. She stated in the Request that she was "small height, round face, brown hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".

In 1921, Austria was added in the Request.<sup>1951</sup>

**David-Levi** (Derventa, 1889 – ?)

- Son of David Pesch, the Tradesman from Derventa.

On September 25, 1920 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria and Hungary to the District Office in Derventa in which he stated the reason of his trip - commercial activities. He stated in the Request that he was "medium height, long face, black eyes, black hair, regular mouth and nose features". The Request was approved. The Request was resubmitted in 1921.<sup>1952</sup>

**Jozef** (Derventa, 1890 – ?)

- Son of David Pesach, the Tradesman from Derventa.

On December 5, 1936 he registered the Power Plant and the Waterworks at the County Court in Banjaluka.<sup>1953</sup>

In 1921, he submitted the Passport Request for his trip to Austria to the District Office in Derventa.<sup>1954</sup>

On October 10, 1924 he resubmitted the Request on Passport Extension for travelling to Germany, Italy, France, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. In the Request he stated he was travelling because of his commercial activities and that he was "age 33, short, round face, blue eyes, chestnut hair colour, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1955</sup>

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<sup>1946</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (4.8.2009) ]

<sup>1947</sup> ARSBL, SSPR, Deeds, file number 301, 202 and 303

<sup>1948</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900.

<sup>1949</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Register of Passports Issued (1919–1921), Ordinal Number 208 and AJ 29–44

<sup>1950</sup> The same, Ordinal Number 370

<sup>1951</sup> The same, Ordinal Number 593, AJ 8/13 and AJ 27–35

<sup>1952</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Register of Passports Issued (1919–1921), Ordinal Number 740. and AJ 29–142

<sup>1953</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Register of Companies, No. F–483/1936–2

<sup>1954</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Register of Passports Issued (1919–1921), Ordinal Number 362 and 831

<sup>1955</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–189

## **Jozef**

In the year of 1884, he registered a firm in Derventa.<sup>1956</sup>

## **Juda** (Derventa, 1880 – ?)

- Son of Josef, the Tradesman from Derventa.

On July 17, 1920 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Italy to the District Office in Derventa in which he stated the reason of his trip – purchasing textile goods. He stated in the Request that he was "medium height, long face, dark-brown eyes, bold, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1957</sup>

## **Sida** (Derventa, 1903 – ?)

- The Private Owner from Derventa.

In 1921, she submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Czechoslovakia to the District Office in Derventa.<sup>1958</sup>

## **Sultana** (Derventa, 1903 – ?)

- The Housewife from Derventa.

In 1921, she submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Austria and Czechoslovakia to the District Office in Derventa.<sup>1959</sup>

## **Flora** (Derventa, 1885 – ?)

- The pupil from Derventa.

In 1921, she submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Vienna to the District Office in Derventa.<sup>1960</sup>

## **Regina** (Derventa, 1906 – ?)

- The Private Owner from Derventa.

On September 29, 1926 she submitted to the District Office, Derventa the Passport Request for Austria and Italy because of medical treatment. The Request was approved.<sup>1961</sup>

## **Moritz J.** (Bosanski Brod, 1878 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- Son of Jozef Pezach, the Tradesman from Derventa.

On September 2, 1925 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Romania to the District Office in Derventa in which he stated the reason of his trip – commercial activities. He stated in the Request that he was "medium height, round face, brown eyes, black hair, brown moustache, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1962</sup>

Moric Pesah, son of Jozef, born in 1882 in Bosanski Brod, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1963</sup>

## **Rifka** (Derventa 1911 – ?)

- Daughter of Moritz Pezach from Derventa, the pupil.

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<sup>1956</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900.

<sup>1957</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–122

<sup>1958</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Register of Passports Issued (1919–1921), Ordinal No. 371

<sup>1959</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Register of Passports Issued (1919–1921), Ordinal No. 371

<sup>1960</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Register of Passports Issued (1919–1921), Ordinal No. 637.

<sup>1961</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–556

<sup>1962</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–548

<sup>1963</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (4.8.2009) ]

On September 2, 1925 she submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Vienna because of studying to the District Office in Derventa. She stated in the Request that she was "medium height, round face, green eyes, brown hair, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1964</sup>

### **Haim**

- He had a firm registered in Derventa as of 1887.<sup>1965</sup>

### **Juda D. David** (Bosanski Brod, 1872 – ?)

- The Tradesman from Bosanski Brod.

He had a firm registered in Bosanski Brod as of 1890.<sup>1966</sup>

In 1921 he submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Austria to the District Local Office in Bosanski Brod.<sup>1967</sup>

The Firm *David J. Pesah i sinovi/David J. Pesah and sons* was founded by Leon, Josip and Salomon Pesah in Bosanski Brod. The Company started with business activities on November 7, 1935, and it was registered at the County Court in Banjaluka on March 28, 1936.<sup>1968</sup>

### **Flora** (Bosanski Brod, 1885 – ?)

- The Housewife from Bosanski Brod.

In 1921 she submitted the Passport Request to the District Local Office, Bosanski Brod for travelling to Czechoslovakia.<sup>1969</sup>

### **Leon**

On December 12, 1946, the District Court in Bosanski Brod initiated the Procedure for Pronouncing the Dead of the following: Leon, Salomon and Josif Pesah, sons of David, who were taken away from Bosanski Brod by the Ustashe in 1941.

The Request for Procedure Initiation was submitted by Estera Altarc from Travnik, widow of Mojsije Altarc.<sup>1970</sup>

Leon Pesah, son of David, born in 1910 in Bosanski Brod, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>1971</sup>

Salomon Pesah, son of David, born in 1913 in Bosanski Brod, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>1972</sup>

Jozef Pesah, son of David, born in 1908 in Bosanski Brod, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>1973</sup>

### **Erna** (Bosanski Brod, 1909 – ?)

- the Private Owner from Bosanski Brod.

On May 21, 1925 she submitted the Passport Request to the District Local Office in Bosanski Brod for travelling to Italy. She stated in the Request that "she is 16, small height, round face, chestnut eyes, dark chestnut hair, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>1974</sup>

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<sup>1964</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–548

<sup>1965</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900.

<sup>1966</sup> The same

<sup>1967</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Register of Passports Issued (1919–1921), Ordinal No. 737

<sup>1968</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Register of Companies, No. F–376/35–5

<sup>1969</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Register of Passports Issued (1919–1921), Ordinal No. 499

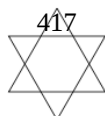
<sup>1970</sup> *Službeni list NR BiH/the Official Gazette of the NR B&H*, No. 11/1947

<sup>1971</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1972</sup> The same

<sup>1973</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1974</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–283



## PIJADE

### Avram

The Spanish Jew from Serbia. On September 9, 1909, he registered the Upholstery Shop in Albrechtova Street.<sup>1975</sup>

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<sup>1975</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts, No. 170/1909

## PINCHASS<sup>1976</sup>

**Flora**, widow, Klemm (Bugojno, 1.4.1909<sup>1977</sup> – ?)

- Daughter of the Rabbi Izak Pinchass and Ana maiden Alhalel from Jajce, the Jewess, residing in Jajce, married to Ivan Klemm. They had a daughter Hildegard.

She privately attended the Senior Roman Catholic School for Girls in Banjaluka from 1921 to 1923.

She regularly attended the Private Convent School in Jajce.<sup>1978</sup>

In the school year of 1923/24 her junior final exam and total school achievement in the fourth grade was excellent in the Civilian School for Girls - the Sisters of Jesus Precious Blood in Jajce.

According to the Decision of the Regional Cadastre Directorate in Sarajevo as of May 12, 1927 she was assigned as the clerk assistant to the Cadastre Register in Jajce with monthly payment of 600 dinars.

On January 30, 1934 she got married to Ivan Klemm, the factory employee, in Jajce.

On July 18, 1939, she converted to the Catholicism in Jajce.

Florijana Klemm became the clerk/official in the Cadastral Survey Office in Jajce.<sup>1979</sup> with 13 years and 10 months length of service according to the Decision of the District Office in Jajce as of May 14, 1941.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Treasury, Zagreb she was transferred as the official under contract on May 25, 1942.

On August 28, 1942 she took an oath of loyalty to the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) at the Tax Office in Jajce.

She stated that there were non-Aryans among her ancestors at the Statement on Racial Affiliation given on March 16, 1943.

On October 21, 1943 her payment determined by the contract was decreased from 2.200 kunas to 4.000 kunas.

She was removed from the Public Service on February 24, 1945. She resigned from the Public Service.<sup>1980</sup>

## Halpern

- The bakery worker and the tradesman for retail sale of consumer goods in Banjaluka.

On September 27, 1918 the shop was registered at the County Court in Banjaluka. The shop was closed on February 28, 1925.<sup>1981</sup>

<sup>1976</sup> This last name was also written as Pinhas and Pinkas.

<sup>1977</sup> May 1, 1909 was also written as date of birth

<sup>1978</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 7/5-12

<sup>1979</sup> ARSBL, 76, No. 31.011/1941

<sup>1980</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 68

<sup>1981</sup> ARSBL, 23, No. F-115/17-1

## PINTO

**Zlata** (Turbe, 1914 – the Đakovo concentration camp, 1942)

- Daughter of Juda and mother Laura.

She finished the Junior Gymnasium in Travnik, and the Teacher's College in Banjaluka. She was a Teacher in Pećigrad.

At the beginning of the war, she was arrested together with her brother and taken to Bihać wherefrom she returned with an Order to go back to her parents in Turbe.

At the beginning of 1942, she was taken along with her sister Nada Pinto (born in 1917, the Housewife) by the Ustashe from Turbe to the Đakovo concentration camp and detained in the former mill.<sup>1982</sup>

She died in March or April 1942.<sup>1983</sup>

Zlata Pinto, daughter of Juda, born in 1914 in Turbe (Travnik), the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>1984</sup>

**Nada** (1917 – ?)

- Daughter of Juda and Laura Pinto, the Housewife.

On February 15, 1947, the District Court in Travnik under the number R-1.105/47 initiated the Procedure for Pronouncing the Dead of the following:

- Zlata Pinto, daughter of Juda and Laura, born in Turbe, 1914 and
- Nada Pinto, daughter of Juda and Laura, born in 1917.

They were both taken away from Turbe by the Ustashe and they both ended in the concentration camp.<sup>1985</sup>

**Haim-James** (Bijeljina, 24.4.1907 – San Miguel de Allende, 7.8.1987)

- Son of inn keeper Moša and the Housewife Rifka maiden Montiljo; the mural painter and the professor.

He finished the Gymnasium in Tuzla.

He was arrested as the official of the Public Labour Market in Tuzla, in December.<sup>1986</sup> The State Court for Public Protection in Belgrade sentenced him to 18 month of hard labour and he lost civil rights for a five-year period.

In early childhood he showed a tendency for painting. His extraordinary talent was recognized and encouraged by Mihail Timčičin, the professor of fine arts in the Tuzla Gymnasium.

In 1939, Haim went to Los Angeles at the invitation of his sister Erna Englander, who lived in Hollywood. He worked in one of Walt Disney's drawing studios. By obtaining the U.S. citizenship he changed his name to James.

After the World War II, he started painting again. He enrolled in the Art Academy in Los Angeles and completed his studies at the age of 41.

Since 1950 he was living in Mexico. Firstly, he was teaching easel painting for advanced students and mural painting at the Allende Institute; secondly, he became Head of the Department and finally, the Dean of the Allende Institute.

He is one of the most famous American-Mexican muralists. He exhibited individually and actively participated in numerous collective exhibitions. He won several international awards.<sup>1987</sup>

<sup>1982</sup> *Službeni list NR BiH/the Official Gazette of the NR B&H*, No. 13/1947

<sup>1983</sup> *Brought out of Oblivion*, Sarajevo, 1983

<sup>1984</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1985</sup> *Službeni list NR BiH/ the Official Gazette of the NR B&H*, No. 13/1947

<sup>1986</sup> He copied the text "Requests of Jobless Workers"

<sup>1987</sup> ARSBL, the Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

**David** Dr (Sarajevo, 25.9.1897 – ?)

- Son of the late Benciona and Nehoma Pinto, unmarried.

He was domiciled in Sarajevo as of May 3, 1929 when he became the citizen of the Yugoslav Kingdom.

He finished the Medical Faculty in Vienna on March 20, 1929.

He finished his Internship at the Public Hospital in Belgrade on June 12, 1930.

He worked as the Doctor-Volunteer at the Public Hospital in Sarajevo from June 25, 1930 to July 10, 1931. He worked at the same hospital as the Probationer - Doctor up to October 10, 1935, when he was appointed as the Secondary Doctor.<sup>1988</sup>

He was appointed at the Public Hospital in Sarajevo as the Physician Assistant of VIII payment grade on October 21, 1938. His monthly wage, with the payment grade allowance included, was 1.130 dinars.

He was released of duty and from the State Hospital in Sarajevo, without a pension-support in accordance with the Decision of the Poglavnik's Committee in Sarajevo, number 255/41 Prez. as of May 6, 1941.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Health in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), No: 72.125-1942 as of November 13, 1942 he was sent at the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control in Banjaluka with monthly payment of 3.800 kunas and he was assigned to the Institute for Hygiene in Sarajevo. He began his duty on January 1, 1943.

He took an oath of loyalty to the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) in Sarajevo on January 1, 1943.

According to the Decision of the Ministry of Interior in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), R-Z-Number: 14.573-0-1943 as of April 10, 1943, he was sent to work in the District area of Bosanski Petrovac.

Based on the Decision of the Ministry of Interior in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) as of May 15, 1943, his staying was confirmed about his temporary work at the Epidemic Hospital in Prijedor.

In June 1943, the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control, Banja Luka sent him to Bosanski Petrovac for establishing and organising medical help at the Hospital located in the infected area.

He was transferred to the Public Health Centre in Dobož upon the Request by the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control, Banja Luka. He began his duty on October 8, 1943.

He was sent from Dobož to the Public Health Centre in Tuzla according to the Request of the Institute on February 15, 1944.

He was transferred from the Hospital for Contagious Diseases in Tuzla to the Hospital of Fraternal Fund in Kreka.<sup>1989</sup> In March 1944, he was returned at the renewed Hospital for Contagious Diseases in Tuzla.<sup>1990</sup>

**Haim** (Sarajevo, 19.5.1921 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1943)

- Son of Bernad Pinto, the Tradesman in Zenica, the Jewish.

He finished the Primary School in Zenica. He enrolled at the Junior Public Gymnasium in Prijedor in the year of 1932/33. He paid the school fees in the amount of 300 dinars and 20 dinars for the Pupil Health Fund.<sup>1991</sup> He finished the second grade on June 28, 1934. On January 22, 1943, he was reprimanded by the Homeroom Teacher because of making disorder in the classroom. During his school period he lived with Avram Pinto, the Professor in Prijedor.<sup>1992</sup>

<sup>1988</sup> He was transferred from the Sarajevo Hospital to the Public Hospital in Skopje where he worked 16 months (1934/35). He was returned from Skopje to work in the Sarajevo Hospital.

<sup>1989</sup> Hospital furniture and equipment were taken by the Partisans during the attack on Tuzla in February 1944.

<sup>1990</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 41

<sup>1991</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, Index, 1932/33-33

<sup>1992</sup> The same, 1933/34-39



Hajm Pinto, son of Bernard, born in 1920 in Sarajevo, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1943.<sup>1993</sup>

### **Avram**

- BA in Philosophy.

On December 9, 1929, he was appointed for the teacher of the Junior Public Gymnasium in Prijedor, pursuant to the Decision by the Ministry of Education in the Yugoslav Kingdom.<sup>1994</sup> He was the History and Geography Teacher from the first to the second grade until 1935.<sup>1995</sup>

### **Jozef** (Bihać, 1900 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

The Trading Assistant, Jozef Pinto alias Ćučo, son of Hajm, was registered among the victims of fascistic terror in Bihać.<sup>1996</sup>

Jozef Pinto, son of Haim, born in 1900 in Bihać, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>1997</sup>

### **Moritz H.**

He was the Representative of the Jews for the District Local Office Doboj up to 1915.<sup>1998</sup>

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<sup>1993</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

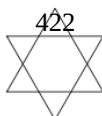
<sup>1994</sup> *Prosvjetni glasnik/the Educational Gazette*, No. 1/1930

<sup>1995</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, Indexes for 1929/30, 1930/31, 1931/32, 1932/33, 1933/34 and 1934/35.

<sup>1996</sup> Moric Levi, *Jevreji Bihaća 1941–1942/the Jews of Bihać from 1941 to 1942*, Bihać in the Resent History One (1), Banjaluka 1987.

<sup>1997</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (3.8.2009) ]

<sup>1998</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, Sarajevo 1916. ARSBL, 1, Zahl 5.721/1914



## PODVINETZ

**Srećko–Feliks** Dr (Osijek, 23.11.1899 – ?)

- Son of Leopold Podvinetz - the Watchmaker and the Optician and Ruža maiden Eibenschütz from Zagreb.

The parents obtained the citizenship in Osijek as of October 5, 1925 and Dr Srećko Podvinetz was granted the citizenship on August 2, 1926. He was married to Marija maiden Seppe, The Roman Catholic. They had a son Radoja.

He got the title - the Doctor of Medical Science at the University in Vienna on July 24, 1925.

On 17 January 1927 he was appointed as the Assistant/Volunteer at the Clinic for Othorinolaringology within the Medical Faculty in Zagreb, according to the Authorisation by the Ministry of Education and the Conclusion of the Faculty Council.

On October, 1922, he was appointed as the Assistant on Probation at the same Faculty. He became the Assistant of VII payment grade on August 11, 1934 and the VIII payment grade was obtained on December 30, 1937.

On May 21, 1935 he got married to Marija, maiden Seppe at the Jewish Temple in Zagreb. On July 6, 1941 Srećko Podvinetz and Marija maiden Seppe got married in Zagreb in accordance with the Roman Catholic rite.

He was removed from the public service pursuant to the Decision by Dean of the Medical Faculty in Zagreb, No. 2.420–1941 as of May 23, 1941.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Health in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), Z. No: 22.598–1941 as of July 17, 1941, he was sent to work at the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control in Banjaluka; he was paid 5.000 kunas per month. He began his duty on August 1, 1941.

On November 14, 1942 he took an oath of loyalty to the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) as the doctor under contract at the Public Health Centre in Travnik

His monthly payment was increased several times and it was 12.000 kunas in 1944.<sup>1999</sup>

**Radoja** (Zagreb, 23.2.1936 – ?)

- Son of Srećko-Feliks Podvinetz and Marija maiden Seppe, the Jewish.

He converted to the Catholicism on April 25, 1941.<sup>2000</sup>

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<sup>1999</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 45

<sup>2000</sup> The same

## POLJOKAN

### Salomon Levi

He came to Banjaluka in 1863, without family. When he was a boy, he lost his eye. Therefore, he was called Poluokan (*English, Half-eyed*) and the name Poljokan was added to his last name. In time, the last name Levy was completely removed and only Poljokan remained. On the benches in front of the mosque Ferhadija he rented the shutters (Turkish -*ćepenak*) and sold goods. Every week he was going to Sarajevo to bring the goods.<sup>2001</sup>

In the year of 1868 his shop with wares and mixed goods was the fifth in Banjaluka because of realized turnover in the amount of 25000 guildens per year.<sup>2002</sup>

### Hadži Rafael, alias Rafo (Sarajevo, 1849 – ?)

- Son of Salomon, the Tradesman and the Owner from Banjaluka. He had sons Salomon–Haim, Jakob, Braco–Isak and a daughter Matilda.

He was having a hat and an umbrella all the time, and he was making short steps during walking. Therefore, he got a nickname *Frajlica (English -Lady)*.<sup>2003</sup>

On January 25, 1884 he opened the consumer goods trade *Rafael A. Poljokan*. On June 11, 1898 this shop became a trade stock company and its public members were Rafael, Abraham and Isak Poljokan, the tradesmen from Banjaluka. Relations between co owners were based on the verbal agreement as of January 24, 1884. Rafael was the main agent and the signatory party in the firm.

Isak Poljokan left the stock company on June 2, 1900; on January 20, 1902, after the co-owner Abraham Poljokan, son of Salomon had been deleted from the Register, the stock company was closed i.e. it was reregistered as a private company owned by Rafael Poljokan, son of Salomon.

Under the same name the private company was reregistered as a stock company on March 7, 1905; the public members and co owners were Rafael Poljokan, son of Salomon; Salomon and Jakob, sons of Rafael Poljokan, consumer goods tradesmen from Banjaluka. The Manager of the firm was Rafael Poljokan. On July 23, 1908, he was deleted from the Court Register as a public member and owner and the right to endorse and to represent was handed over to Salomon R. Poljokan. On September 4, 1911 Jakob R. Poljokan left the company which became the ownership of Salomon R. Poljokan.<sup>2004</sup>

In Albrechtsgasse (Albrehtova Street), he built a first-class building with one floor, in the shape of the inverted letter L, dimension 28, 40 x 25, 10 m. The project of the building was made in April 1897.

In 1898, he founded a consortium with Hamid Husedžinović and Olga Barbatz; a two year contract was signed between the Government and the Consortium related to the forest expropriation of Kozara from the direction of Podgradci.<sup>2005</sup>

In the period from 1901 to 1906, he was a councillor of the City Council in Banjaluka.<sup>2006</sup>

On June 2, 1919 he submitted the Passport Request for trip to Karlsbad at the City District Office. He stated in the Request that he travelled because of his medical treatment and that "he is short, long face, grey hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2007</sup>

<sup>2001</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 178/1933, 179/1933 and 180/1933; Luna Albahari, *Sjećanje iz Banjaluke, Jevrejski pregled/Memories from Banjaluka, the Jewish Review*

<sup>2002</sup> Galib Šljivo, *Banjaluka u vrijeme turske uprave 1527–1878/Banjaluka in the period of the Ottomans 1527–1878/ Banjaluka 1999*

<sup>2003</sup> Luna Albahari, *Sjećanje iz Banjaluke, Jevrejski pregled/Memories from Banjaluka, the Jewish Review*

<sup>2004</sup> ARSBL, 23, The Register of private Firms, No. 8 and 882; ARSBL, the Register of Companies, No. 93, 144 and 1500; *Bosnischer Bote*, 1908.

<sup>2005</sup> ARSBL, 23, The Register of Companies, No. 187

<sup>2006</sup> ARSBL, ZP – Presidents of Municipality and City Councillors 1877–1936.

<sup>2007</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–5

Since the Turks, he carried a weapon all the time. He got the licence for carrying weapons in 1920.<sup>2008</sup>

**Salomon Haim** (Banjaluka, 15.8.1879–17/18.10.1940)

- Son of Rafael Poljokan.

Nearby the hotel *Palas* he had a house in which the shops were located on the ground floor. In the shops it was entered through a wide staircase, by which they were called the *Poljokan on wide basamaci (stairs)*.

In 1907 he registered a shop for public trade products, shipping and commission store business; he paid the tax in the amount of 3.000 krunas.<sup>2009</sup>

He was a member of the Steering Committee at the First Banjaluka Savings Bank, d.d – stock company.<sup>2010</sup>

On June 2, 1919 he submitted the Passport Request for his trip to Karlsbad and Vienna at the City District Office in Banjaluka. In the Request he stated the reasons for his trip - trade business and the medical treatment of his wife and children; he travelled with his wife Mici and two children, "he is medium height, round face, black hair, black eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2011</sup>

On October 7, 1921 and April 29, 1927 he submitted similar Requests for his trade business in Austria, Italy, Germany, France and Czechoslovakia.<sup>2012</sup>

In 1937, he adapted and rearranged window shops in the business part in Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra Street. Projects and construction works were made by the Engineer Stojan Borovnica, the Architect from Banjaluka. The building was made in a horseshoe shape. The business premise where it could be entered over wide stairs was decorated with two pillars and it consisted of three separated rooms (shops). In March 1942, technical drawings were made for the existing building.<sup>2013</sup>

Salomon, his wife Micika maiden Poljokan and their son Rafael were brutally murdered in the night of October 17-18, 1940. After that event, their daughter Šarika connubial Levi was medically treated in Zagreb due to psychological problems and she constantly insisted to be a subject of hearing by the Investigation Judge. The criminal procedure related to this issue was adjourned in 1942.<sup>2014</sup>

In June 1941, the Stožernik (English – the Headquarters Commander) Dr Viktor Gutić ceded the property of Salomon Haim Poljokan to the Purchasing Public Officials Collective (s.o.j. – company with limited liability) of Banjaluka.<sup>2015</sup>

Villa Poljokan was used as the Gestapo residence for a period of time; afterwards it was used for the needs of the Ustashe's Surveillance Service in Banjaluka.<sup>2016</sup>

Pursuant to the Decision of the District Court in Banjaluka Dn No. 1282 as of September 19, 1946 it was permitted to delete perpetual rights in favour of Rafael Poljokan son of Salomon, Salomon Haim Poljokan son of Rafael and Mica Poljokan, all from Banjaluka.<sup>2017</sup>

**Micika** alias Mici (Banjaluka, 18.8.1886–17/18.10.1940)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Isak Poljokan.

<sup>2008</sup> ARSBL, The Personnel Archive - Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2009</sup> ARSBL, Crafts Register, No. 702/1907

<sup>2010</sup> *Sarajevski list*, No 37/1911 i 29/1912; *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas*, 1912/13

<sup>2011</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–58

<sup>2012</sup> ARSBL, 18, Passports Register, No 991/1921; ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–689

<sup>2013</sup> ARSBL, 22, 5.8.1. P–15

<sup>2014</sup> ARSBL, 23, No. Kzp 963/1940

<sup>2015</sup> ARSBL, The Personnel Archive - Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2016</sup> ARSBL, 209–MG–IV/147, Memories of Žarko Lastrić

<sup>2017</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 25.983/1946

In the school year of 1898/99, she attended the first (Ia) class at the Secondary Public School for Girls in Banjaluka.<sup>2018</sup>

On May 18, 1921 she submitted the Passport Request at the County Office in Banjaluka for her trip to Austria and Czechoslovakia.<sup>2019</sup>

In her Passport Request issued by the County Office – area of Banjaluka on May 18, 1921, it was stated that she travelled with her daughters Serafina (10), Melita (9) and a son Rafael (5 months).<sup>2020</sup>

In the Passport Extension Request for all European countries submitted to the Head of the City District Office in Banjaluka for all European countries on April 29, 1927, she stated that she travelled for her medical treatment and that she was "medium height, round face, black eyes, black hair, regular mouths and nose features".<sup>2021</sup>

**Sarafina**, alias Šarika, connubial Levi, remarried Poljokan (Banjaluka, 28.7.1907 – ?)

- Daughter of Salomon Haim Poljokan and Micika maiden Poljokan.

In the Request of Passport Extension submitted to the Head of the City District Office in Banjaluka on October 8, 1927, she stated that she travelled to all European countries due to her medical treatment and that she was "short, round face, black eyes, black hair, regular mouths and nose features".<sup>2022</sup>

After the death of her husband Šarik, she moved in the apartment of her parents where she lived for four years and worked in their shop on the ground floor.<sup>2023</sup> She had moved in her apartment in the same house three weeks before her family was murdered.

In the Form N–2, made on October 29, 1959 under the number VI 929/385–59 made by the Commission for Nationalisation within Municipal People's Committee (NOO) Banjaluka, Šarika Poljokan maiden Poljokan was registered as the owner of the building in Lola Ribar Street No. 2 consisted of two business premises, surface 768 m<sup>2</sup> and the building with an attic located in Fra Grga Martić Street No. 2 consisted of three two-room apartments and two three-room apartments, four separated rooms and two business premises, surface 476 m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>2024</sup>

**Rafael** (1921 – Banjaluka, 17/18.10.1940)

- Son of Salomon Haim Poljokan and Micika maiden Poljokan.  
Murdered in the night of October 17/18, 1940.

**Jakob** alias Jako and Jakica (Banjaluka, 1883 – ?)

- Son of Rafael Poljokan.

On September 18, 1911 he registered a Trade Consumers and Textiles Shop; as of July 9, 1927 he was dealing only with agency and commission store.<sup>2025</sup>

On April 9, 1932 the location of the Agency was moved to Mišića Street No. 9. The shop was closed on July 26, 1934.<sup>2026</sup>

In the Passport Extension Request for trip to all European counties submitted to the Head of the City District in Banjaluka on January 3, 1927 he stated that he travelled because of his trade business and that he was "medium height, round face, black eyes, black hair, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2027</sup>

<sup>2018</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1–22

<sup>2019</sup> ARSBL, 18, Number 516/1921

<sup>2020</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 32/109

<sup>2021</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–689

<sup>2022</sup> The same, AJ 8–787

<sup>2023</sup> ARSBL, 23, No. Kzp 963/1940

<sup>2024</sup> ARSBL, 114, Nationalisation

<sup>2025</sup> ARSBL, Crafts Register, No. 106/1911; ARSBL, 23, the Register of Private Firms, No. 1507

<sup>2026</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, I–a, b, c–30

<sup>2027</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–645

He was a subject of hearing two times (on October 30, 1940 and March 7, 1941) at the Police related to the murder of the following: his brother Salomon, his brother's son Rafael and his brother's wife Micika; he stated that he was a Tradesman, married, residing in Banjaluka in Jukićeva Street No 17 and that his brother Salomon was a good natured person, he didn't conflict with anyone and his son Rafael was like his father. On the day of the murder, he was in Laktaši, supervising the house of Isak Poljokan under construction.<sup>2028</sup>

**Sarafina** (Banjaluka, 20.7.1914 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Jakob.

In the period from 1925 to 1929 she attended the Roman Catholic Civilian School for Girls - *Marija Pomoćnica* in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Kralj Petar Road No. 18.<sup>2029</sup>

**Matilda** (Banjaluka, 26.2.1892 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Rafael.

She attended and finished the Roman Catholic Primary School - Sisters of Charity, St. Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka from 1899 to 1903. During her school period she resided with her parents in Carski Road No. 53.<sup>2030</sup>

In the school year of 1903/04 she attended the first class (I) of the Senior Public School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Carski Put (Road).<sup>2031</sup>

**Štefica–Štefa** (Banjaluka, 14.2.1894 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Rafael Poljokan.

She attended and finished the Roman Catholic Primary School – the Sisters of Charity, St. Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka from 1900 to 1904. During her school period she resided with her parents in Carski Road.<sup>2032</sup>

**Jakov–Jakob** (Banjaluka, 1890 – Zagreb, June 12, 1969)

- Son of Rafaela, the Tradesman from Banjaluka.

He registered a Trade Consumers and Textiles Shop in Salvator Street on September 18, 1911. He left crafts business on April 19, 1916.<sup>2033</sup> He reopened crafts business in 1919 and on July 9, 1927 he was only doing agent and commission business.<sup>2034</sup>

In 1942, the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka took over the houses of Jakov and Rahela Poljokan, who were not in Banjaluka at that time.

He was buried at Mirogoj cemetery in Zagreb on April 25, 1975. On the same day and at the same graveyard Rahela Poljokan was buried; she died on April 22, 1969 in the age of 84.<sup>2035</sup>

**Isak** Dr alias Braco (Banjaluka, 1897 – Drvar, 20.4.1945)

- Son of Rafael Poljokan and brother of Salomon Haim Poljokan, murdered on October 17/18, 1940 together with his wife Micika and son Rafael in their family house in Banjaluka.<sup>2036</sup>

<sup>2028</sup> ARSBL, 23, Number Kzp 963/1940

<sup>2029</sup> ARSBL, OFŽGŠBL, 19

<sup>2030</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Students Book, 112–1899/1900, 19–19001/1902 and 254–1902/1903

<sup>2031</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 4–28

<sup>2032</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Students Book, 179–1900/1901, 20–1901/1902, 255–1902/1903 and 155–1903/1904

<sup>2033</sup> ARSBL, Crafts Register, No. 106/1911

<sup>2034</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Register of Trade, No. 1.507

<sup>2035</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, No. 21.661/1946

<sup>2036</sup> ARSBL, 23, No. Kzp 963/1940

On June 17, 1919 he submitted the Passport Request to the City District Office in Banjaluka related to his trip to Lion and Paris due to continuance of his law studies. He stated in the Request that he was "tall, long face, black hair, black eyes, regular mouth and nose features". On May 5, 1921 he submitted a similar Request to the County Office – area of Banjaluka stating his intentions to travel to Austria, France and England.<sup>2037</sup>

As a lawyer in Sarajevo in the period from 1935 to 1938 he performed a job of a permanent court interpreter for French and German in the County Court in Sarajevo.<sup>2038</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 12, 1945 by Jakov Poljokan, son of Rafael, the Tradesman from Banjaluka, residing in Martićeva Street No. 4, the inheritor of the damaged party; it was stated (Column A) that Dr Isak–Braco Poljokan, age 35, lawyer, resided in Sarajevo, the Jew, was killed by a bomb as an officer of the Partisan Unit in Drvar during the German occupation On April 20, 1945.

**Izak Hadži**, alias Kučo (Banjaluka, 1855<sup>2039</sup> – Marijanske Lazni, 1930)

- Son of Salomon, he had sons Abraham and Salomon and a daughter Mazalta.

The shop was named *Poljokan pod lipom/Poljokan Under a Linden Tree* because there was a big linden tree in front of his shop located across the Šehova mosque (Sijamija), i. e. the *Palas* hotel since 1933.

During the Allied bombing of Banjaluka in May and June 1944, a part of a building with cupola where the Star of David was located was heavily damaged and destroyed afterwards. From 1945 to 1969, in this building was ZE-MA, i.e. NA-MA (People's Store).

The Trade Association for Consumer Goods *Poljokan Isak & Söhne* was founded on March 1, 1899. Their members were Isak, Abraham and Salomon, sons of Isak Poljokan. Isak Poljokan was an authorized agent and a signatory party.<sup>2040</sup>

On February 13, 1925 Abraham Poljokan was a co-owner deleted from the Court Register because he died; on April 17, 1926 Isak Poljokan left the Association, so it became the ownership of Salomon Isak Poljokan but the name of the association remained the same and it was reregistered as a private firm.<sup>2041</sup>

In 1907, he paid the tax in the amount of 25.000 krunas upon which he was classified as one of the biggest tradesman in Bosnia and Herzegovina.<sup>2042</sup>

He was a member of the Steering Committee in the First Banjaluka Savings Bank d.d (stock company).<sup>2043</sup>

He was the President of the Jewish Religious Community for the Sephardic Jews up to 1915.<sup>2044</sup>

He was a member of the City Council in Banjaluka in the period from 1914 to 1915.<sup>2045</sup>

In the year of 1914, the Tradesman from Banjaluka, permanently residing in Banjaluka, age 52, requested the passport extension for travelling to all European countries. He travelled with Ernestina Poljokan.<sup>2046</sup>

On February 26, 1927 he submitted the Passport Request for the trip to Austria at the Head of the City District in Banjaluka due to his trade business; he stated that he was

<sup>2037</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 28–6; ARSBL, 18, The Register of Passports, No. 472/1921

<sup>2038</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 15

<sup>2039</sup> Even the year of 1862 was written as his birth year.

<sup>2040</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1908.

<sup>2041</sup> ARSBL, 23, No. Fi–65/1912; *Narodno jedinstvo*, No. 1/1926

<sup>2042</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts' Register, No. 712/1907.

<sup>2043</sup> *Sarajevski list*, No. 37/1911 and 29/1912; *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas*, 1912/13

<sup>2044</sup> ARSBL, 1, Zahl 5.721/1914

<sup>2045</sup> ARSBL, ZP – Presidents of Municipality and City Councillors 1877–1936.

<sup>2046</sup> ARSBL, 1, 1– the Passport Protocol (1913–1914), Ordinal Number 158

"medium height, round face, greyish, grey eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2047</sup> On July 28, 1921 he applied for a similar Request to the County Office - area Banjaluka in which he stated his intentions to travel to Czechoslovakia and Italy.<sup>2048</sup>

In Jukićeva Street next to Jevrejski Dom (*engl. the Jewish House*)<sup>2049</sup>, he possessed a house where the famous café *Jedinstvo* in Banjaluka owned by Dušan Bošković was located during 1934.<sup>2050</sup>

He was also the owner of a big property, now recognised under the name Poljokanov Park (*Engl. Poljokan Park*).

#### **Abraham** (1879 – ?)

- Tradesman, son of Isak, residing in Banjaluka.

On September 7, 1903 the County Office – area of Banjaluka denied his request for purchasing land in Hanište.<sup>2051</sup>

He is one of the founders of the Bank for Trade and Craft (d.d. – stock company) Banjaluka and the member of the Steering Committee.<sup>2052</sup> During the year of 1919 and the year of 1920, he was a member of the Administration and the Steering Committee at the Bank.<sup>2053</sup>

At the Meeting of the Share-holders of the Croatian Bank and Savings (d.d. – stock company) in Bosanski Brod held on May 6, 1911 he was an elected member of the Steering Committee. This Bank was established after liquidating and taking over the debts of the First Croatian Savings and Borrowing Collective in Bosanski Brod (s.o.j – with limited liability); and the Bank had the Branch office in Derventa.<sup>2054</sup>

On April 4, 1921 he submitted the Passport Request at the County Office– area of Banjaluka for the trip to Austria and Czechoslovakia.<sup>2055</sup>

#### **Anica** (Banjaluka, 1888 – ?)

- The Housewife, domiciled in Banjaluka.

On April 4, 1921 she submitted the Passport Request at the County Office – area of Banjaluka for the trip to Austria and Czechoslovakia.<sup>2056</sup>

#### **Rachela** (2.5.1887 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Abraham, the Sephardic Jewess.

In the period from 1899 to 1902, she attended the Senior Public School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Carski Drum (Road).<sup>2057</sup>

#### **Sofija** (11.8.1889 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Abraham, the Sephardic Jewess.

She attended the Roman Catholic Primary School – the Sister of Charity, St. Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. In the school year of 1900/01, she finished the third grade. During her school period she lived with her parents in Carski Road.<sup>2058</sup>

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<sup>2047</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–662

<sup>2048</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports, No.709/1921

<sup>2049</sup> ARSBL, 22, 5.8.1. B–12

<sup>2050</sup> The same

<sup>2051</sup> ARSBL, 1, Register, No. 125/1903

<sup>2052</sup> *Sarajevski list*, No. 255/1911

<sup>2053</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, No. 84/1919 i 62/1920

<sup>2054</sup> *Sarajevski list*, No. 149/1911; *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas – finacijski ljetopis/ Bosnian-Herzegovina Compass, Financial Chronicle* 1912/13.

<sup>2055</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports, No. 373/1921

<sup>2056</sup> The same, Number 374/1921

<sup>2057</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1–2

<sup>2058</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, The Main Book of the School Youth, 3–1900/1901





In the period from 1900 to 1902, she attended the Senior Public School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Gospodska Street.<sup>2059</sup>

**Josipa**, alias Pepa (Banjaluka, 18.9.1895<sup>2060</sup> – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Abraham, the Sephardic Jewess.

In the period from 1901 to 1905 she attended and finished the Roman Catholic Primary School – the Sister of Charity, St. Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her school period she lived with her parents in Carski Road No. 1331 and in Katana Street.<sup>2061</sup>

In the period from 1905 to 1910, she attended the Senior Public School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Albrechtova Street.<sup>2062</sup>

**Flora** (Banjaluka, 17.3.1896<sup>2063</sup> – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Abraham.

In the period from 1902 to 1906 she attended and finished the Roman Catholic Primary School – the Sister of Charity, St. Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her school period she lived with her parents in Carski Road No. 1331, in Katana Street and in Andjeoska Street.<sup>2064</sup>

**Mazalta** alias Beba (Banjaluka, 31.5.1906 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Izak, the Sephardic Jewess.

In the period from 1918 to 1920 she attended the Senior Roman Catholic School for Girls - *Marija Pomoćnica*.<sup>2065</sup>

After she had finished "the Big Real" in Banjaluka, she studied the World and National History at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb. She was rejected for the position of the Secondary School professor because of her left-wing political views. She supported herself by giving private classes to the pupils. During 1942 she was taken to the Jasenovac concentration camp where she was murdered.<sup>2066</sup>

Mazalta–Beba Poljokan, daughter of Izak, born in 1906, in Banjaluka, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2067</sup>

**Salomon** (Banjaluka, 15.4.1878–30.8.1938)

- Son of Isak Poljokan and Mazalta maiden Baruch. He was married to Erna maiden Poljokan; they had sons Izak and Rafael and a daughter Mela. He died in Banjaluka on August 30, 1938.<sup>2068</sup>

On December 12, 1921 he submitted the Passport Request to the County Office – area of Banjaluka for the trip to Austria, Italy and Czechoslovakia.<sup>2069</sup>

On November 9, 1926 he submitted the Request for Passport Extension to the Head of the City District Office, Banjaluka for the trip to Austria because of his trade business.<sup>2070</sup>

<sup>2059</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1–2

<sup>2060</sup> October 15, 1895 and December 1, 1895 were both written as the Birth Date

<sup>2061</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, The Main Book of the School Youth, 160–1901/1902, 6–1902/1903, 210–1903/1904 and 22–1904/1905

<sup>2062</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 4–8

<sup>2063</sup> 13.2.1896 was written as the Birth Date.

<sup>2064</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, The Main Book of the School Youth, 7–1902/1903, 23–1904/1905 and 25–1905/1906

<sup>2065</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 17-19

<sup>2066</sup> *Otrgnuti od zaborava/ Brought out of Oblivion* Sarajevo 1983.

<sup>2067</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (15.8.2009) ]

<sup>2068</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 18.867/1949 and the Registry Office, No. 29/1950

<sup>2069</sup> ARSBL, 18, The Register of Issued Passports, No. 1041/1921

<sup>2070</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–589

On April 17, 1926 the Association *Poljokan Isak & Söhne* became a private firm owned by Salomon I. Poljokan. As of October 28, 1933 apart from consumer goods trade, the firm started with the textile trade business – whole sail and retail sale. On August 2, 1938 the firm status was changed again and it was registered as the Association with the same name.<sup>2071</sup>

He was a prominent tradesman and citizen, president of the Sephardic Jewish Religious Community in Banjaluka and he was a city councillor as of 1932.<sup>2072</sup> Together with the members of other religious communities he was in return visit to the Ban Svetislav Milosavljević.<sup>2073</sup>

On the basis of the Statements taken from two witnesses, the Registry Office in Banjaluka issued the Birth Certificate to Isak Poljokan for his father Salomon in January 1950.<sup>2074</sup>

**Erna** maiden Poljokan (Banjaluka, 15.10.1884 – ?)

- Daughter of Rafael Poljokan and mother Sara connubial Izrael, married to Salomon Poljokan, son of Isak and Mazalta maiden Baruh. She got married in the Jewish Temple on September 30, 1900.<sup>2075</sup>

The Police Administration in Banjaluka informed the Ban's Legal Department in Banjaluka that the passport was issued to Erna Poljokan from Banjaluka, wife of the tradesman for the trip to Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy and Austria because of medical treatment on February 2, 1931.<sup>2076</sup>

On December 31, 1949 based upon the statements of two witnesses, the Registry Office in Banjaluka issued the Marriage Certificate to Erna Poljokan.<sup>2077</sup>

**Mela** (Banjaluka, 31.5.1907 – ?)

- Daughter of Salomon I. Poljokan and Erna maiden Poljokan.

On December 1, 1935 she got married to Dr Jaša Albala, son of Regina and Biti Albala from Belgrade to the Bet Israel Synagogue in Belgrade.<sup>2078</sup>

On December 31, 1949 based upon the statements of two witnesses, the Registry Office in Banjaluka issued the Marriage Certificate to Erna Poljokan.<sup>2079</sup>

**Isak** (Banjaluka, 2.12.1910 – ?)

- Son of Salomon Poljokan, the Tradesman from Banjaluka (Kraljeva Road No. 16), and Erna maiden Poljokan, the Jew.<sup>2080</sup>

In 1921, he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2081</sup>

On August 2, 1938 he registered the Stock Company for Textiles and Haberdashery Trade *Isak Poljokan i sinovi* (*English. Isak Poljokan and Sons*) located in Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra Street No. 58. Public member and the owners of the Company were Izak and Rafael, sons of Salomon Poljokan.<sup>2082</sup> On December 31, 1942 the shop was deleted from the Crafts Register.<sup>2083</sup>

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<sup>2071</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Register of Private Firms, No. 2502

<sup>2072</sup> ARSBL, ZP – the Presidents of the Municipality and City Councillors 1877–1936

<sup>2073</sup> ARSBL, 9, I AJ 4–68

<sup>2074</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, No. 82/1950

<sup>2075</sup> The same, No. 29/1950

<sup>2076</sup> ARSBL, 9, II AJ 18–4

<sup>2077</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, No. 291/1950

<sup>2078</sup> The same, No. 31/1950; *Vrbaske novine*, No. 870/1935

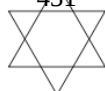
<sup>2079</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, No. 31/1950

<sup>2080</sup> The same, No. 32/1950

<sup>2081</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal Number 16/585

<sup>2082</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Stock Companies, No. 1262

<sup>2083</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV–1938/276



On July 17, 1941, pursuant to the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for the former Vrbas Banovina No. 3.142/41, without expropriation of the owner or any audit evaluation the shops of Izak and Rafael Poljokan were sold to D. Krišković and J. Krivec for 3,462.352,25 kunas with a five-year deadline payment.<sup>2084</sup>

Isak Poljokan, son of Salomon, the Tradesman – Freight Forwarder was deprived of freedom by the Italians. He was arrested on June 22, 1941 and August 22, 1941; he was interned from August 22, 1941 to July 15, 1942 and was imprisoned from July 15, 1942 to September 8, 1943 (two years and 48 days in total).<sup>2085</sup>

On December 31, 1949, based upon the Statements taken from two witnesses, the Registry Office in Banjaluka issued the Birth Certificate to Isak Poljokan.<sup>2086</sup>

**Leon**, alias Dudo Levi Poljokan (1857 – Banjaluka, 23.7.1937<sup>2087</sup>)

- Son of Salomon, the Tradesman from Banjaluka, he had sons Salomon alias Bukus and Rafael.

On December 31, 1896 he registered the Private Shop for Textiles and Groceries. *Leon Levi Poljokan*; during 1907 he paid tax in the amount of 10.000 krunas. On December 19, 1913 he gave the shop to his sons; the shop became the association whose public members and owners were Salomon alias Bukus and Rafael Poljokan.<sup>2088</sup>

Approximately in the year of 1905, during the Turkish – Japanese War and the battle for Port-Arthur, he built a two-storey building and named it *Port-Artur* in Carski Road, opposite the Pokriveni Sokak.

On May 16 1921 he submitted the Passport Request to the County Office - area Banjaluka for the trip to Austria, Italy and Czechoslovakia.<sup>2089</sup>

**Salomon** alias Bukus (Banjaluka, 1877 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- Son of Leon.

On January 12, 1920, he submitted the Passport Request to the City District Office, Banjaluka in which he stated that he travelled to Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and France for his trade business and that he was "medium height, round face, greyish hair, brown eyes, regular mouth features, regular nose features and he limped on the right leg".<sup>2090</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 23 and he possessed a house valued at 300.000 kunas.<sup>2091</sup>

On a given day September 17, 1946 the City People's Committee in Banjaluka based upon the Request of Leon Poljokan made the Inheritance List in which it was stated that Salomon Dudo Poljokan died in Jasenovac in 1942 and that he left the following legacy: housing and a garden; a house with a garden; a house with housing and ploughed field – the total valued in the amount at 250.000 dinars.<sup>2092</sup>

Salomon–Bukus Poljokan, son Leona–Dude, born in 1877, in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2093</sup>

**Tina** maiden Mevorach (Banjaluka, 1880 – ?)

- the Housewife.

<sup>2084</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–027, Ordinal Number 12

<sup>2085</sup> Expelled and imprisoned because of political reasons.

<sup>2086</sup> ARSBL, 111, The Registry Office, No. 32/1950

<sup>2087</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 1.308/1937

<sup>2088</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Register of Private Firms, No. 303; ARSBL, The Register of Companies, No. 670; ARSBL, the Register of Crafts, No. 731/1907; *Sarajevski list*, No. 17/1914

<sup>2089</sup> ARSBL, 18, No. 498/1921

<sup>2090</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–98

<sup>2091</sup> The Register 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2092</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 15.769/1946

<sup>2093</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (15.8.2009) ]

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 23.<sup>2094</sup>

**Leon**, Engineer (Banjaluka, 1.8.1901 – Zagreb, 25.2.1970)

- Son of Salomon.

Attended the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka as of 1912.

On 06. 09. 1921 submitted the Passport Request at the County Office - area Banjaluka for trip to Vienna.<sup>2095</sup> He finished the studies for the Chemical Engineer in Vienna and Zagreb. Salomon Haim Poljokan and the Mavorah family from Prijedor helped him and his sister Rachela financially supported him during studies in Vienna. He worked in the Institute for Hygiene in Banjaluka.

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 23.<sup>2096</sup>

He was arrested on July 28, 1942 but he was released upon the request of Oskar Turina, the Representative of the NDH Government.<sup>2097</sup>

According to the Report of the Regional National Liberation Committee for Bosanska Krajina as of December 2, 1944, there were a great number of technical and commercial experts among the refugees from Banjaluka and the Engineer Leon Poljokan, the Chemist was among them.<sup>2098</sup>

After the World War Two, he worked as a Professor at the Secondary Medical School in Banjaluka.<sup>2099</sup>

The Engineer Leon Poljokan, Raschela Jellinek maiden Poljokan from New York and Tilda Neuman maiden Poljokan from Zagreb - represented by their brother the Engineer Leon Poljokan, Professor from Banjaluka - sold the garden next to the house, surface 722 m<sup>2</sup> and construction site towards the Mirko Višnjić Street on February 20, 1949.<sup>2100</sup>

He was buried at the Mirogoj cemetery in Zagreb.<sup>2101</sup>



**Leon Poljokan**

**Matilda**, alias Tilda (Banjaluka, 10.5.1910 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Salomon–Bukus Poljokan and Ernestina maiden Mevorah from Banjaluka.

In the period from June 12, 1928 to June 19, 1928 she passed her finals at the Gymnasium in Banjaluka that she attended in the period from 1920 to 1928.<sup>2102</sup> She studied Philosophy.

During 1935, the Police identified her as a suspicious because of her communist activities.<sup>2103</sup>

Tilda Poljokan from Zagreb, Varšavska Street No. 10, got married to Dr Emil Nojman in Zagreb on August 5, 1946.<sup>2104</sup>

**Raschela**

- Daughter of Salomon Poljokan.

<sup>2094</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2095</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of the Issued Passports, No. 887/1921

<sup>2096</sup> Register No. 1

<sup>2097</sup> AVII-168-4B-19/1

<sup>2098</sup> ARSBL, 32, No. 288; Archive B&H, ONOGBK, sign. 87/1944, copy

<sup>2099</sup> On May 30, 1949 he was transferred to this School

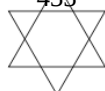
<sup>2100</sup> ARSBL, 111, Contracts, P-70

<sup>2101</sup> [ www.gradskagoblja.hr (27.4.2009) ]

<sup>2102</sup> The Archive of Yugoslavia, Fond 66/SN, Files. 7; ARSBL, copy, AJ, 66, 661, 1122

<sup>2103</sup> ARSBL, the Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>2104</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, No. 21.661/1946



As of 1915, she attended the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka and she studied for an opera singer at the Conservatory in Vienna.<sup>2105</sup> She worked as an opera singer in Zagreb and after the World War Two she moved to the USA.<sup>2106</sup>

In the Form N-2 under the number VI 929/383-59, made by the Nationalisation Committee within the Municipal People's Committee (NOO) on November 6, 1959; it was stated that he was the owner of two four-room apartments – surface 797 m<sup>2</sup> in the one-store building in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 25, Banjaluka.<sup>2107</sup>

**Rafael** (Banjaluka, 1881 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of Leon Poljokan, the Tradesman.



**Rafael Poljokan**

On March 19, 1921 he submitted the Passport Request to the County Office – area Banjaluka for his trip to Austria.<sup>2108</sup>

He worked as a part time official in the Financial Department in the Municipality, Banjaluka as of 1935. He got promoted in 1938.<sup>2109</sup>

On November 10, 1941, Rafael Poljokan, the Accountant from Banjaluka, was suggested for retirement by the Ministry of Interior - the NDH, Legal Department.<sup>2110</sup> He was retired by the Decision of the Municipal Authorities in Banjaluka No. 23.605/41.

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 19, 1945 by Rahelina Atijas maiden Poljokan, sister of the late, housewife from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Rafael Poljokan, age 48, clerk resided in

Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian murdered by the Ustashe during the German occupation in the concentration camp in 1941. His estimated gain for the period from 1941 to 1945 should've been 2,888.000 dinars, and according the Submitter of the Request but the Municipal Commission estimation was 432.000 dinars.<sup>2111</sup>

Rafael Poljokan, son of Leon, born in 1881, Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>2112</sup>

**Kleris – Klara** maiden Sumbulović (Sarajevo, 1880<sup>2113</sup> – a concentration camp, 1942)

- The Housewife resided in Banjaluka.

On March 19, 1921 she submitted the Request for Passport to the County Office - area Banjaluka for her trip to Austria.<sup>2114</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Fra Grge Martića Street No. 23.<sup>2115</sup>

Klara Poljokan, daughter of Isak, born in 1866 in Banjaluka, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2116</sup>

**Ašer** (1903 – the concentration camp, 1942)

- Son of Rafael Poljokan

<sup>2105</sup> XX the Report of the 'Big Real' Gymnasium in Banjaluka

<sup>2106</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archive - Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2107</sup> ARSBL, 114, Nationalisation

<sup>2108</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports, No. 325/1921

<sup>2109</sup> ARSBL, 1, 1 – the Register Book of the Banjaluka officials, 1881/1945, ordinal number 334; ARSBL, 22–1–2.1.

<sup>2110</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 6.431/1941

<sup>2111</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 3.522/1945

<sup>2112</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (15.8.2009) ]

<sup>2113</sup> The year of 1885 was also written as the birth year.

<sup>2114</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports, No. 326/1921

<sup>2115</sup> Register No. 2 and 3

<sup>2116</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (15.8.2009) ]

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 19, 1945 by Rahelina Atijas maiden Poljokan, aunt of the late, housewife from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Ašer Poljokan, age 45, the Tradesman resided in Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian murdered during the German occupation in the concentration camp in 1942.

**Isak** (Banjaluka, 30.7.1911 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of Rafael, the Tradesman from Banjaluka (Fra Grge Martića Street No. 29), the Jew.

In 1922, he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2117</sup>

Isak Poljokan, son of Rafael, born in 1911 in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>2118</sup>

**Avram** (1889 – a concentration camp, 1942)

- Son of Leon Poljokan

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 19, 1945 by Rahelina Atijas maiden Poljokan, sister of the killed, housewife from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Avram Poljokan, age 44, the Tradesman resided in Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian murdered during the German occupation in the concentration camp in 1942.

**Isak Poljokan** (1916 – a concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of Avram Poljokan

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 19, 1945 by Rahelina Atijas maiden Poljokan, aunt of the killed, housewife from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Isak Poljokan, age 25, the student resided in Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian murdered during the German occupation in the concentration camp in 1941.

**Avram**

- Son of Salomon, married to Gracija maiden Levi, the Bosnian Jew.

On April 15, 1903 he registered the agency and commission store *Avram S. Poljokan*. On March 27, 1905 Moisie A. Poljokan was named for the manager of the Firm. The Store was deleted on April 4, 1913 and the Firm became a Stock Company whose owners were Avram S. Poljokan and Moisie A. Poljokan. The Company carried out shipping, banking and commission businesses. The owners left the Company on November 21, 1919.<sup>2119</sup>

Avram S. Poljokan, the Bosnian Jew, registered an exchange business and banking. During 1907 he paid 20.000 krunas for the tax.<sup>2120</sup>

He was one of the founders of the Bank for Trade and Crafts, stock company (d.d.) Banjaluka and the member of the Steering Committee and the Head Administration.<sup>2121</sup>

**Moisie–Mošo** (Banjaluka, 1875 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of Avram Poljokan, the Sephardic Jew from Bosnia.

<sup>2117</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal Number 43/1067

<sup>2118</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (15.8.2009) ]

<sup>2119</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Register of Private Firms, No. 983; ARSBL, the Register of Companies, No. 285

<sup>2120</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts, No. 729/1907

<sup>2121</sup> *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas*, 1912/1913; *Narodno jedinstvo*, No. 84/1919 i 62/1920

He had a registered firm for banking and commission business located in Banjaluka. In 1907 he was a subject to taxation together with his father Avram.<sup>2122</sup> The same firm was also registered during 1914.<sup>2123</sup>

On June 12, 1919 he submitted the Passport Request to the City District Office in Banjaluka in which he stated that he travelled to Prague, Zurich and Paris because of his trade business together with his wife Ernestina and that he was "medium height, round face, black hair, black eyes, regular mouth features, regular nose features and black moustache".<sup>2124</sup>

The (Fifth) V Post Office Banja Luka was located in the house in Dr. Viktor Gutić Street No. 12/I, previously owned by Poljokan. The building was damaged during the bombing of Banjaluka.<sup>2125</sup>

Moise Poljokan, son of Abraham, born in 1875, in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>2126</sup>

**Ernestina** (Banjaluka, 1886 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1942)

- Wife of the Tradesman Moisie Poljokan.

On June 12, 1919, she submitted the Passport Request to the City District Office in Banjaluka in which she stated that she travelled to Karlove Vari/Karlsbad because of her medical treatment and that her husband and her 16-year old daughter Ella travelled with her; she also stated that she was "medium height, round face, black eyes, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2127</sup>

Ernestina Poljokan, daughter of Jakov, born in 1886, in Prijedor, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2128</sup>

**Ella** (1903 – ?)

- Daughter of Moisie and Ernestina Poljokan.

On June 12, 1919, her mother submitted the Passport Request on her behalf to the City District Office in Banjaluka and it was stated that Ella was "medium height, round face, black eyes, black hair, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2129</sup>

**Isak** (Banjaluka, 23.6.1908 – ?)

- Son of Moša, the Tradesman from Banjaluka. The Jewish.

In 1919 he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2130</sup>

**Rafael**, alias Rafić (Banjaluka, 1889 – Senj, 1944)

- Son of Avram Poljokan and Gracija Levi.  
Murdered in Senj in February, 1944.<sup>2131</sup>

**Flora** (7.5.1894 – ?)

- Daughter of Avram, the Tradesman

In the period from 1906 to 1912 she attended the Senior Public School for Girls in Banjaluka and lived with her parents in Albrechtova Street and Anđeoska Street.<sup>2132</sup>

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<sup>2122</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts, No. 14/1908

<sup>2123</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts – Index, No. 165/1914

<sup>2124</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–56

<sup>2125</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Tax Office, No. 487/1942

<sup>2126</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (15.8.2009) ]

<sup>2127</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–13

<sup>2128</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (15.8.2009) ]

<sup>2129</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–55

<sup>2130</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal Number 34/354

<sup>2131</sup> ARSBL, Personnel Archive - Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2132</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 5–9

**Salomon**, alias Moni A. (Banjaluka, 1878 – ?)

The Tradesman, Share-holder, and the Director of the Bank from Banjaluka, permanently residing in Banjaluka, age 35, applied for Passport in 1913 because of his trip to all European countries and Asia. Zlata Poljokan was his companion.<sup>2133</sup> The Request was also reapplied in 1914.<sup>2134</sup>

On June 5, 1919 he submitted Passport for the trip to Czechoslovakia, France and England to the City District Office in Banjaluka; he stated the reasons of his travel-accompanying his ill wife and making banking connections in business; he stated he was "medium height, round face, black eyes and black hair, regular mouth and nose features" and he travelled together with her wife Zlata and Hadži Rafael Poljokan.<sup>2135</sup>

On September 15, 1927 he submitted the Request for Passport Extension for his wife Zlata and mother-in-law Rahel Salom Sarafić because of travelling to Austria to the Head of the City District Office in Banjaluka.<sup>2136</sup>

He had a very big family library with bibliophile editions.<sup>2137</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 he permanently resided in Gutićeva Street No. 12.<sup>2138</sup>

Salomon–Moni Poljokan, son of Avram, born in 1877 in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2139</sup>

**Estera**, alias Zlata maiden Salom (Banjaluka, 1881<sup>2140</sup> – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 28.8.1942)

- Daughter of David Salom Sarafić and Rahela maiden Baruh, wife of Salomon Moni A. Poljokan, the Housewife.

On June 5, 1919, she submitted the Passport Request for the trip to Czechoslovakia to the City District Office Banjaluka in which she stated that she travelled for her medical treatment, that she was the wife of the Bank Director, permanently residing in Banjaluka and that she was "tall, round face, brown eyes, brown hair, regular mouth and nose features."<sup>2141</sup>

She submitted similar Requests for the trip to Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy and Germany on July 8, 1920 and February 14, 1921.<sup>2142</sup>

Up to July 28, 1942 she resided in Gutićeva Street No. 12.<sup>2143</sup>

In accordance with the Agreement of the County People's Committee, Banjaluka as of May 30, 1947, the determined date of her death was August 28, 1942. The above-mentioned was a victim of mass execution.<sup>2144</sup>

Estera–Zlata Salom-Poljokan, daughter of David, born in 1881 in Banjaluka, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2145</sup>

**Elza** (Banjaluka, 18.8.1900 – Stara Gradiška, 30.9.1941)

In the Case of the Registry Office in the City People's Committee, Banjaluka as of March 25, 1949 and the Decision of the City People's Committee in Banjaluka, Number. 9.182 as of April 16, 1949 it was stated that Elza Poljokan born on August 10th or 8th in

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<sup>2133</sup> ARSBL, 1, 1– the Passport Protocol (1913–1914), Ordinal Number 251

<sup>2134</sup> The same, Ordinal Number 585

<sup>2135</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–52

<sup>2136</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–749

<sup>2137</sup> *Banjaluka u radničkom pokretu i NOB/Banjaluka in National Liberation Movement and NOB-National Liberation War*, Set of Memories, Book Two, Banjaluka, April 1985, Page 387

<sup>2138</sup> Register No. 2 and 3

<sup>2139</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (15.8.2009) ]

<sup>2140</sup> The year of 1886 was also written as the birth year.

<sup>2141</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–4

<sup>2142</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 28–38; ARSBL, 18, The Register of Issued Passports, No. 636/1921

<sup>2143</sup> Register 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2144</sup> The same, No. 20.548/1947

<sup>2145</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (15.8.2009) ]



1900, Banjaluka, daughter of David (it was written in another document that she was the daughter of Sadik) Poljokan and Rahela maiden Alkalaj (used to live in Sarajevo), the Jewess, Yugoslavian, unmarried, her last residing place was in Glavna Street, Banjaluka; she was taken to the Stara Gradiška concentration camp on September 15, 1941, where she was murdered on September 30, 1941. It was stated in another document that "she was killed in September, 1942."

Silvija Alkalaj from Sarajevo submitted the Request for registration into the Death Certificate for Elza Poljokan. The witnesses in the evidence procedure were Dr Samuel Pinto and Dr. Avram Baruh, both from Sarajevo.<sup>2146</sup>

Elza Poljokan, daughter of Sadik, born in 1900, in Banjaluka, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp 1942.<sup>2147</sup>

### **Estera–Štefanija** (Sarajevo, 1868 – ?)

- The Housewife.

Up to June 12, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Čaušević Street No. 29.<sup>2148</sup>

**Mazalta** connubial Nahmijas (Banjaluka, 1907 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- Daughter of Sada and Estera–Štefanija Poljokan, The Sephardic Jewess, the clerk at the District Court.

On the list of *sokol's* (Youth Organisation) for the former Yugoslavia, made by the Committee of the Ustashe's Internal Security Service for the Velika Župa (the Great Parish) Sana and Luka, No. 12/T–42, Mazalta Poljokan, the Court Official at the District Court, 35 (most likely 35 stands for her age) was registered.<sup>2149</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 19, 1945 by Dr. Hink Montiljo, the Dentist, Head of the Outpatient Dentist Department at the Military Hospital in Zagreb, Bauer Street, No. 22; it was stated (Column A) that Mazalta Nahmijas, maiden Poljokan, age 33, the Clerk of the District Court, resided in Banjaluka, the Jewess, was a civilian murdered by the Ustashe during the German occupation in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1942.

**Salomon**, alias Moni (Banjaluka 16.1.1904<sup>2150</sup> – a concentration camp, Germany, 1943)

- Son of the Tradesman Zadik Poljokan and Ester maiden Poljokan. He was a bachelor.

In 1914, he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2151</sup>

As of 1914, he attended the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka and he passed his final exams on June 11 to June 26, 1924.

At the Faculty of Law in Zagreb on June 27, 1929, he passed the judicial graduate and judicial strict examination and on December 5, 1931 he passed the State Examination.

In the year of 1931, he was a regular student of a Squadron at the Calvary School for Reserve Officer in the Yugoslav Kingdom but he was declared temporarily incapable for military service due to his health problems.

On January 11, 1932 he began to work as the Judicial Clerk at the County Court in Banjaluka.

The Court of Appeal in Sarajevo sent him to work at the District Court in Kotor Varoš on July 26, 1934. In the year of 1936 he was transferred to the County Court in Banjaluka; on January 4, 1937 he



<sup>2146</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 17.902/1949

<sup>2147</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (15.8.2009) ]

<sup>2148</sup> Register No. 1

<sup>2149</sup> ARSBL, Copy MNO, FNRJ, VII 10/3–1, 173–253

<sup>2150</sup> The year of 1902 was also written as the birth year.

<sup>2151</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal Number 27/1943



was transferred to the District Court in Glamoč; in 1939 he was sent to the District Court in Bosanska Kostajnica. When the World War Two started and the NDH rule was established he worked in the District Court in Kozarac. His conduct during service was exemplary; he performed his court business independently and extraordinary, he was patient, reliable and punctual.<sup>2152</sup>

In the year of 1933 he was an elected vice-president of the Sport Club *Balkan* and a member of the Operating Committee for the Banjaluka Football Sub-Union.<sup>2153</sup>

**Salamon Moni  
Poljokan**

In the year of 1926, Emil Herrman and he shared the first place at the First Championship of the Chess Section *Balkan* and he was in its first league for years. On April 20, 1931 he earned a draw with Rudolf Spielman in the simultaneous match in Banjaluka. He took part in the simultaneous match with Aljehin on May 1, 1936.

On the list of *sokol's* (Youth Organisation) for the former Yugoslavia, made by the Committee of the Ustashe Internal Security Service for the Velika Župa Sana and Luka, No. 12/T-42, Moni Poljokan, the Judicial Clerk, 34 (most likely 34 stands for his age) was registered.<sup>2154</sup>

He was interned at a concentration camp in Germany and he was murdered in August 1943.<sup>2155</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 19, 1945 by Dr. Hink Montiljo, the Dentist, Head of the Outpatient Dentist Department at the Military Hospital in Zagreb, Bauer Street, No. 22; it was stated (Column A) that Salomon Moni Poljokan, age 38, the Judge at the District Court, resided in Kozarac, the Jew, was a civilian murdered by the Ustashe in an unknown place in 1943.

**Mamo** (1878 – ?)

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Trg 10. Travnja Street No. 2.<sup>2156</sup>

**Ašer** (Banjaluka, 1886 – ?)

Up to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Hiseta bb.<sup>2157</sup>

**Mosko** Dr (Banjaluka, 1896 – a concentration camp, 1943)

- The Lawyer, son of Juda Poljokan.

On September 30, 1920 he submitted the Passport Request for Czechoslovakia in which he stated that he travelled because of his studies and he was "tall, long face, black eyes, black hair, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2158</sup>

On January 20, 1928 he submitted the Request for Passport Extension for the trip to all European countries due to business purposes.<sup>2159</sup>

On October 3, 1932 the Law Society in Sarajevo deleted Ali Kjamilbeg Džinić from the list of lawyers in B&H and his lawyer's office was taken over by Dr. Mosko Poljokan.<sup>2160</sup>

In the year of 1936, he adapted the business premises on the ground floor in the residential-business house in Trg Cara Dušana Street No. 2. The Project of the house with spare premises and the garden was made on October 31, 1923.<sup>2161</sup> The construction works were made by Konrad Pećarić, the authorised construction businessman from Banjaluka.

<sup>2152</sup> ARSBL, 23, Personal Archive, P-188

<sup>2153</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 70/1933

<sup>2154</sup> ARSBL, Copy MNO, FNRJ, VII 10/3-1, 173-253

<sup>2155</sup> ARSBL, the Personal Archive - Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>2156</sup> Register No. 2 and 3

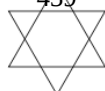
<sup>2157</sup> Register No 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2158</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 28-51

<sup>2159</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-825

<sup>2160</sup> *Službene novine*, No. 235/1932

<sup>2161</sup> ARSBL, 22, 5.8.1.



In the year of 1953, he repaired his apartment house located in Maršala Tita Street No. 163.<sup>2162</sup>

On February 27, 1941 he was a subject of hearing related to the murder of the Poljokan family at the County Court, Banjaluka. The murdered Salomon Haim Poljokan was his cousin (his uncle's son), and murdered Micika Poljokan was also his cousin; he got married to their daughter Šarika, the widow of the late Levi, after the murder of the Poljokan family.<sup>2163</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 19, 1945 by Rahelina Atijas maiden Poljokan, sister of the killed, housewife from Banjaluka, it was stated (Column A) that Mosko Poljokan, age 40, the Lawyer resided in Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian murdered by the Germans during the German occupation in a concentration camp in 1943.

**Milita** (Banjaluka, 22.10.1909 – ?)

- Daughter of Salomon Poljokan.

On November 8, 1926 she submitted the Passport Request for her trip to Austria to the Head of the City District Office, Banjaluka in which she stated that she travelled because of her medical treatment and that she was "medium height, round face, hair black, eyes black, wearing glasses, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2164</sup>

**Albin**

In the school year of 1910 he was a student at the Velika Real Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>2165</sup>

**Rafael** alias Braco (Banjaluka, 31.10.1912 – Vienna, 28.3.1975<sup>2166</sup>)

- Son of the Tradesman Salomon Poljokan and the Housewife Erna maiden Poljokan, the Jew.

In 1923, he finished the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2167</sup>

On May 27, 1929, he submitted the Passport Request for his trip to Czechoslovakia and Austria to the Head of the City District Office, Banjaluka, in which he stated that he travelled because of his medical treatment and that he was a student "medium height, round face, brown hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2168</sup>

On September 25, 1931 in Nikola Pašić Street No. 6 he opened the shop for furniture for bedrooms and household. He closed the shop on December 31, 1935.<sup>2169</sup>

In 1932 he started to build the one-floor house (7, 10 x 15, 35 m) in Nikola Pašić Street, next to the Tradesman Kosta Dimitrijević. The house was projected by Josip Soravia, the authorized architect from Banjaluka.<sup>2170</sup>

In 1933 he became a member of the Committee Board at the Meeting of the Banjaluka Tennis Club.<sup>2171</sup>

According to the War Damage Report as of September 19, 1945 submitted in Split by the damaged party Rafaela Poljokan, born in 1912, a Secretary of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Delegation in Split, permanent resident in Banjaluka, the Jew, it was stated that he was

<sup>2162</sup> ARSBL, 111, 19.556/1953

<sup>2163</sup> ARSBL, 23, Kzp No. 963/1940

<sup>2164</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8625

<sup>2165</sup> XV–XXI the Annual Report of the Velika Realka Gymnasium in Banjaluka

<sup>2166</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, No. 5.080/51; The Municipality - Banjaluka, The Registry Office, MKU, Reconstruction, IX, No. 143

<sup>2167</sup> ARSBL, 905, 2, Ordinal Number 37/765

<sup>2168</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–1.335

<sup>2169</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 44–Fi–90/1931 and the Register of Shops, IV–1938–162

<sup>2170</sup> ARSBL, 22, 5.8.1. P

<sup>2171</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 91/1933

arrested and was confined by the Italians in the period from September 1, 1941 to September 8, 1943 (altogether - two years and eight days). The estimated damage for non-paid force labour was 320.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request, but the Municipal Commission estimation was 72.000 dinars.

**Rahelina** (Bihać, 1892 – ?)

- Daughter of Izrael – Dudo Poljokan.

In the period from 1899 to 1902, she attended and finished the third and the fourth grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School – the Sisters of Charity, St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her school period she resided in Carski Road.<sup>2172</sup>

**David**

According to the War Damage Report as of September 12, 1945 submitted by the County Property Administration in Banjaluka it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the German and Ustashe armies caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property of the damaged parties Isak and David Poljokan, the tradesmen, permanently resided in Banjaluka, Šenoina Street No. 6.

**Izidor**

According to the War Damage Report as of September 28, 1945 submitted in Banjaluka by the County Property Administration as the representative of the damaged party - Izidor Poljokan, permanently resided in Banjaluka, in Trg 10. Travnja Street bb; it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the German and Ustashe armies caused the damage on his property.

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<sup>2172</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Book of the School Youth, 54–1899/1900, 188–1900/1901 and 238–1901/1902

## PROCHNIK

**Ignatz** Dr. (Vienna, 1.4.1891 – ?)

- Son of Simon Prochnik and Hana maiden Messing, the Jew, the Venereologist, married to Marta maiden Goldschmidt. They had a son Hans.

He got a title of the Doctor of Medical Science at the University in Vienna on March 21, 1920.

He got married to Marta, maiden Goldschmidt, in Vienna on August 22, 1923.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Health in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), No: 36.273-1941 as of September 4, 1941 he was sent to work in the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control in Banjaluka; he was paid 4.000 kunas per month and he was assigned to the Outpatient Department of Endemic Syphilis Control in Brestovsko. He began his duty on September 4, 1941.

He took an oath of loyalty to the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) on November 23, 1942 in District area of Fojnica.

He began to work in the Outpatient Department in Busovača where he formed the Temporary Hospital for Infectious Diseases in accordance with the Decision by the Head of the Health Centre, Travnik as of July 10, 1943.

According to the Decision of the Ministry of Health in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), Z. No: 33.613-1941 as of September 12, 1944, his monthly payment was increased from 7.000 kunas to 14.000 kunas.<sup>2173</sup>

**Marta** maiden Goldschmidt (Križevci, 5.3.1901 – ?)

- Daughter of Aleksander Goldschmidt and Charlotte maiden Schwartz, the Jewess.<sup>2174</sup>

**Hans** (Vienna, 22.9.1929 – ?)

- Son of Ignatz Prochnik and Marta maiden Goldschmidt, the Jew.<sup>2175</sup>

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<sup>2173</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 38

<sup>2174</sup> The same

<sup>2175</sup> The same

## QUITTNER

### Maks

- The Hungarian Jew, married to Paula, with whom he got the daughters Janika, Gizela and Malvina and the son Edmund.  
During Austria-Hungary worked in the Tax Office in Banja Luka.

### Janika (Đulafehervar, Hungary, 31.10.1891 – ?)

- The daughter of Maks Quittner, the tax official from Banjaluka, Hungarian Jewess.  
She attended Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka in 1904–08. During the education she resided at her parents in Kolodvorska and Jelisaveta's St.<sup>2176</sup>

### Gizela (Sarajevo 13.11. 1893 –?)

- The daughter of Maks Quittner, the tax official from Banjaluka, Hungarian Jewess.  
She finished Public Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka in 1909/10. During her education she resided at parents in Kolodvorska and Jelisaveta's St.<sup>2177</sup>

### Malvina (Visoko 10.2.1897<sup>2178</sup> – ?)

- The daughter of Maks Quittner, the tax official from Banjaluka, Ashkenazi Jewess.  
In Banjaluka as of 1909–1913 she attended and finished Public Senior School for Girls. During the education she resided at her parents' in Kolodvorska and in Jelisaveta St.<sup>2179</sup>  
She continued education in the Public Teacher's College for Girls in Sarajevo. She passed the final exam on June 25th 1917. As she received 880 krunas of scholarship, she was obliged to work in public schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As of October 20th 1917 she worked as teacher in the Public Primary School in Visoko.

She passed practical teacher's exam in Sarajevo on May 12th 1919.

After being married for non teacher, on September 1<sup>st</sup> 1921 she resigned from public service. After the divorce she again joined to public service. She was appointed for teacher of the Public Primary School in Novi Sad on April 23rd 1923.

She married on October 21st 1934 in Novi Sad in the Orthodox Church to Dragiša Raičević, Public Prosecutor, born on July 13th 1899 in Trepča, near Andrijevica. It was also the second Dragiša's marriage. Their son Mihajlo was born in Novi Sad on October 6<sup>th</sup> 1936.

Upon Personal Request as of December 10th 1934 she was transferred in the Public Primary School in Berane, the Zeta Banovina, and from there to the Public Primary School in Komorani, District Gračanica, the Vardar Banovina.

She was transferred to IV Public Primary School in Banjaluka on October 24th 1936.

In the Municipal Educational Inspectorate in Banjaluka on April 30th 1941 she took an oath to NDH. She was registered as civil servant-teacher of Non Aryan origin. In the statement on the racial affiliation signed on January 23<sup>rd</sup> in 1942 in Banjaluka, she stated that among her ancestors were non Aryans, i.e. of Jewish origin as follows: her father and mother, grandfather and grandmother and the great-grandfather and the great grand-mother.

She was retired upon the Decision of the Ministry of Education, Primary School Department, and Number 13.672/42 as of March 2nd 1942.<sup>2180</sup>

She was member of the Red Cross and the Teacher's Association as of 1923 to 1941.  
She spoke German well.

<sup>2176</sup> ARSBL OFVDŠBL 5–6/24, 6–18/396 and 7–16/396

<sup>2177</sup> The same, 5–6/18, 6–25, 7–24/397 and 8–18/397

<sup>2178</sup> As the date of birth was recorded 1899

<sup>2179</sup> ARSBL OFVDŠBL 8–9–10/24

<sup>2180</sup> ARSBL, ZD, R–17 and ARSBL, 86, Number 176/1941

Her husband Dragiša Raičević, the District Judge in Banjaluka, was arrested during April's War in 1941.<sup>2181</sup>

**Edmūd** (Sanski Most, 10.6.1906 – ?)

- The son of Maks, the tax official from Banjaluka, Jew.  
He finished in 1917 the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2182</sup>

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<sup>2181</sup> ARSBL, 86, Number 180/1941

<sup>2182</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord.Number. 40/111



## REICHBACH

**Adela** (Rudo, 16.5.1914 – ?)

- The daughter of Natan Reichbach from Galicia and Klara, maiden Levi from Višegrad, Ashkenazy Jewess.

She attended the Public Realna Gymnasium for Girls in Sarajevo and as of June 12<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> 1931 and passed the final exam. Based on results achieved on final exam and annual grades from upper classes of Gymnasium, she was acknowledged as matured and ready for Faculty studies.

On the Commercial Academy in Belgrade she attended one year of an Abiturient Course of the Chamber of Commerce in Belgrade. She passed the course in two parts, as of June 1–15<sup>th</sup> and as of August 28<sup>th</sup> to September 5<sup>th</sup> 1933.

On the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade she graduated on October 19<sup>th</sup> 1936 from I group of subjects (Theoretical Mathematics, Rational and the Space Mechanic and Physics).

According the Certificate on Citizenship, issued by the District Office in Brčko, on October 17<sup>th</sup> 1936, she was the citizen of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, domiciled in Brčko Municipality (her father lived and worked in Brčko), and of "height of 178 cm, round cheeks, dark brown eyes and black hair".

By the Decision of the Ministry of Education in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, SN Number 47.270 as of December 5<sup>th</sup> 1936, she was appointed for part time teacher in the Public Realna Gymnasium for Girls in Sarajevo.

By the Decision of the Ministry of Education in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, SN Number 35.368 as of September 27<sup>th</sup> 1937, she was appointed for Secondary School Teacher in Negotin.

Professor's exam she passed on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1940 in Belgrade and got the title of the Secondary School Professor for Mathematics and Physics.

She was appointed for secondary school teacher in the Gymnasium for Boys in Banja Luka by the Decision of the Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, II Number 17.687 as of August 14<sup>th</sup> 1940. She was appointed for secondary school teacher in Gymnasium for Girls in Banja Luka as of September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1940.

By the Decision from the Ministry of Education NDH, Number 30.356 as of August 1<sup>st</sup> 1941, she was dismissed from the public service.<sup>2183</sup>

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<sup>2183</sup> ARSBL, 9, IV-R-22



## RAJNA

**Leon–Rešad** Dr (Darda, 20.4.1893 – ?)

- The son of More Rosenzweig and Ernestina Goldschmidt from Batina.

He graduated in Graz on July 14<sup>th</sup> 1922 and got the title of the Doctor of Medicine.

As temporary Secondary Doctor, he started to work on June 6<sup>th</sup> 1924 in the General Foundation Hospital in Osijek. He worked in this Hospital up to July 15<sup>th</sup> 1925.

In II Region of Slavenska Orahovica, he started to work as the Doctor under the Contract of August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1928 for the employees of the Administration of the Quarry and the Fish Farm and for the Forestry Department.

He converted to the Islamic Religion On December 9<sup>th</sup> 1938 and changed the name in Rešad. He married to Marija-Stanislava Taras on December 21<sup>th</sup> 1938 in Slavenska Orahovica. They had no children.

He was granted the citizenship in Slavenska Orahovica on September 2<sup>nd</sup> 1940.

He carried out the Private Doctor Practice in Slavenska Orahovica up to July 20<sup>th</sup> 1940.

As of January 27<sup>th</sup> to May 8<sup>th</sup> 1942 he worked as the Private Doctor in V Unit of Military Krajina (the border area).

Upon his personal request, after 11 years of private practice in Slavenska Orahovica, he looked for the job in the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka. Upon the decision of the Ministry of Health, Z. Number: 65.078-1942 as of October 10<sup>th</sup>, he was appointed for part time Doctor and was sent to work in the Health Centre Bosanska Gradiška.

He was appointed for acting Director of the Health Centre in Bosanska Gradiška as of July 30<sup>th</sup> 1943 to November 8<sup>th</sup> 1943. He worked in the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka.

He took an oath of loyalty to NDH in Banjaluka on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1944.<sup>2184</sup>

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<sup>2184</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 5

## RAUSNITZ

**Jolana–Jolanka** Dr (Gradina, Virovitica, 20.02.1907 – ?)

- The daughter of Josip Rausnitz and Šarlota-Cecilija, maiden Langer from Virovitica, Jewess, the Doctor, unmarried.

She finished the Medical Faculty in Belgrade on November 16th 1936 and became the Doctor of Medicine.

The duty of the Doctor - Volunteer she carried out as of November 20th 1937 to May 26th 1941 in the Clinic for Internal Diseases of the Medical Faculty in Zagreb.

Upon the decision of the Ministry of Health NDH, z. Number 22.610-1941 as of July 17th 1941. She was sent from Zagreb to work in the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka, with monthly salary of 3.000 dinars. On August 1<sup>st</sup> 1941 she started to work as part time official.

Upon the Decision of the Ministry of Health NDH, Number 21.052-1942 as of September 22<sup>nd</sup> 1942, she became the official under the contract with monthly salary of 3.800 kunas.

On February 19<sup>th</sup> 1943 she was temporarily transferred from Banja Luka to work as the District Doctor in Žepče, where she worked in prevention of typhus fever, with monthly salary of 5.000 kunas. Upon the Order of the Ministry of Health NDH, R.Z. Number 14.639-O-1943 as of June 16th 1943, she was transferred from Žepče in the Outpatient Department (of the closed type) for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Gračanica. On March 31<sup>st</sup> 1944 she was transferred for temporary work in the District Local Office in Donji Vakuf.<sup>2185</sup>

Her father Josip Rausnitz, the son of Ignac, born in 1879 in Virovitica, Jew, was killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2186</sup>

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<sup>2185</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 1

<sup>2186</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (4.8.2009) ]



## RECHNITZER

**Josip** (Osijek, 11.02.1903 – ?)

- The son of Herman Rechnitzer, the colonel and mother Jolan, maiden Lipschitz, of Jewish Religion, domiciled in Osijek as of September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1934.

After finished the Primary School he attended and finished the Vocational School for Mechanic (1915–17) and two grades of the Realna Gymnasium (the third and the fourth). He worked in Vienna as of 1925 to 1927. He finished and passed driver's test.

In Self-Management of the District Osijek he worked as of August 1st 1928 to August 15<sup>th</sup> 1929 as Foreman of an Auto Garage and the Workshop.

He married on January 4th 1930 to Jula Venos, the Roman Catholic.

He was baptised on November 27<sup>th</sup> 1941 in the Roman Catholic Parish of St Apostles Petar and Pavle in Osijek.

He worked in the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis - Outpatient Department in Gračanica, as of September 1st 1942, when he was transferred in the Health Centre Osijek. He worked as a driver – temporary worker.

*As he was Non Aryan*, on March 4<sup>th</sup> 1943, he was not approved to become a Member of Quisling forces (in Croatia and Slovenia during WW II) as reserve staff.

In his Worker's Employment Record was stated that he is "the tall man, oval face, regular nose and mouth features, blue eyes and blond hair, moustaches trimmed, the beard shaved with no personal specific signs".<sup>2187</sup>

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<sup>2187</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 2

## REDLICH

**Margareta** (Sarajevo, 1905 –the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

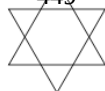
She had permanent residence up to July 28th 1942 in Hotel "Bosna".<sup>2188</sup>

Greta Redlich, the daughter of Franc, born in 1905 in Sarajevo, Jewess, was killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2189</sup>

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<sup>2188</sup> The List Number 2

<sup>2189</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (7.8.2009) ]



## REICH

### Julija

In the Report on the War Damage, which the damaged Julija Rajh, the daughter of Moric, 68 years old, the worker, permanently resided in Banjaluka, Jewess, submitted on October 15th 1945 in Banja Luka, was stated that on April 15<sup>th</sup> 1941 under German's occupation the damage caused the German and Ustashe Government by taking of the property (home furnishing, the furniture and corns were taken without an inventory list). The damaged property and the lost revenue, according the Submitter of the Request and according the Municipal Commission were 10.000 dinars. Julija Rajh was arrested by Ustashe and she was imprisoned for seven months. The lost net income, according the Submitter of the Request and according the Municipal Commission was 14.000 dinars.<sup>2190</sup>

**Emil** Dr (Garešnica, 08.07.1905<sup>2191</sup> – ?)

- The Doctor/ Internist, Jew.

He finished the Medical Faculty in Zagreb.

On the basis of the Decision of the Ministry of Health NDH, Number 19798/43 as of July 20th 1943, Dr Emil Reich, the employee under the Contract in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, he carried out the duty of the Municipal Doctor.<sup>2192</sup>

He was in the group of clerks and officials from Banjaluka, who, on September 27<sup>th</sup> 1944 joined to the Partisans. The Partisans invaded the city on September 19th 1944.<sup>2193</sup>

The contracted salary should have been increased to him as of January 4<sup>th</sup> 1945.<sup>2194</sup>

**Benjamin** (1875 – the concentration camp Stara Gradiška)

- The son of Jakob, Jew.

He was arrested in Sanski Most by Ustashe and the Police at dawn in August 1942, together with the other Jews. Interned and killed in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2195</sup>

**Frida** (1885 – the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

- The daughter of Jakob, Jewess.

She was arrested in Sanski Most by Ustashe and the Police at dawn in August 1942, together with the other Jews. Interned and killed in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2196</sup>

Frida Reich, the daughter of Jakov, born in 1885 in Sanski Most, Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2197</sup>

**Jakob–Jakov** (Sanski Most, 1902 – ?)

- The son of Benjamin Reich, Jew.

He was elected for the Secretary on the Assembly of the Local Office of the Union of the Yugoslav Railway Workers held on April 21st 1929 in Ljubija.<sup>2198</sup>

Jakob Reich, the son of Benjamin, 40 years old, Jew, born in Sanski Most, resided in Prijedor, mining clerk, was arrested on June 25<sup>th</sup> in unidentified year (most likely in 1942) in the Prison *Crna kuća* in Banjaluka.<sup>2199</sup>

The Security Police for Banjaluka and Velika Župa Sana and Luka, under Confidential Number pod 729 as of August 2nd 1942, informed the Head of the Police Prison *Crna kuća* in

<sup>2190</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 3.522/1945

<sup>2191</sup> ARSBL, 74, Number 2.630/1944

<sup>2192</sup> ARSBL, 1, 1 – the Register of the Officials of Banja Luka for 1881/1945, Ordinal Number 719

<sup>2193</sup> ARSBL, 84, Photocopy, The Report of Authority as of October 9th 1944, Ordinal Number 7

<sup>2194</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, IV – Number 1.806/1941

<sup>2195</sup> *Šušnjar 1941* Oštra Luka 2008

<sup>2196</sup> *Šušnjar 1941* Oštra Luka 2008 and [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (7.8.2009) ]

<sup>2197</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (7.8.2009) ]

<sup>2198</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 28–9

<sup>2199</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, VII, the Archives of National Liberation War, 50/7–6, K167

Banjaluka that on August 7<sup>th</sup> were sent to the concentration camp Jews who are delivered by the German Government as follows: David, Rena and Blanka Kabiljo, Šandor and Rena Erlich, Josip and Riv(f)ka Papo, Jakob Reich, Sabataj and Luna Levi, Oskar and Ilonka Štern and Malamed Jakov.<sup>2200</sup>

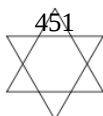
**Josip**

- Permanently resided in Bosanski Brod as of 1907.<sup>2201</sup>

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<sup>2200</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, VII, the Archives of National Liberation War, 40/15–12 K 171a

<sup>2201</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 9–177



## REICHMANN

### **Gustav** (Stanislawowo, 1871 – ?)

- The Senior Veterinary, the husband of Eta with whom he got the son Leopold Reichman.

In the Request for issuance of the passport for Graz or Vienna because of medical treatment of his wife, which he submitted on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1919 to the City District Office in Banjaluka, was stated that he is "the short, oval face, grey hair, blue eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2202</sup>

### **Eta** (Lavrov, 1871 – ?)

- The housewife, wife of Gustav Reichman.

In the Request for issuance of the passport for Graz or Vienna for medical treatment, which submitted on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1919 to the City District Office in Banjaluka, was stated that she would travel with Gustav and Leopold Reichman and that she was "the short, of oval face, brown hair, black eyes and regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2203</sup>

### **Leopold** (Stanislawowo, 1899 – ?)

- The student of the Medical Faculty, the son of Gustav and Eta Reichman.

In the Request for issuance of the passport for Graz or Vienna for medical treatment of his mother in sanatorium, which he submitted on June 12<sup>th</sup> 1919 to the City District Office in Banja Luka, was stated that he was: "the short, oval face, blond hair, green eyes, regular mouth and nose features and that worn eyeglasses".<sup>2204</sup>

### **Sofija** (Lavov, 12.7.1902 – ?)

- Polish Nationality, Jewess, domiciled in Banja Luka.

As of 1913–1921 she attended and finished the Public Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka.

At the University in Vienna as of 1921–1924 she studied the Philosophy and completed five semesters. She continued the studies at the University in Zagreb, where she finished the last three semesters up to 1926.

The Certificate for the Senior Undergraduate was issued on March 8<sup>th</sup> 1926 by the University in Zagreb.

She had spoken Polish, French and German.

Before the recruitment to the public service she taught languages and music.

Upon the Decision of the Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians, SN Number 17.375 as of March 21<sup>st</sup> 1927, she was appointed for a temporary teacher in Relana Gymnasium in Petrinja.

As a teacher, according to the official duty, upon the Decision of the Ministry of Education in the Kingdom of SHS (Serbs, Croats and Slovenians), SN Number 23.080 as of August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1927, she was transferred to the Public Realna Gymnasium in Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>2205</sup>

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<sup>2202</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–9

<sup>2203</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–8

<sup>2204</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–10

<sup>2205</sup> ARSBL, 9, IV–R–21

**Dragutin–Karlo** (Hogoreš, Romania, 1869 – ?)

- The Retired Registrar of the Deeds in the District Court in Banjaluka.

In 1938 he was permanent court interpreter for Hungarian Language in the District Court in Banja Luka.<sup>2207</sup>

On the territory which was on April 10<sup>th</sup> 1941 joined to the Independent State of Croatia he lived as of 1902, and up to July 28 1942 he had permanent residence in Gajeva 11.<sup>2208</sup>

Ilija Plejić, tradesman from Banjaluka, on July 30<sup>th</sup> 1942 requested the compensation of the debt in amount of 1.188 kunas. The debts were made in his shop, by Karlo Rimer and his daughter Ilonka who were buying the food. He requested to charge the debts out of their property.<sup>2209</sup>



**Rabbi Karlo Riemer is sitting, the second person from the left side**

**Ilonka** (Pecs, 26.10.1897 – ?)

- The daughter of Karlo, Registrar of the Deeds, the housewife, Hungarian Jewess.

She attended I grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka in academic 1903/04. During the education she resided at her parents in Salvator St.<sup>2210</sup>

As of 1910 to 1912 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in Albrechtova St.<sup>2211</sup>

On the territory which was in April 10<sup>th</sup> 1941 joined to the independent State of Croatia, she lived as of 1902 to July 28<sup>th</sup> 1942 and had permanent residence in Gajeva 11.<sup>2212</sup>

**Max** (Gradačac, 1895 – ?)

<sup>2206</sup> This surname was written as Rimer.

<sup>2207</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 15

<sup>2208</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2209</sup> ARSBL, 84, Tax Office, Number 983/1942

<sup>2210</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Annual Book of Students, 71–1903/1904.

<sup>2211</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL 9/578.

<sup>2212</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3.



- The Student from Banjaluka, permanent residence in Banja Luka, 18 years old, submitted the Request to the District Office in Banja Luka in 1913 for issuance of passport for all European countries.<sup>2213</sup>

In the Request for issuance of the passport for travelling to Austria, German and France, to study there, which he submitted to the City District Office in Banja Luka, on September 4<sup>th</sup> 1919, he stated that he was "of an average height, longish face, black hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features and had long brown beard".<sup>2214</sup>

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<sup>2213</sup> ARSBL, 1, 1– the Protocol of Passports (1913–1914), Ordinal Number 637

<sup>2214</sup> ARSBL, s4, AJ 28–14

## ROMAN

### Samuel Dr

Upon the Decision of the District People's Committee Jajce from 1949 was found out that he worked as a Doctor in the City Outpatient Department in Jajce and in the Outpatient department of *Elektrobosna* Jajce.

Besides, he did part time (extra) Doctor's work and with his RTG Apparatus he carried out checkups of the family members of the insured, as well as of those persons who didn't have the social insurance and lived on the territory of Jajce District.<sup>2215</sup>

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<sup>2215</sup> ARSBL, 105, R-29

## ROMANO

### Menachem

- The Rabbi in Jewish-Sephardic Religious Community in Banja Luka. He also taught religious instructions in Gymnasium in Banja Luka, was married to Simha and got the sons: Jakob, called Jašo and Braco-Samuel and the daughter Blanka.<sup>2216</sup>

He was the modest, the introvert, was an average man and had religious education. He had an excellent knowledge on religious customs and of the History of Jews and had spoken the Hebrew very well.

### Jakob Dr, called Jašo (Banjaluka 23.5.1908 – 16.9.1986<sup>2217</sup>)

- Son of Menachem and Simha, married to Nada, got sons Predrag and Nenad. He finished in 1919 the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2218</sup>

Between June 14<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> 1927 he graduated at the Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka.<sup>2219</sup>

He finished the Veterinarian Faculty.

In the Headquarters of V Corps the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia (NOVJ) he worked as Veterinary Official, in military rank lieutenant. As of September 5<sup>th</sup> 1944 he participated in the foundation of Corps Veterinary Hospital.<sup>2220</sup>

### Samuel (Banjaluka, 30.12.1903 – ?)

- Son of the Rabbi Menachem.

He finished in 1914 the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2221</sup>

In 1914/15 he attended Ib grade of the Velika Realka Gymnasium in Banjaluka and in academic 1916/17 he was awarded the scholarship *La Benevoletie* in amount of 12 kruna, but only for one month.<sup>2222</sup>

### Blanka (Banjaluka, 09.01.1909 – ?)

- The daughter of the Rabbi Menachem Roman, Sephardic Jewess.

She attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in 1 Jukićeva St.<sup>2223</sup>

### Sida (Sarajevo, 15.08.1903 – ?)

- Sephardic Jewess.

As of October 20<sup>th</sup> to December 14<sup>th</sup> 1915 she attended the first grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided in Husedžinovića St. 2, and afterwards she went to Sarajevo.<sup>2224</sup>

### Majer (Sarajevo, 25.04.1912 – ?)

- Jew from Banjaluka (Jukićeva 1).

He finished in 1922 the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2225</sup>

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<sup>2216</sup> He taught four classes weekly as of I to VIII. In 1925/26 he taught in the Banjaluka Gymnasium and had four years of working experience (ARSBL, Copy, AJ 66, 661, 1122)

<sup>2217</sup> ARSBL, the Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2218</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Number 36/225

<sup>2219</sup> AJ, Fond 66/SN, fasc. 7

<sup>2220</sup> AVII–1628-47/2

<sup>2221</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal Number 30/1936

<sup>2222</sup> XX and XXII the Report of the Velika Realna Gymnasium Banjaluka

<sup>2223</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 18–34

<sup>2224</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 14–31

<sup>2225</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal Number 16/715

**Sarina**, maiden Levi (1899 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

In the Report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 19<sup>th</sup> 1945 by Moric Levi, the bookbinder from Banjaluka, was stated (rubric A) that Sarina Romano, the daughter of Šabataj Levi, 42 years old, the tailor, residence in Sarajevo, Jewish Nationality, was killed as civil person by Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp Jasenovac. The estimated sum she would earn as of 1941–45, according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission was 648.000 dinars.<sup>2226</sup>

**Isidor** (1915 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

In the Report on *deprivation of the life or missing person* submitted in Banjaluka on September 19<sup>th</sup> 1945 by Moric Levi, the bookbinder from Banjaluka, was stated (rubric A) that Isidor Romano, the son of Leon, 26 years old, the student, residence in Sarajevo, Jewish Nationality, was killed as civilian by Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp Jasenovac. The estimated sum he would earn as of 1941–45, according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission was 1,224.000 dinars.<sup>2227</sup>

**Nada** (1922 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

In the Report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 19<sup>th</sup> 1945 by Moric Levi, the bookbinder from Banjaluka, was stated (rubric A) that Nada Romano, the daughter of Leon, 19 years old, the student, residence in Sarajevo, Jewish nationality, was killed by Ustashe in 1941 in the Jasenovac concentration camp. The estimated sum she would earn as of 1941–45, according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission was 1,440.000 dinars.<sup>2228</sup>

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<sup>2226</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 1.127/1945

<sup>2227</sup> The same

<sup>2228</sup> The same

## ROSENZWEIG<sup>2229</sup>

**Natan–Wilhem** (Suhovci, the Eastern Galicia, 7.7.1872 – ?)

- The bank clerk, Jewish Nationality, married to Beta, maiden Fraungelas. He got the son Erih and the daughter Zlata.<sup>2230</sup>

In 1924 he was the Director of Banjaluka Branch Office of the State Bank for Bosnia and Herzegovina.<sup>2231</sup>

**Zlata** (Banjaluka, 09.08.1900 –06.09.1985)

- The daughter of Natan and Beta, bank clerk.

In the Request for extension of the passport for Austria and Italy, which on March 30<sup>th</sup> 1928 submitted to the Head of the District Banjaluka, she stated she would travel to visit her family and that she was "of medium height, oval face, brown hair, green eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2232</sup>

In the Report on War Damages which on September 21st 1945 in Banjaluka, submitted Zlata Rosenzweig, the daughter of Natan, the nurse in the Military Hospital of VI Army, permanently resided in Sarajevo, 37 Hadži Sulejmanova St., was stated that on April 15<sup>th</sup> 1941 during German occupation the damage caused the German and Ustashe Government by taking of the property (complete girl's trousseau, the clothes, footwear, mattresses and the bedclothes, securities, golden jewellery, Silver cutlery, non received salaries – as Jewess she was hiding herself as of the beginning of the war and she lost the income for 48 months). Estimated damage of property and the lost income according the Submitter of the Request was 134.400, and according the Municipal Commission 206.000 dinars.

In the report she stated that "after her return to Banjaluka from the National Liberation Army (NOV) she found no furniture in the apartment she resided in, before she left to free territory. At the same time it was confirmed that she had no necessary things for living".<sup>2233</sup>

She died on September 6<sup>th</sup> 1985. She was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>2234</sup>

**Erich** Dr (Banjaluka, 7.7.1903 – 11.8.1990)

- The son of Wilhem–Natan and Beta, maiden Fraungelas, Jew, the gynaecologist, married to Frida, maiden Gilić. They had no children.

He finished the Medical Faculty in Parma.

He served an internship on the Medical Clinic of the Kingdom's University in Zagreb as of February 28<sup>th</sup> 1929. For two months of an internship he had shown himself as diligent and conscientious toward the patients, and during his work, had shown carefulness and humanity. He was very well informed about all laboratory procedures.<sup>2235</sup> He expressed himself as diligent and conscientious in the continuation of his internship in the Surgery Clinic of Kingdom's University in Zagreb as of April 27<sup>th</sup> to June 27<sup>th</sup> 1929.<sup>2236</sup>

In the Hospital for the Contagious Diseases in Zagreb as of June 27<sup>th</sup> to August 17<sup>th</sup> 1929, he practically worked in preventive medicine as follows: hygiene, bacteriology, serology, epidemiology, pathology, anatomy section, malaria, trachoma, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and protection of the motherhood, small and school children.

He additionally served an internship in the Hospital for the Contagious Diseases as of December 24<sup>th</sup> –31<sup>st</sup> 1929.<sup>2237</sup>

<sup>2229</sup> This surname was also written as Rozencvajg.

<sup>2230</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 4.402/1924

<sup>2231</sup> As the Director of Banjaluka Branch Office was on October 1st 1928 (ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–1.091)

<sup>2232</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–771

<sup>2233</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 3.961/1945

<sup>2234</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (22.7.2009) ]

<sup>2235</sup> The Certificate of Prof. Dr Radončić, the Head of the Medical Clinic, as of April 28th 1929

<sup>2236</sup> The Certificate of Prof. Dr Budisavljević, the Head of the Surgery Clinic, as of April 28th 1929

<sup>2237</sup> The Certificate of the Hospital

An internship in the Clinic for Gynaecology and Midwives he served on the Kingdoms' University in Zagreb as of January 3rd to March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1930.<sup>2238</sup>

He served an internship on the Surgery University Hospital in Vienna as of January 1st to March 30th 1931.<sup>2239</sup>

On the Second University Clinic for Women in Vienna he served an internship as of March 1<sup>st</sup> to May 31<sup>st</sup> 1931. In the outpatient department and in quarantine he studied gynaecologist skills. He studied the therapy in so called small gynaecology and the procedures in cases of sepsis. In the laboratory he informed himself on the work with microscope and procedures in the serology, the biologic and the chemical research.<sup>2240</sup>

On December 3rd 1938 as the Secondary Doctor of Midwife's School in Zagreb, he asked the authorised Ban's Government to acknowledge him the title of the Doctor - Volunteer. Volunteer work in duration of two years, three months and 27 days, with breaks, he spent in the Gynaecology and the Surgery Clinic of the Kingdom University Hospital in Zagreb, as of March 15<sup>th</sup> 1930 to December 15<sup>th</sup> 1932.

He married to Frida, maiden Gilić, Roman Catholic, on October 28<sup>th</sup> 1940 in Zagreb.

After volunteer's work, he carried out his Doctoral work at the Gynaecology Clinic and in the School for Midwives at Zagreb University as of December 14<sup>th</sup> 1932 to September 27<sup>th</sup> 1941.

He advanced in the matter of diagnostic and therapeutic, independently managed the Labour, Gynaecology and Sepsis Department, and also did surgical operations.

Upon the decision of the Ministry of Health NDH, Number: 49.023-1941 as of October 2nd 1941, he was dismissed from the Public Service. Two days later, upon the Decision of the same Ministry, Number: 36.265-1941, he was sent to work in the Institute for the Control of the Endemic Syphilis in Banja Luka with monthly salary of 4.000 kunas.

Up to June 12th 1942 he had permanent residence in 8 Dr Viktor Gutić St.<sup>2241</sup>

On *the numerical identity card for legal converts* of the Parish Catholic Office in Banjaluka was stated: "Born on July 7th 1903 in Banjaluka. Jewish Religion, the Doctor. He converted together with his sister to the Catholicism in Banjaluka, in the Catholic Parish Church on July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1942".<sup>2242</sup>

He took an oath of loyalty to NDH on November 4th 1942 in the Institute for the Control of the Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka.

Together with Ana Delhuni he carried out systematic research and suppression of the endemic syphilis on the territory of the District Banja Luka. At the same time he monitored and researched the other contagious diseases and frequently visited the camps of refugees.

Upon the Decision of the Ministry of Health as of September 12th 1944 the contracted award was increased as of 7.000 to 12.000 kunas. He couldn't confirm the receipt of this Decision because he disappeared on September 18th 1944 during Partisan's attack on Banjaluka and he didn't come back.<sup>2243</sup>

He died on August 11, 1990. He was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>2244</sup>

**Frida** maiden Gilić (Hungary, 1910 – 17.3.1973)

- Housewife, wife of Dr Erich Rozenzweig.

She had a permanent residence in Dr. Viktor Gutić 8 up to June 12, 1942. She declared herself as an Aryan Catholic.<sup>2245</sup>

<sup>2238</sup> The Certificate of the Hospital as of March 2nd 1930

<sup>2239</sup> The Certificate of Doc. Dr Fritz Mandl as of March 30th 1931

<sup>2240</sup> The Certificate of Hans Doc. Dr Heidler, the Head of the Second University Women's Clinic in Vienna, as of June 1<sup>st</sup> 1931

<sup>2241</sup> List Number 1

<sup>2242</sup> ARSBL, 330, the Certificate BB/1942

<sup>2243</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 19

<sup>2244</sup> [ [www.gradskagoblja.hr](http://www.gradskagoblja.hr) (22.7.2009) ]

<sup>2245</sup> Register No. 1

She died on March 17, 1973. She was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>2246</sup>

**Filip** (Zemun, 1884 – 7.6.1949)

- Engineer, son of Henrik Rozencvajg, he finished the Senior Technical School in Vienna in 1909.

During the World War One he was a member of the Quisling Regiment in Osijek. He was often transferred for the good of the service (Zagreb, Gospić, Vukovar, Čazma, Bjelovar).<sup>2247</sup>

Pursuant to the King's Decree, No. VII–24.663/32 as of August 13, 1932, he was transferred from the Vardar Banovina to Banjaluka as a Senior Technical Advisor in the Technical Department of the Kingdom Administration of the Vrbas Banovina.

Due to his own Request, he was transferred to the Technical Department of the Sava Banovina in Zagreb on June 29, 1936.

He had got a son Natan in the marriage with Stanka.<sup>2248</sup>

In 1936 he became an appointed member of the Supervisory Board for the Chess Club in Banjaluka.<sup>2249</sup>

He was decorated with the St Sava's Order IV and the Yugoslav Crown Order V.<sup>2250</sup>

He died on June 7, 1949 and was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>2251</sup>

**Natan** (18.1.1922 – ?)

- Son of Filip and Stanka Rozencvajg.<sup>2252</sup>

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<sup>2246</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (22.7.2009) ]

<sup>2247</sup> Zoran S. Mačkić, *the Banjaluka Chess Club – Memories 1926–1940*. Banjaluka 2007

<sup>2248</sup> ARSBL, VFDBL, the Staff Register, 1932/33, No. 24; *The Official Gazette*, No. 196/1932

<sup>2249</sup> Minutes made at the sessions of the Banjaluka Chess Club 1933–1940

<sup>2250</sup> Zoran S. Mačkić, *the Banjaluka Chess Club – Memories 1926–1940*. Banjaluka 2007

<sup>2251</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (22.7.2009) ]

<sup>2252</sup> ARSBL, 17, the Staff Register, 1932/33, No. 24

## ROTH

**Paula** (Bohemia, 28.2.1887 –?)

- Daughter of Adolf Roth and Johana maiden Benesch.

She got married on November 24, 1908 in Prague. She converted to the Catholicism in Banjaluka on July 30, 1941.<sup>2253</sup>

**Josip M.** (16.8.1906 – 10.2.1963)

He was listed and transported to the concentration camp in accordance with the Register of the Jews Arrested made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and the Register was signed by the Warden of the Ustashe Police for the former Vrbas Banovina-Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>2254</sup>

On *numerical identity card for legal religious converts* of the Catholic Parish Office Banja Luka was stated: "Born on August 16, 1906, the Jew, married, he and his wife have a daughter, room painter. Together with his family, he converted to Catholicism in Banjaluka in the Catholic Parish Church on November 14, 1941".<sup>2255</sup>

He died on February 10, 1963. He was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>2256</sup>

**Jozef** (Bijeljina, July 10, 1923 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

- Son of the late Jozef, the tailor in Maslovara, and Danica, housewife, the Jew.

In the school year of 1934/35, he attended the first grade at the Gymnasium, Banjaluka, and he enrolled in the first grade (I c) at the Public Junior Realna Gymnasium in Prijedor. He finished that grade on June 28, 1935. He was reprimanded by his homeroom teacher due to his untidiness on October 24, 1934. He paid 20 dinars in the Students Health Care Fund.<sup>2257</sup> In the year of 1935/36 he enrolled in the second (II c) grade.

He moved on May 7, 1936 to Bijeljina.<sup>2258</sup>

He continued his education in Prijedor being enrolled in the fourth class (IVb) in the school period of 1937/38, with the explanation that he passed the third (III) grade in the same school.

His mother, Danica Zozić lived in Ljubija.<sup>2259</sup>

Jozef Roth, son of Jozef, born in 1923 in Bijeljina, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1941.<sup>2260</sup>

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<sup>2253</sup> The Municipal Administration in Banjaluka – the Registry Office, MKR, No. 129/1941

<sup>2254</sup> ARSBL, copy, the Military – Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>2255</sup> ARSBL, 330, Identity Card No. 221/1941

<sup>2256</sup> [ [www.gradskagoblja.hr](http://www.gradskagoblja.hr) (22.7.2009) ]

<sup>2257</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Register, 1934–35–29

<sup>2258</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, Register, 19–33

<sup>2259</sup> The same, 21–24

<sup>2260</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (9.8.2009) ]



## ROSENBERG

**Osijas** (Munkačova, Czechoslovakia 1875 - ?)

- Tradesman in Banjaluka,

He registered a Craft's Shop located in Banjaluka in 1914. The shop was reregistered in 1925.<sup>2261</sup>

He applied for the Passport Request in the County Office in Banjaluka for his trip to Vienna in order to take his sons to the doctor on August 15, 1921. He stated in the Request that he was a hatter (cap maker) residing in Banjaluka, Kralja Petra drum Street No. 31 and that he should accompany his sons because his wife was ill and that "he was born in 1874 in Munkačova, Czechoslovakia".<sup>2262</sup>

**Lina** (Dukle, Krosno, Czechoslovakia, 1876 – ?)

In the Passport Request for her trip to Vienna submitted to the County Office in Banjaluka on June 25, 1921; she stated that she would accompany her sons who were going to a medical treatment in Vienna and she also stated that "she was born in 1876 in Dukle, Krosno, Czechoslovakia, medium height, round face, blond-greyish hair, brown eyes and regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2263</sup>

**Isak** (Hrušica, Ljubljana 1904 – ?)

Lina Rosenberg submitted the Passport Request for her son Isak in the County Office in Banjaluka on June 25, 1921. Isak had "an internal and a skin disease" and he was travelling to Vienna for his medical treatment. She stated in the Request that "her son Isak was born in 1904 in Hrušica, Ljubljana, and medium figure, round face, brown hair, grey eyes and regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2264</sup>

**Zigmund** (Banjaluka, 1915 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1941)

Lina Rosenberg submitted the Passport Request for her son Zigmund in the County Office in Banjaluka on June 25, 1921. "Zigmund had an operation on his both legs and his prostheses must be replaced". She stated that Zigmund "was born in Banjaluka in 1915, small height, round face, blond hair, grey eyes, regular mouth and nose features, a mole on his left side of the face".<sup>2265</sup>

Sigmund Rosenberg, born in 1914, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in 1941 in the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>2266</sup>

**Milan** (Banjaluka, 18.10.1892 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, beginning of 1942)

In accordance with the Memo of the Municipal Administrative Committee II in Zagreb, No. 135 as of July 15, 1946 Milan Rozenberg from Zagreb, son of Ferdinand Rozenberg, tradesman, and his mother Irena, maiden Hofman, housewife, died in the Jasenovac concentration camp at the beginning of 1942. His parents were the citizens of Croatia, and their residence was Zagreb.<sup>2267</sup>

Milan Rosenberg, son of Ferdo, born in 1892 in Banjaluka, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2268</sup>

## ROSENFELD

<sup>2261</sup> ARSBL, The Crafts Register 1907/1932, No. 37

<sup>2262</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–80

<sup>2263</sup> The same, AJ 27–76

<sup>2264</sup> The same

<sup>2265</sup> The same

<sup>2266</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (27.4.2009) ]

<sup>2267</sup> ARSBL, 111, Registry Office, No. 19.741/46

<sup>2268</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (27.4.2009) ]

**Gizela–Ludmila** married Kohn, remarried Januszewski (Drnowitz, Brno, 22.1.1867 – the Theresienstadt concentration camp, 2.3. 1943)

- Daughter of Leopold Rosenfeld, the officer.

She attended and finished the Primary School for Girls in Brno.

She got married in 1877 for Jindrich Kohn, a rich co owner of the textile factory in Brno. She was married for several years to a quite older Jindrich. After her divorce she moved to Zurich, where she finished privately the Secondary School. She enrolled at the University in 1893. She was promoted to the physician on April 12, 1898.

She spoke French fluently, and she knew English and Serb-Croat.

After her studies she volunteered in the Maternity Department at the Clinic for Women in Zurich and worked in the Health Insurance Company in Remscheid.

She came to Banjaluka in 1899. "Mostly, she was treating infections, respiratory, sexually transmitted diseases and she also made light surgeries".<sup>2269</sup> She returned her maiden name Rosenfeld, converted to Catholicism and chose a new name – Ludmila. She got married to her older colleague Vladislav Januszewski, the Senior Advisor in the District of Banjaluka. She left the public service and started with her private practice. "In respect of her previous work in town she was already recognized as an expert doctor for epidemics; therefore she mostly cured small pox, typhus, syphilis and a bone disease (osteoporosis) mostly occurred within the population of Moslem women."<sup>2270</sup>

After her husband, Vladislav Januszewski, had retired they moved from Banjaluka to Graz in 1912. After her husband's death in 1916 she voluntarily reported herself in the military service. As the only physician woman she was constantly located in the military headquarters within the hospital in Graz-Eggenberg.

She started with her private practice in Graz in 1919 and up to 1933 she similarly worked in the Association for Health Insurance for the provinces of Steiermark and Kärntner.

When Austria became a part of Nazi Germany, she had to leave Graz. She temporarily lived in Vienna.

Together with the other Jews she was deported from Austria in the Theresienstadt concentration camp where she died "by the natural death" at the age of 76.

## **Emil**

In the report of *Alkar* related to the Communist Organization in Banjaluka, Chapter III as of April 10, 1941 the following was stated: *Being afraid of reprisals, the reputed communists started hiding in the woods immediately after the proclamation of war from the tripartite alliance...*

Among the communists on the run, Chapter IV and V, it was mentioned: *the only remaining Jew Emil Rozenfeld, occupation: electro-technician... he hid from the authorities with the help of the forged Certificate on Baptism and other certificates... he followed communist ideas together with the appointed re-organizer engineer Glumac*<sup>2271</sup> *... he worked on establishment of MKK in Banjaluka. He gave a radio adapter to me for taking in the Partisan's area of Kozara (I was introduced to him as a Partisan's courier for the area of Kozara and further).*<sup>2272</sup>

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<sup>2269</sup> Lenka Vytlačova: "Průkopníci českého feminizmu/ Czech Feminist Trailblazers – Gisela Kuhn" ([Sunshine for Women](http://www.pinn.net/~sunshine/czech/medicine.html)) [ <http://www.pinn.net/~sunshine/czech/medicine.html> (3.11.2008) ]

<sup>2270</sup> "Januszewska, Gisela (geb. Rosenfeld, verh. Kuhn) 1867–1943" in "Persönlichkeiten" in: *Ariadne Projekt "Frauen in Bewegung" – Diskurse und Dokumente der österreichischen historischen Frauenbewegung 1848–1918* [ [http://www2.onb.ac.at/ariadne/vfb/bio\\_januszewska.htm](http://www2.onb.ac.at/ariadne/vfb/bio_januszewska.htm) (3.11.2008) ]

<sup>2271</sup> Danilo Glumac, son of Miladin and Ljubica, a civil engineer, born in 1912 in Jablanica, killed as a Partisan in Kozara, 1942

<sup>2272</sup> ARSBL, 330–001–071

## ROZENHECK<sup>2273</sup>

### **Gedalije** (Kolomeja, Poland, 1878 – ?)

- Tradesman, married to Hani maiden Jetre; they had a daughter Elza.

In the period from 1910 to July 28, 1942 he had a permanent residence in Pećine Street No. 48 at the area which became a part of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) as of April 10, 1941.<sup>2274</sup>

### **Hani**, maiden Jetre (Dukla, Poland, 1882 – ?)

In 1917, she registered a Textile Trade Shop in Carski Drum Street (later the street was renamed as Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra No. 76). She cancelled the Shop on October 12, 1937.<sup>2275</sup>

On July 25, 1932 she asked to the forced balance out of bankruptcy procedure for her Textile Trade Shop at the County Court in Banjaluka. Jozef Nachmias the senior, tradesman from Banjaluka was appointed manager of the property.<sup>2276</sup>

She was appointed member of the Committee Board at the annual Assembly of the Private Employers Union - Local Office, Banjaluka on a given day February 11, 1936.<sup>2277</sup>

She registered a private shop for making caps in Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra No. 78 on a given day of October 6, 1937. The shop was relocated in Smail-aga Čengiće Street 48/I on October 6, 1937; as of September, 1942 the shop was deleted from the Court Register.<sup>2278</sup> It was rewritten in the Register: *Moved out*. Maks Rozenhek was apprenticed to this shop.<sup>2279</sup>

In the period from 1910 to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Pećine Street No. 48 at the area which became a part of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) as of April 10, 1941.<sup>2280</sup>

According to the War Damage Report as of October 18, 1945 submitted by the Countz Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – Hana Rozenhek, a permanent resident of Banjaluka, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the German and Ustashe armies caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (the goods in the shop, furniture and movables were taken away without any list made) The estimated damage and profit lost were 360.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission.<sup>2281</sup>

### **Elza** (Gornji Belak, Germany, 1908 – ?)

- Daughter of Gedalije, dental technician.

In the period from 1910 to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Pećine Street No. 48 at the area which became a part of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) as of April 10, 1941.<sup>2282</sup>

### **Sabina** (Auspang, Austria, 8.1.1910 – ?)

- Daughter of Gustav, tradesman.

In the period from 12 June and 19 June 1928 she graduated the Realna Gymnasium.<sup>2283</sup>

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<sup>2273</sup> This last name was also written as Rozenhek.

<sup>2274</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2275</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, II-1932/155

<sup>2276</sup> ARSBL, 23, No Prp 35/1932

<sup>2277</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No 924/1936

<sup>2278</sup> ARSBL, Register of Shops, IV-1938/282

<sup>2279</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Apprentices and Assistants 1935/48, No. 55a

<sup>2280</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2281</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 4.404/1945

<sup>2282</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2283</sup> AJ, Archives 66/SN, files. 7

## Maks

In the period from 1931 to 1938 he was a Realna Gymnasium student in Banjaluka. In the school year of 1935/36 he was an elected member for the management of Student's Literary Association *Mlada Jugoslavija*.<sup>2284</sup>

He was apprenticed to the shop for caps making owned by Hani Rozenhek from October 1, 1937 to October 1, 1938. He had exemption from the final exam.<sup>2285</sup>

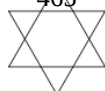
On March 21, 1941 he passed the public exam for making caps.<sup>2286</sup>

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<sup>2284</sup> The Annual Report of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka for the period from 1931 to 1938

<sup>2285</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Apprentices and Assistants 1935/48, No. 55a

<sup>2286</sup> ARSBL, the Record Book for Exams related to the Craft Assistants in Banjaluka.



## ROSENRAUCH<sup>2287</sup>

**Michel** alias Mihajlo (Kimpolungu, Romania, 31.12.1877 – Banjaluka, 31.12.1937<sup>2288</sup>)

- Son of Aron, tradesman, lived in Banjaluka as of 1899, married to Jetti maiden Kohn; they had a son Adolf.<sup>2289</sup>

In the Passport Request submitted at the County Office in Banjaluka on a given day May 25, 1919 he stated that *his origins are from Sadova, district Kimpolung in Bukovina, and he was domiciled there, age 53, married, forestry operator*. He was supposed to travel to Vienna for his middle ear operation. In the part related to his personal description he stated that "he is medium height, black hair, green eyes and brown moustache".<sup>2290</sup>

In 1922 he opened an antique shop in Govedarnica Street No. 14; as of March 6, 1933 he opened a Trade Textile Shop in Veliki Trg No. 4. The Shop was relocated in Milića Street No. 2 on December 10, 1935.

As of March 26, 1938 the trade business was running by the widow - Jetti Rozenrauch.<sup>2291</sup>

**Jetti** maiden Kohn (Kimpolungu, Romania, 1878 – ?)

- Midwife.

As of 1905 he lived in the territory which became a part of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) on April 10, 1941. He owned a house valued at 150.000 kunas. He had a permanent residence in Dr Sunarića Street No. 7 up to July 28, 1942.

On January 12, 1942 the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka got control over the house of Jetti Rozenrauch, who wasn't in Banjaluka at that time. According to the revenue returns from buildings, the owner Jetti Rozenrauch lived in the house in Dr Sunarića Street No. 7 until moved out; the ground floor in the spare building was rented to Sofija Špiler 1.800 kunas per year. The manager (trustee) of the property was Mustafa Durić.<sup>2292</sup>

The building in Banjaluka in Marija Bursać Street No. 7 previously owned by Jetti Rozenrauch was administered by the Municipal Administrative Committee, Banjaluka in 1947. The ground floor (consisting of three rooms and three spare premises) was rented to Gabrijel Katana. The spare building (consisting of a room and a spare premise) was rented to Ahmet Tipura.<sup>2293</sup>

**Adolf** (Banjaluka, 3.12.1904<sup>2294</sup> – the concentration camp Slano, Pag, 1941)

- Son of Mihailo and Jetti maiden Kohn, married to Sabina maiden Kabiljo.

He attended the Realna Gymnasium from 1915 in Banjaluka, and he passed the final exam in the period from September 11, 1925 to September 14, 1925.<sup>2295</sup>

At birth on a given day - May 18, 1931 he was granted the citizenship in Banjaluka.<sup>2296</sup>

As of March 16, 1938, after his father's death he took over the trade business of Trade Textile Shop in Milića Street No 7. On November 14, 1942 the shop was deleted from the Shops Register.<sup>2297</sup>

<sup>2287</sup> The last name was also written as Rozenrauch.

<sup>2288</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, No. 965/1955 and the Municipal Administration - Banjaluka, the Register Office, renewed MKU, No. 603/1955

<sup>2289</sup> ARSBL, 22, No. 4.123/1919

<sup>2290</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 27-1

<sup>2291</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, I a, b, c and the Shops Register, IV-1938/6

<sup>2292</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Residential Office, No. 43/1942

<sup>2293</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Register of Houses and Land Administered

<sup>2294</sup> The year of 1909 was written as the year of his birth.

<sup>2295</sup> AJ, The Ministry of Education, Sn. No. 13.095/1925 and 22.296/1925

<sup>2296</sup> *Službene novine*, No. 157/1932

<sup>2297</sup> ARSBL, the Craft's Register, IV-1938/226

According to the War Damage Report as of October 18, 1945 submitted by the Public Property Administration in Banjaluka as the representative of the damaged party – Adolf Rozenrauh, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the German and Ustashe armies caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (coats, caps, furniture and movables were taken away without any list made) The estimated damage and profit lost were 270.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request, but the Municipal Commission left the blank space related to the estimated damage.<sup>2298</sup>

In 1947, the building in Banjaluka in Braće Pavlić Street 11d, previously owned by Adolf Rozenrauh, was administered by the City People's Committee. The ground floor (two rooms and four spare premises) was rented to Juraj Štefanac; the first floor (two rooms and four spare premises) was rented to Bogezi Radojčić and the attic (two rooms and three spare premises) was rented to Svetozar Blagojević.<sup>2299</sup>

The determined date of Adolf Rozenrauch's (son of the late Mihajlo) death was 1941 and the determined place of his death was the Pag island in the Adriatic sea where he was a victim of the mass execution according to the Request of Debora Ostojić maiden Kabiljo from Prijedor as of February 7, 1947 and pursuant to the statement of two witnesses to the County People's Committee on May 10, 1947.<sup>2300</sup>

**Sarina** maiden Kabiljo (Bugojno, 19.4.1912 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1.8.1942<sup>2301</sup>)

- Daughter of David Kabiljo and mother Blanka Atijas, wife of Adolf Rosenrauch, housewife; they had a Schoschana.

She had a permanent residence in Kralja Krešimira Street No. 11 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2302</sup>

The determined date of her death was August 1, 1942 on the basis of the Request of Debora Ostojić maiden Kabiljo from Prijedor as of February 7, 1947 and pursuant to the statement of two witnesses to the County People's Committee on May 10, 1947.<sup>2303</sup>

Sarina Rozenrauh, daughter of David, born in Bugojno, 1912, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška in 1943.<sup>2304</sup>

**Schoschana** (Banjaluka, 2.4.1940 – the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

- Daughter of Adolf Rosenrauch and Sarina maiden Kabiljo.

She had a permanent residence in Kralja Krešimira Street No 11 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2305</sup>

The determined date of Šošana Rozenrauch's death was 1942 and the determined place of her death was the Stara Gradiška concentration camp on the basis of the Request of Debora Ostojić maiden Kabiljo from Prijedor as of April 8, 1947 and pursuant to the statement of two witnesses to the County People's Committee on April 8, 1947.<sup>2306</sup>

## **Salomon**

In the period from 1908 to 1915 he was a student at the Velika Realna Gymnasium Banjaluka.<sup>2307</sup>

<sup>2298</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No 4.405/1945

<sup>2299</sup> ARSBL, 111, Register of Houses and Land Administered

<sup>2300</sup> ARSBL 111, No. 4.482/1947

<sup>2301</sup> The Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, the Registry Office, renewed MKU, No. 194/1947

<sup>2302</sup> Register 1, 2 and 3 and ARSBL, Milan Vukmanović – Personal Archive (1926–1993)

<sup>2303</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 4.482/1947

<sup>2304</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (8.8.2009) ]

<sup>2305</sup> Register 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2306</sup> ARSBL, 94, No. 14.256/1947

<sup>2307</sup> The Annual Reports of Realna Gymnasium - Banjaluka

**Max** alias Makso (Banjaluka, 1889 – ?)

He attended the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka as of 1910.

In the Passport Request due to continuing his studies in Vienna submitted on September 5, 1921 he stated that "he is medium height, round face, brown hair, green eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2308</sup>

On September 17, 1928, he, the student, requested a new passport due to continuing his studies in Austria. He returned the old passport in the City District Office in Banjaluka.<sup>2309</sup>

In summer 1923 he started to publish and to edit a comedy magazine - *Trazera*, the only Jewish magazine that was publishing in Banjaluka up to 1941. The magazine was in Spanish Sephardic language and Serbo-Croatian. Only two editions of this magazine were published.<sup>2310</sup>

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<sup>2308</sup> ARSBL 4, AJ 28–91

<sup>2309</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–1046

<sup>2310</sup> Бојан Стојнић, *Штампа и штампарије у Бањалуци (до 1941) /Printing and Printing Offices in Banjaluka (up to 1941)* by Bojan Stojnić, Banjaluka 2006

## ROSNER

**Isidor** (Dorna Vatra, Bukovina, Romania, 1892 – ?)

- The Private Clerk in Bosnian Stock Company for Wood Processing and Steam Saw-Mill Section *Bosna bois* Banjaluka.

On 18 June, 1921 he submitted the Request for Passport to the County Office due to his trip to Romania. In the Request he stated that he was travelling with his wife Regina and a three-year son; his personal description was "medium height, round face, blue eyes, long nose, regular mouth features, and two golden teeth".<sup>2311</sup>

During the year of 1929 and the year of 1930, he, a clerk from the saw mill in Banjaluka, bought goods valued at 1.300 dinars from the tradesman Savo Milošević.<sup>2312</sup>

As of 1910 he was living in the territory which became a part of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) in 1941; he had a permanent residence in Dr Kulenovića Street No. 6 as of July 28, 1942.<sup>2313</sup>

**Regina** (Dorna Vatra, Bukovina, Romania, 1897 – ?)

- Daughter of Aron and Salom, housewife.

On June 18, 1921 she submitted the Request for Passport for her trip to Romania in the County Office – Banjaluka.<sup>2314</sup>

As of 1910 she was living in the territory which became a part of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) in 1941; she had a permanent residence in Dr Kulenovića Street No. 6 as of July 28, 1942.<sup>2315</sup>

She was arrested on July 28, 1942 and sent to the Jablanac concentration camp where the Jew females were interned. On August 30, 1941, she escaped from the concentration camp together with Edita Neibach and they were transported to Bosanska Gradiška where they spent the night. On the following day, August 31, 1942 she travelled to Banjaluka, having a permit and wearing a Moslem woman's veil. She was found and arrested in Banjaluka on September 2, 1942.<sup>2316</sup>

**Dragica** (Banjaluka, 1921 – ?)

- Daughter of Isidor Rosner and Regina maiden Nos.

On August 4, 1940 in Banjaluka, she got married to Branko Tadić, son of Todor and Đuja maiden Bojić, born in 1915, Drvar.<sup>2317</sup>

**Edita** (Banjaluka, 4.4.1922 – ?)

- Daughter of the Private Clerk Isidor and Regina.

In the year from 1932 to 1936 she attended the Public Civilian School in Banjaluka and lived with her parents in Pilanska Street No. 4.<sup>2318</sup>

**Kurt** (1918 – ?)

- Son of the Private Clerk Isidor and Regina.

In 1941 he was arrested and taken to the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2319</sup>

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<sup>2311</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 30–86; ARSBL, 18, The Passport Register, No. 596/1921

<sup>2312</sup> ARSBL, the Trade Book of Savo Milošević from Banjaluka

<sup>2313</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2314</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Passport Register, No 597/1921 and ARSBL, 23, No. Kzp–1.141/1941

<sup>2315</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2316</sup> ARSBL, copy, the Archive of the Military-Historical Institute, 87–45–a–51/1

<sup>2317</sup> The Municipal Administration of Banjaluka, the Registry Office MKV, copy 365/1948

<sup>2318</sup> ARSBL, OFGŠBL, 24

<sup>2319</sup> ARSBL, 23, No. Kzp1.141/1941.



## RUBINSTEIN

**Natalija** (Mostar, 13.1.1908 – ?)

- Daughter of Hugo, a trade agent in Derventa, the Ashkenazi Jewess.

In the school year of 1921/22 she finished the Public Senior School for Boys at the Teacher's College for Boys in Derventa and in the school year of 1922/23 she finished the Teacher's College for Girls in Sarajevo.

In the school year from 1923/2 to 1925/26 she was a private student who attended and finished the second, the third and the fourth grade (II, III and IV) of the Teacher's College for Boys in Derventa.

She passed her final exam on June 19, 1926 in the Teacher's College for Boys in Derventa.<sup>2320</sup>

**Juliška**

- Daughter of Hugo, a trade agent in Derventa, the Ashkenazi Jewess.

Together with her sister Natalija, she was a student registered in the Teacher's College for Boys in Derventa as of September 7, 1923. Both of them were attending the second grade.<sup>2321</sup>

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<sup>2320</sup> ARSBL, ASCG, 66, 2188, 2092, copy

<sup>2321</sup> The same

## SALOM<sup>2322</sup>

He was the first Jewish craftsman who moved to Banjaluka from Travnik. He belonged to the family Salom and was a *watchmaker*.<sup>2323</sup>

### **Avram–Abraham**

- Bosnian Jew, married to Saloma, with whom he got the sons Aron and Moritz, called Mosko and daughter Regina, married Levi, Rosa, married Kabiljo and Berta, married Salom.

He registered on August 11<sup>th</sup> 1894 in the Court Register Banja Luka, the Trade Firm *Avram Salom*, and in the Register of Crafts in Banja Luka Watchmaker's Shop. The Trade Firm was deleted on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1916 from the Court Register because of the owner's death.<sup>2324</sup>

### **Aron** (Banjaluka, 1879<sup>2325</sup> – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1943<sup>2326</sup>)

- The son of Avram, the Watchmaker and the Tradesman in optician, golden and jewellery goods married to Sarina, maiden Poljokan, and got the sons Leon and Avram and the daughters Hana, Palomba, Flora and Mira.

On November 28<sup>th</sup> 1904 in 7 Kralja Alfonsa St. he registered Watchmaker's Shop and as of August 19<sup>th</sup> 1916 he started up jewellery business, and the Firm changed its name in *Aaron A. Salome, the Watchmaker and Jeweller*. As of 1926 he started to trade in electric bulbs and lamps and the other electrical goods. He registered an Optician Shop on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1935.<sup>2327</sup>

In the Request for issuance or the passport for Austria, Germany and Trieste for business matters, which he submitted on August 21<sup>st</sup> 1920 to the County Office in Banja Luka, he stated that he was "an average height, longish face, grey hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2328</sup> He also submitted the similar Request in 1921.<sup>2329</sup>

He was the member of The Craftsmen Collective with limited liability in Banjaluka as of its foundation on August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1925.<sup>2330</sup>

Upon the Decision of Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for former the Vrbas Banovina, Cab. Number 1953/41, without expropriation and audit revision, the shop was sold on May 31<sup>st</sup> to Sabahudin Skorup for the amount of 100.000 kunas, paid in monthly instalments within a deadline of ten months. However, sale's price was paid at once.<sup>2331</sup>

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<sup>2322</sup> Currency Exchange and Banking Operations were mostly carried out by Jews. As of their arrival to Banja Luka, besides the Watchmaker's Business they also carried out the Banking Business up to 1941. The Family became famous in Banking Business and after a while they added to their surname, the surname Sarafić. (The Turkish Word *Saraf* means Banker).

<sup>2323</sup> Hamdija Kreševljaković, *Esnafi i obrti u Bosni i Hercegovini/ Crafts in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Association NR Bosnia and Herzegovina, Works, Book XVII, The Department of Historical - Philology Science, Book 12, Sarajevo, 1961.

<sup>2324</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Private Firms, Number 636

<sup>2325</sup> In several documents as the date of birth was written 1896

<sup>2326</sup> In renewed Registry Book as the date of birth was written 1879, as the date of the death 1943, and as the place of the death the concentration camp Jasenovac (Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, renewed MKU, Number 36/1946).

<sup>2327</sup> ARSBL, 23, Number 1.135 and Number Fi–249/1935; the Register of Crafts, Number 800/1907; *Sarajevski list*, Number 106/1906; the Register of Shops, II–1932/27

<sup>2328</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–131

<sup>2329</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports, Number 408/1921.

<sup>2330</sup> ARSBL, 9, I, AJ 15-15

<sup>2331</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–027, Ordinal Number1

Upon the Decision of the Police Directorate, as of April 8th 1942 Avram A. Salom from Banjaluka, the owner of Watchmaker's Shop In Dr Mile Budaka 7 St. stopped to work. The Shop was deleted from the Craft's Register on April 11th 1942.<sup>2332</sup>

Up to June 12th 1942 he had permanent residence in 44 Kralja Petra Svačića St.<sup>2333</sup>  
Aron Salom, the son of Avram, born in 1876 in Banjaluka, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1944 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2334</sup>

**Sarina**, maiden Poljokan (Banjaluka, 1883 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1943<sup>2335</sup>)

- The daughter of Dudo Poljokan, the housewife.

Up to July 12th 1942 she had permanent residence in 44 Petra Svačića St.<sup>2336</sup>

The Župa's Police – area of Banja Luka, on June 28th 1942 submitted to Dr Oskar Turina, the proxy of NDH Government, the list of persons arrested as of June 22<sup>nd</sup> –23<sup>rd</sup> 1942. Among arrested women was also Sarina Salom.<sup>2337</sup>

In the Report of Bramer Flora, maiden Salom from Zagreb, submitted on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1946 to the Registry Office in Banjaluka, was stated that the death of Sarina Salom, maiden Poljokan, born in 1880 in Banjaluka, from the father Dudo Poljokan and the mother Flora, maiden Levi, Jew, married to Aron Salom, the housewife, occurred in the Jasenovac concentration camp, between 1941 and 1945.<sup>2338</sup>

The daughter Hana Levi, maiden Salom from Starente in Italy and the sons Avram and Leon, all of them from Starente in Italy, renounced the parts of their inheritance parts in a favour of their sisters Flora Bramer and Mire Papo, both of them from Zagreb.<sup>2339</sup>

**Hana**, called Johana (Banjaluka, 28.8.1900 – ?)

- The daughter of Aron, the Goldsmith, Sephardic Jewess.

In academic 1906/07 year she attended the first grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her education she resided at her parents in Milićeva St.<sup>2340</sup>

In academic 1912/13 year she attended I grade of the Senior School for Girls in Banja Luka and resided at her parents in 2 Milićeva St.<sup>2341</sup>

**Palomba–Pepika** (Banjaluka, 17.6.1903<sup>2342</sup> – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1943)

- The daughter of Aron, the Goldsmith, Sephardic Jewess.

As of 1918 to 1920 she attended III and IV grade of the Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in 2 Milićeva St.<sup>2343</sup>

In academic 1934/35 year she was part time teacher for Women's Handwork in the Public Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka. Ten classes in a week she taught students of the first, the second and the third grade.<sup>2344</sup>

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<sup>2332</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV–1938/347

<sup>2333</sup> The list Number 1

<sup>2334</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (14.8.2009) ]

<sup>2335</sup> In renewed Registry Book as a year of the birth was written 1883 and as the year and the place of the death 1943, i.e. the concentration camp Jasenovac (Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, reconstructed MKU, Number 37/1946)

<sup>2336</sup> The List Number 1

<sup>2337</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy of the Archive in Historical Department CK KP ( Acronym of the Central Committee of the Communist Party ) B&H, 141–30

<sup>2338</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, Number 37/1946

<sup>2339</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 5.766/1951

<sup>2340</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, The Main Annual Book of Students, 18–1906/1907

<sup>2341</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 11–29/629

<sup>2342</sup> As the years of birth were written also 1907 and 1914, and as the place and the year of the death, the Jasenovac concentration camp, i.e. 1943

<sup>2343</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 11–29/629

<sup>2344</sup> ARSBL, ARSCG, 66, 662, 1122, Photocopies

The Župa Police – area of Banja Luka on June 28th 1942 submitted to the Minister Dr Oskar Turina, the proxy of NDH Government, the list of persons arrested as of June 22nd–23rd 1942. Among the arrested women was also Palomba Salom.<sup>2345</sup>

In the Report of Bramer Flora, maiden Salom from Zagreb, submitted on June 27th 1946 in Banjaluka, the death of Pepika Salom, born in 1907 in Banjaluka, of the father Aron and the mother Sarina, maiden Poljokan, Jewess, unmarried, the teacher, occurred in the concentration camp Jasenovac between 1941 and 1945.<sup>2346</sup>

Pepika Salom, born in 1907 in Banjaluka, the daughter of Aron Salom and Sarina, maiden Poljokan, Jewess, unmarried, was killed in the concentration camp Jasenovac in 1943.<sup>2347</sup>

Pepika Salom, the daughter of Aron, born in 1914 in Banjaluka, Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2348</sup>

**Avram** (Banjaluka 28.8.1905 – ?)

- The son of Aron.

On July 17th 1940 he registered the Cosmetic Shop *Avram A. Salom* in 8 Kralja Alfonsa St. trading in perfume and cosmetic goods, toilet, medical and sanitary items made of gum, rubber and celluloid. Upon the Decision Number 82/43 as of 2<sup>nd</sup> of January 1943 the Shop was deleted from the Register.<sup>2349</sup>

He was registered on the list of Jews for transportation to the concentration camp, which was made on July 29th 1941 by Directorate of the Ustashe Police in Banja luka, and was signed by the Warden of the Ustashe Police for former the Vrbas Banovina, Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>2350</sup>

**Berta** (Banjaluka, 1891 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 16.7.1943)

- The daughter of Avram Salom and Ana, maiden Baruch, the daughter of Regina, married Levi and Roza, married Kabiljo, the housewife.

As of 1899 to 1901 she attended and finished IV grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her education she resided at her parents in 224 Milićeva St.<sup>2351</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Dr Pavelića 73.<sup>2352</sup>

Berta Salom supported the son Albert (21), salesman's assistant, residence in Banjaluka, who also *died in the concentration camp*.

In the Probate Decision of the District Court Banjaluka, Number O: 354/46 as of October 25th 1947, it was found out that on July 16<sup>th</sup> 1943 she was killed in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2353</sup>

Berta Salom, the daughter of Avram, born in 1891 in Banjaluka, Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2354</sup>

**Albert** (Banjaluka, 28.8.1905 – ?)

- The son of Aron, the Goldsmith from Banjaluka (Milića St. 2), Jew.

He finished in 1916 the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2355</sup>

<sup>2345</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, the Archive of Historical Department CK KP B&H, 141–23

<sup>2346</sup> ARSBL, 111, The Registry Office, Number 38

<sup>2347</sup> Administrative Office Banjaluka, The Registry Office, renewed MKU, Number 38/1946

<sup>2348</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.8.2009) ]

<sup>2349</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV–1938/368

<sup>2350</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>2351</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Annual Book of Students, 52–1899/1900 and 209–1900/1901

<sup>2352</sup> The List 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2353</sup> ARSBL, 111, Legacies, S

<sup>2354</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.8.2009) ]

<sup>2355</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Number 35/25/II

**Albert**, called Pišta (Banjaluka, 18.9.1920 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1943<sup>2356</sup>)

- The son of the tradesman Aron, trading assistant, Sephardic Jew.

In academic 1930/31 year he attended the first grade of the Public Civilian School in Banja Luka, trade's department and lived at his in 36 Fra Grge Martića St.<sup>2357</sup>

He participated in the Left-winger's Performances and was active in Left-winger's Organisations, especially among the trading youth.<sup>2358</sup>

He was registered on the list of Jews for transportation to the concentration camp, which on July 29<sup>th</sup> 1941 made the Directorate of the Ustashe Police in Banja Luka, and was signed, by Warden of the Ustashe Police for former the Vrbas Banovina, Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>2359</sup>

In the Report of Salom Hanči, maiden Kabiljo from Belgrade (Vlajkovića 9), submitted on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1946 to the Registry Office in Banjaluka, was stated that the death of Albert Salom, born in 1920 in Banjaluka, from father Aron Salom and mother Berta Salom, Jew, unmarried, trading assistant, occurred in the concentration camp Jasenovac between 1941 and 1945.<sup>2360</sup>

**Sarina**, maiden Poljokan (Banjaluka, 1880 – 25.6.1946)

- The daughter of Dudo Poljokan, the housewife.

Up to June 12<sup>th</sup> 1942 she had permanent residence in 44 Kralja Petra Svačića St.<sup>2361</sup>

In the probate Decision of the District Court in Banja Luka, Number O: 354/46 as of February 16<sup>th</sup> 1951 was stated that Sarina, maiden Poljokan Salom from Banjaluka, died on June 25<sup>th</sup> 1946. For her inheritors were pronounced the daughters Flora Bramer, maiden Salom, the housewife from Zagreb, St. Bosanska 13, Mira Papo, maiden Salom, remarried Kulišić, the Pharmacist from Zagreb, St. Bosanska 13 and Hana Levi, maiden Salom from Starente, Italy and her sons Avram Salom and Leon Salom, the both from Starente.

The daughter Hana Levi, maiden Salom from Starente in Italy and her sons Avram and Leon, all from Starente in Italy, renounced their inherited parts in a favour of their sisters Flora Bramer and Mira Papo, the both from Zagreb.<sup>2362</sup>

**Leon** (Banjaluka, 24.11.1908 – ?)

- Jeweller, the son of Aron.

He finished in 1919 the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka.<sup>2363</sup>

After finished Primary School he attended the Gymnasium in Banja Luka as of 1919–1927. He passed final exam as regular student. The written part of exam he passed as of June 14<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup>, and verbal part as of June 20<sup>th</sup>–26<sup>th</sup> 1927.<sup>2364</sup>

Craftsmen's exam for optician he passed in Banjaluka on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1939.<sup>2365</sup>

**Mira**, called Mirica (Banjaluka, 2.4.1915 – ?)

- The daughter of the Goldsmith Aron Salom.

As of August 26<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> 1936 she graduated in the Realna Gymnasium in Banja Luka.<sup>2366</sup>

<sup>2356</sup> The Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, renewed MKU, Number 31/1946

<sup>2357</sup> ARSBL, DGŠBL, 23–43

<sup>2358</sup> The Archives of the Military Historical Institute, 169–19/4–1

<sup>2359</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>2360</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, Number 35/1946

<sup>2361</sup> The List Number 1

<sup>2362</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 5.766/1951

<sup>2363</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Number 40/431

<sup>2364</sup> ARSBL, Copy AJ,66,661,1122 and AJ, Fond 66/SN, fasc. 7

<sup>2365</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Register of Craftsmen ( Masterly ) Exams

<sup>2366</sup> The Annual Report of Realna Gymnasium Banjaluka for 1936/37

**Flora** (Banjaluka, 30.10.1926 – ?)

- The daughter of Aron Salom and Rarina, maiden Poljokan from Banjaluka.<sup>2367</sup>

**Zadik** Dr (Banjaluka, 1892 – 18.9.1938)

- The son of Avram.

As of 1903 he attended the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>2368</sup>

On March 24th 1921, as the student of the Medical Faculty, he submitted the Request to the County Office Banja Luka for issuance of the passport for Austria.<sup>2369</sup>

On March 21st 1924, as the Doctor of Medicine, permanently resided in Subotica, submitted the Request for issuance of the passport for Austria, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Hungary. In the request he stated that he is "of medium height, oval face, blond hair, brown eyes, regular nose and mouth features and wearing glasses".<sup>2370</sup>

The Residential Office of Municipality Authorities Banjaluka, on January 16th 1942 supervised the houses of Dr Sadik Salom, who at that time was not in Banjaluka. The property of Dr Sadik Salom was administered by the trustee Husein Coco.<sup>2371</sup>

**Moritz**, called Mosko (Banjaluka, 1896 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 20.10.1943)

- Tradesman, the son of Avram Abraham Salom and Ana, maiden Baruch. Husband of Sida, maiden Levi. They got daughters Mira and Hanči. Jew.

After finished the first grade of the Realna Gymnasium, as of September 1st 1908 he attended the Vocational School in Banja Luka. He apprenticed at Avram Salom, watchmaker from Banjaluka, Gospodska St.<sup>2372</sup> He completed the apprenticeship on September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1911, passing the exam for craftsman assistant.<sup>2373</sup>

On April 25th 1919 in 13 Kralja Alfonsa St. he registered Watchmaker's Shop13.

As of August 7th 1935 he started up optician's and goldsmith's business. The Shop was on April 11th 1942 deleted from the Register of Shops. It was added in the Register: *Moved*.<sup>2374</sup>

In the Report on the *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Belgrade on August 8<sup>th</sup> 1945 by Hanči Salom, maiden Kabiljo, the housewife from Belgrade, was stated (rubric A) that Mosko Salom, son of Avram, 48 years old, tradesman in gold, permanently resided in Banjaluka, Jew, as civilian, was knifed in May 1941 in the concentration camp Jasenovac or in Lepoglava by Ustashes.

Mosko Salom supported:

- The wife Sida Salom, daughter Đula, 40 years old, the housewife, residence in Banjaluka,
- The daughter Hanči Salom, 21 years old, the housewife, residence in Banjaluka,
- The daughter Mirica Salom, 12 years old, the pupil, residence in Banjaluka.

His wife and both daughters died in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška Moritz-Mosko Salom, son of Avram, born in 1896 in Banjaluka, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1943 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2375</sup>

**Sida**, maiden Levi (Sarajevo 1898<sup>2376</sup> – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1943)

- The daughter of Albert Levi, Jewess, the housewife.

<sup>2367</sup> Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, renewed MKR, Number 724/1949

<sup>2368</sup> The Annual Report of the Velika Realna Gymnasium Banjaluka 1903–1910

<sup>2369</sup> ARSBL, 18, The Register of Issued Passports, Number 337/1921

<sup>2370</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–63

<sup>2371</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Residential Office, Number 48/1942

<sup>2372</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1–115

<sup>2373</sup> ARSBL, The Craftsmen's Association Banjaluka, the Register of Apprentices (1900–1933), Number 138

<sup>2374</sup> ARSBL, SZKBL, the Registry of Scientists and Assistants 1935/48, Ordinal Number 62a; ARSBL, the Registry of Shops II–1932/334 and IV–1938/448; ARSBL, 23, AJ 38–81/1933

<sup>2375</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.8.2009) ]

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in 43 Fra Grge Martića St.<sup>2377</sup>

She was killed by Ustashe in 1943 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2378</sup>

Sida Salom, maiden Levi, the daughter of Albert, born in 1898 in Sarajevo, Jewess, was killed by Ustashe in 1943 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2379</sup>

**Hanči**, called Anči (Banjaluka, 22.10.1920<sup>2380</sup> – the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, July 27th 1942)

- The daughter of the Goldsmith Mosko and Sida, maiden Levi, Sephardic Jewess.

As of 1930 to 1935 she attended the four years of the Public Civilian School – the Commercial Dpt. in Banja Luka and resided at her parents in 43 Fra Grge Martića St.<sup>2381</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in 43 Fra Grge Martića St.<sup>2382</sup>

She was killed by Ustashe in 1943 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2383</sup>

Hanči-Anči Salom, the daughter of Mosko, born in 1920 in Banjaluka, Sephardic Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1943 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2384</sup>

**Mira** (Banjaluka, 1930<sup>2385</sup> – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1943)

- The daughter of the Goldsmith Mosko, without profession.

The Župa Police - area Banjaluka on June 28th 1942 submitted to the proxy of NDH Government Dr Oskar Turina the list of persons arrested as of June 22<sup>nd</sup> –23rd 1942. Among arrested woman was also Mira Salom, student from Banjaluka, Jewish Religion.<sup>2386</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in 43 Fra Grge Martića.<sup>2387</sup>

She was killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>2388</sup>

Mira Salom, the daughter of Mosko, born in 1930 in Banjaluka, Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the Jasenovac concentration camp.<sup>2389</sup>

**David G.**

- Married to Rachel, maiden Baruch. They got the son Izidor and the daughters Serafina Sarina and Ernestina.

On March 18<sup>th</sup> 1893 he registered the Shop of Consumer's Goods *David G. Salom* placed in Banjaluka. The Shop was on July 4th 1914 deleted from the Register because of the owner's death.<sup>2390</sup>

**Rachela**, maiden Baruch (1857 – ?)

- The housewife, domiciled in Banjaluka.

<sup>2376</sup> In renewed Registry Book as the year of birth was written 1900 and as the year of the death 1943 i.e. the concentration camp Jasenovac (the Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, renewed MKU, (The Register of the Dead Persons ), Number 30/1946)

<sup>2377</sup> The List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2378</sup> ARSBL, the Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2379</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.8.2009) ]

<sup>2380</sup> In renewed Registry Book as the year of the birth was written 1919, and as the date of the death 1943 i.e. the concentration camp Jasenovac (the Administrative Office Banjaluka, The Registry Office, renewed MKU ( The Register of the Dead Persons ), Number 31/1946)

<sup>2381</sup> ARSBL, OFDGŠBL, 23–29

<sup>2382</sup> The List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2383</sup> ARSBL, the Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2384</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.8.2009) ]

<sup>2385</sup> In renewed Registry Book as the year of the birth was written 1929, and as the date of the death 1943 i.e. the concentration camp Jasenovac (the Administrative office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, renewed MKU, Number 32/1946)

<sup>2386</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy of the Historical Department Archives CK KP B &H, 141–56

<sup>2387</sup> The List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2388</sup> ARSBL, the Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2389</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.8.2009) ]

<sup>2390</sup> ARSBL 23, the Register of Private Firms , Number 581

On July 6th 1921 she submitted to the County Office Banjaluka the Request for issuance of passport for Austria and Czechoslovakia.<sup>2391</sup>

**Izidor** (Sarajevo, 1876 – the concentration camp 3.8.1943)

- The son of David Salom Sarafić and Rachel, maiden Baruch and the husband of Safira, maiden Sumbul.

On June 10th 1910 he registered the Shop of Consumer's Goods *Isidor Salom Sarafić*, and as of September 28th 1923 he started up the currencies exchange operations. The Shop of Consumer's Goods he left on February 24th 1934 and the agency worked up to May 22nd 1937, when it was cancelled.<sup>2392</sup>

In the Request for the passport for Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, Greece and Palestine for trading matters, which on February 22nd 1919 he submitted to the City District Office Banjaluka, he stated that he was "the tall, of oval face, black hair, green eyes, regular mouth and nose features, and wearing glasses".<sup>2393</sup>

The District Office in Banjaluka proposed on July 16th 1929 to decorate Isidor Sarafić, tradesman from Banjaluka, with the Golden Medal.<sup>2394</sup>

On December 11<sup>th</sup> 1933 he founded the Association for the Commission and Agency *business Sarafić dd Banjaluka*. Director and manager of the Association was Isidor Salom Sarafić.<sup>2395</sup>

On the Foundation Assembly of the Union of Trading Associations for the Vrbas Banovina, held on November 10th 1935, he was elected for the member of the Presidency.<sup>2396</sup>

On the Foundation Assembly of the Local Committee JRZ, held on March 18<sup>th</sup> 1936, he was elected for the member of the City Committee.<sup>2397</sup>

After establishment of the Ustashe Government in 1941 in Banjaluka, as the trustees of the Firm *Sarafić dd* were appointed Hajrudin Šehor and Rasim Hadživdić. The Residential Office of Municipality Banjaluka took over on January 12th the supervision of the houses of Isidor Salom Sarafić, who was not in Banjaluka.

According the Report on Income received from houses, the house of Isidor Salom Sarafić in Trg 10 Travnja was rented to 19<sup>th</sup> the Ustashe Unit.<sup>2398</sup>

Upon the Decision of the Police Directorate Banjaluka as of April 11th 1942, Number 10.207/42, the Firm *Braća Sarafić dd* (David and Jozef) from Banjaluka ceased *the pastry production* in Hanište 1. Official date of the Shop's cessation was April 8th 1942.<sup>2399</sup>

The Staff of Ustashe Male Youth at the Ustashe Croatian Liberation Movement in Banjaluka, requested on February 21<sup>st</sup> 1942 from the Municipal Authority Banjaluka, among the other issues, *the furniture for all office premises... we mention that in the warehouse the former ownership of Sarafić, Jew, are those things which we earlier reserved for ourselves, but we didn't have time to transport it. We kindly ask you to inform us about the sale...*<sup>2400</sup>

According the Report on Income Received from the Houses, the premise in the house of Isidor Salom Sarafić, on former Veliki trg 7 was rented to Mihajlo Šučur for 4.200 kuna a year. The warehouse in the same house was given to the Public Department for Renewal without the payment of the rent. The property of Isidor Salom Sarafić was administered by Midhat Nurkić.<sup>2401</sup> The Župa Police - area Banjaluka on June 28th 1942 submitted to the

<sup>2391</sup> ARSBL 18, the Register of Issued Passports, Number 640/1921

<sup>2392</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Register of Private Firms, Number 1.352

<sup>2393</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29/139

<sup>2394</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 11–70

<sup>2395</sup> ARSBL, 23, Number 2.862

<sup>2396</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, Number 855/1935

<sup>2397</sup> ARSBL, the personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2398</sup> ARSBL, 83, BB/41, 1st July 1941.

<sup>2399</sup> ARSBL, 77, Number 10.207/1942; the Register of Shops II, Ordinal Number 291

<sup>2400</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Tax Office, Number 624/42

<sup>2401</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Residential Office, Number, 46/1942





Minister Dr Oskar Turin, a proxy of NDH Government, the list of persons arrested as of June 22<sup>nd</sup> –23<sup>rd</sup> 1942. Among the arrested men was Isidor Sarafić, tradesman from Banjaluka, Jewish Religious Affiliation.<sup>2402</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 Isidor Salom Sarafić had permanent residence in 1 Braće Radića St.<sup>2403</sup>

In the Sarafić's house (near the *Bosna hotel*) was the apartment of the Head of County Dragan, noble Hadrović.<sup>2404</sup> Heavy detonation of the bomb delivered as a parcel, killed the Head and demolished the whole wall of the house.<sup>2405</sup>

In the report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banjaluka on October 8th 1945 by Dr Samuel Sarafić, the lawyer from Belgrade, was stated (rubric A) that Isidor Salom Sarafić, the son of David, 66 years old, tradesman, residence in Banjaluka, Jewish Nationality, as civilian was a subject of a torture and was killed by Ustashe as of July 1<sup>st</sup> 1941 to May 1<sup>st</sup> 1945 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.

Upon the Agreement of the County People's Committee Banjaluka, Number 4.639/47 as of May 30th 1947, as the date of the death of Isidor Salom Sarafić from Banjaluka was fixed August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1943. The aforementioned was the victim of the mass execution.<sup>2406</sup>

As the inheritors of his property were pronounced his sons Dr Samuel Sarafić from Belgrade and Dr Jakob Sarafić. Son David Sarafić renounced his part of inheritance in a favour of his brothers.<sup>2407</sup>

Isidor Salom-Sarafić, son of David, born in 1876 in Banjaluka, Jew, was killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2408</sup>

**Saphira**, maiden Sumbul (Sarajevo, 1884 – the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

- The housewife, domiciled in Banjaluka, the wife of Isidor Salom Sarafić. They got the sons: David, Jozef, Samuil and Jakob.

In the Request for extension of the passport for all European Countries because of family visit, which she submitted on May 25<sup>th</sup> 1928, she stated that she was of "medium height, oval face, brown hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2409</sup> Up to June 12th 1942 she had permanent residence in 1 Braće Radića St.<sup>2410</sup>

The Župa Police - area Banjaluka on June 28th 1942 submitted to the proxy of NDH Government, the Minister Dr Oskar Turina, the list of persons arrested as of June 22<sup>nd</sup>–23<sup>rd</sup> 1942. Among the arrested women was also Safira Salom-Sarafić.<sup>2411</sup>

In the report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banjaluka on October 8<sup>th</sup> 1945 by Dr Samuel Sarafić, the son of Isidor, the Lawyer from Belgrade, was stated (rubric A) that Safira Salom Sarafić, 55 years old, the housewife, permanent residence

<sup>2402</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, the Archives of Historical Department CK KP BiH, 141–48

<sup>2403</sup> The List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2404</sup> Dr Dragan Hadrović (Jelenje, 7.5.1895–Banjaluka, 8.7.1943), the Lawyer. He finished the Primary School in Sarajevo, the Archbishopric Gymnasium in Travnik (1914). He started to study the Law in Graz and finished in 1918 in Zagreb, and received the Doctorate in 1919. He found a job in the Office of Dr Ante Pavelić. He opened the Lawyer's Office in Velika Gorica. He left the Lawyer's profession on March 14<sup>th</sup> 1942 when he was appointed for the Grand Župan of the Velika Župa Gora. He was the Grand Župan of Velika Župa Sana and Luka (1942-43), the member of the State Croatian Parliament, General Proxy of NDH Government in Banjaluka (1943). He was killed on July 8<sup>th</sup> 1943 in Banjaluka. According unofficial sources, Hadrović collected documents on Ustashe's crimes in Banjaluka, and the murder was organised by the group of Ustashe from Banjaluka headed by Dr Viktor Gutić.

<sup>2405</sup> ARSBL, 209–MG–IV/147, the Memories of Žarko Lastrić; the house of Sarafić was long time ago called as *the house of the death*. At one time, Rudolf the Habsburg slept in this house.

<sup>2406</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 20.547/1947

<sup>2407</sup> The same, Number 23.124/1946

<sup>2408</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (14.8.2009) ]

<sup>2409</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–771

<sup>2410</sup> The List Number 1

<sup>2411</sup> ARSBL, Photocopy, the Archives of Historical Department CK KP BiH, 141–29

in Banjaluka, Jewish Nationality, as civil person was tortured and killed by Ustashe, under the German occupation, as of July 1st 1941 to May 1st 1945 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška. Estimated sum she would earn as of 1941–1945 according the Submitter of the Request is 180.000, and according the Municipal Commission 110.000 dinars.

As her inheritors were pronounced the sons: Dr Samuil Sarafić, Dr Jakov Sarafić and David Sarafić, all of them from Banjaluka.<sup>2412</sup>

Safira Salom-Sarafić, born in 1884 in Banjaluka, Jewess, was killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2413</sup>

**David** (Banjaluka, 6.10.1903 – Milano, 23. 10. 1948<sup>2414</sup>)

- The son of Izidor and Safira, maiden Sumbul, the bank employee.

In academic 1914/15 year he attended the First (b) grade of the Velika Realka Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>2415</sup>

On September 3<sup>rd</sup> 1921 he submitted to the County Office Banja Luka the Request for issuance of passport for Vienna.<sup>2416</sup>

In the Request for extension of the passport for all European countries for business matters, which he submitted on August 12th 1927 to the Head of District Office Banjaluka, he stated he is "the tall, oval face, black hair and eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2417</sup>

On December 6<sup>th</sup> 1928 he registered the Workshop for Production of the Paper's Bags *David Sarafić and Jozef Nahmijas Senior*, placed in Trg Cara Dušana 4.

Upon the approval of the Craftsmen's Chamber in Banjaluka on June 18th 1934, the workshop is reregistered in the Factory for production of the Paper's Bags *Sarafić and Co.* The factory was deleted from the register on April 11th 1942.<sup>2418</sup>

David and Jozef Sarafić registered on August 8<sup>th</sup> 1929, the Stock Company for Production of Pasta *Braća Sarafić*, situated in Hanište 1. The Firm was deleted from the Register of Shops on December 30<sup>th</sup> 1938.<sup>2419</sup> On January 28<sup>th</sup> 1936 he was elected for the councillor of the City Council in Banjaluka.<sup>2420</sup> The Residential Office of the Municipal Authority in Banjaluka, on January 16<sup>th</sup> 1942 took over the supervision of David Sarafić's houses, who was not in Banjaluka. Husein Coco was appointed for the trustee of his property.<sup>2421</sup> Upon the Request of Samuel Sarafić from Belgrade, Studentski trg 10, in Registry Books, the Registry Office as the date and place of the death of David Sarafić recorded October 23rd 1948 in Milan in Italy.<sup>2422</sup>

**Jozef** (Banjaluka, 5.2.1908 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, February 1942)

- The son of Izidor David Salom Sarafić and Saphir, maiden Sumbul.

He finished in 1918 the First Public Primary School for Boys in Banjaluka. During his education he resided at his parents in 23 Carski drum.<sup>2423</sup>

As of 1918 to 1928 he attended the Gymnasium in Banjaluka. As regular student he passed the final exam (mature), the written part as of June 9th–12th, and the oral part as of June 22nd 1928.<sup>2424</sup>

<sup>2412</sup> The same, Number 2.545/1946

<sup>2413</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (14.8.2009) ]

<sup>2414</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 11.377/1949

<sup>2415</sup> XX the Report of the Velika Realka Gymnasium in Banjaluka

<sup>2416</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports, Number 865/1921

<sup>2417</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-733

<sup>2418</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, II-1932/28 and IV-1938/388

<sup>2419</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops IV-1938/291 and 23; the Register of Stockholder's, Number 3106

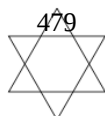
<sup>2420</sup> ARSBL, ZP – Chairmen of Municipality and City Councillors 1877–1936.

<sup>2421</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Residential Office, Number 47/1942

<sup>2422</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, Number 11.377/1949

<sup>2423</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Number 26/348

<sup>2424</sup> ARSBL, Copy, AJ 66, 661, 1122; AJ, fond 66/SN, fasc. 7



In the Request for issuance of the passport for Austria, to study there at the Higher Economic School in Vienna, which he submitted on August 27th 1928 to the Head of the District Banjaluka, he stated that he is: "the tall man, oval face, black hair, brown eyes, regular nose and mouth features and is wearing glasses".<sup>2425</sup>

On March 4th 1939 he registered the Shop of Colonial -Groceries goods, the whole sale *J. S. Sarafić*, situated in Hanište bb. The Shop was on January 2nd 1943 deleted from the Register of the Shops.<sup>2426</sup>

In the Report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banjaluka on October 8th 1945 by Dr Samuel Isidorov Sarafića, the Lawyer from Belgrade, was stated (rubric A) that Jozef Salom Sarafić, the son of Isidor, 37 years old, tradesman, residence in Banjaluka, Jewish nationality, as civilian under the German Occupation as of July 1<sup>st</sup> 1941 to May 1st 1945 was a subject of torture and was killed by Ustashe in the concentration camp Jasenovac.

In the Probate Decision of the District Court Banjaluka Number O: 250/46 as of June 19th 1946 his inheritors were the brothers Dr Samuel Sarafić from Belgrade, Dr Jakov Sarafić from Štip and David Sarafić. David Sarafić renounced his part of the inheritance.

In the same Decision was stated that Isidor, Safira and Jozef Sarafić, all of them from Banjaluka, were taken from Ustashe during the occupation in the concentration camp and were killed there. Samuilo and David Sarafić lived in the extended family and property unit with brother Jozef. Jakob Sarafić lived in Skopje, Dr Jakob Sarafić served in the III Brigade of VIII Division KNOJ (People Defence Corps of Yugoslavia), and the Lawyer Dr Samuilo Sarafić lived in 10 Studentski trg in Belgrade.<sup>2427</sup>

Jozef Salom-Sarafić, the son of Izidor, born in 1908 in Banjaluka, Jew, was killed by Ustashe in 1941 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2428</sup>

**Samuel** Dr (Banjaluka, 7.3.1910 – ?)

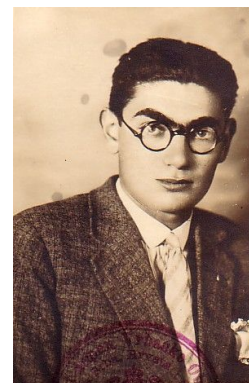
- The son of Izidor Salom Sarafić, tradesman from Banjaluka, Karađorđev drum 23.

He completed in 1920 the First Public Primary School in Banjaluka.<sup>2429</sup>

In the Request for issuance of passport for Austria because of medical treatment, which he submitted on May 24th 1928 to the Head of District Office in Banja Luka, he stated that he is student of Gymnasium and that he is "medium height, longish face, brown hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features and wearing the glasses".<sup>2430</sup>

In June 1929 he graduated in the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka and later on he completed the Faculty of Law.<sup>2431</sup> After the World War Two he was permanently resided in Belgrade, where he worked as the Lawyer.

Dr Samuel Sarafić on April 24 1951, at registration in the Register of the Birth , stated that he was born on March 6th 1910 in Banjaluka, son of Isidor Sarafić, the tradesman, born



**Jozef Salom Sarafić**



**Samuel Salom**

<sup>2425</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-1.025

<sup>2426</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV-1938/300

<sup>2427</sup>

ARSBL, 111, Number 25.457/1946

<sup>2428</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.8.2009) ]

<sup>2429</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ord. Number 34/538

<sup>2430</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-945

<sup>2431</sup> AJ, Fond 66/SN, fasc. 7

in 1878 in Banjaluka and mother Safira, maiden Sumbul, born in 1880 Sarajevo, the housewife, both from Banjaluka, and that he was unmarried.<sup>2432</sup>

During 1953 the City People's Committee in Banjaluka reconstructed the building of Samuel Sarafić in 105 Maršala Tita St. in Banjaluka.<sup>2433</sup>

**Jakob** Dr (Banjaluka, 28. 11.1905 – ?)

- Son of Izidor Salom Sarafić and Saphira, maiden Sumbul.



**Dr. Jakob Salom**

The First Public Primary School for Boys he completed in 1916 in Banjaluka.<sup>2434</sup>

in the Request for issuance of the passport for Austria to study there, which on October 19th 1924 submitted to the Head of the District Office in Banjaluka, he stated that he is "of medium height, oval face, black hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2435</sup>

The Request for departure to study in Austria he was repeated up to 1929. After completed studies of the Medicine, some time he worked in Skopje.

As the Doctor he worked in III Brigade of VIII Division KNOJ (People's Defence Corps of Yugoslavia). After the war he permanently resided in Belgrade, where his brother, the Lawyer Dr Samuel Salom Sarafić lived. On April 23rd 1951, at registration in renewed Register of Birth, stated that he was born on November 28th 1905 in Banjaluka, was the son of Isidor Sarafić, born in 1878 Banjaluka, tradesman, and mother Safira, maiden Sumbul, born in 1880 in Sarajevo, housewife, both from Banjaluka, and that he was unmarried.<sup>2436</sup>

**Serafina**, called Sarina (Banjaluka, 28.9.1885 – ?)

- The daughter of tradesman David.

As of 1898 to 1903 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at her parents in 613 Carski drum.<sup>2437</sup>

**Sarina**, maiden Montijas (Banjaluka, 1890 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1944)

In the list of the real estate of the Commission for Estimation of the Real Estate of the City People's Committee in Banjaluka as of September 25th 1946, it was found out that the legacy of Sarina Salom, maiden Montijas, who died in 1944 in the concentration camp Jasenovac, consisted of the house with the house site and the yard the surface of 481 m<sup>2</sup> and the garden the surface of 420 m<sup>2</sup>, total value of 112.500 dinars.<sup>2438</sup>

Sarina Salom, maiden Montijas, daughter Sarina born in 1890 in Banjaluka, Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1944 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2439</sup>

**Saima** (1882 – ?)

- Housewife, domiciled in Banjaluka.

On April 24th 1921 she submitted to the County Office Banjaluka the Request for issuance of passport for Austria.<sup>2440</sup>

**Ješua** (1879 – ?)

<sup>2432</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, Number 5.149/1951

<sup>2433</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 19.838/1953

<sup>2434</sup> ARSBL, 12, 2, Ordinal number 38/153/II

<sup>2435</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–167 and 771

<sup>2436</sup> ARSBL, 111, the Registry Office, Number 5.148/1951

<sup>2437</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1–2

<sup>2438</sup> ARSBL, 111, Number 35.083/1946.

<sup>2439</sup> [ www.jusp-jasenovac.hr (14.8.2009) ]

<sup>2440</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports, Number 446/1921

- The Bosnian Jew.

On February 6th 1910 in Dabovića St. he opened Agency and Commission Store for business, trade and other craft *Ješua Salom*. On September 3rd 1912 business premises were moved to another location.

As of August 25 1914 as business partner was registered Vaso Varenika, and the Shop changed the name in *Salom and Varenika*.<sup>2441</sup>

**Erna**, maiden Altarac (Banjaluka, 1904 – the concentration camp, 1941)

- Daughter of Moše Altarac and Bee, maiden Levi, Jewess, married to Jeruhaim Salom.<sup>2442</sup>

**Mento Dr**

According to the Report of the Ministry of Interior NDH, R.Z. Number: 26.985-0-1943 as of June 11th 1943, the Court of Auditors agreed that Dr Mento Salom, part time official of the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, become an official under the contract.

Mento Dr Salom was the Doctor in Bijeljina. He was sent to Banjaluka on July 29<sup>th</sup> 1941.<sup>2443</sup>

**Jakob D.**

- Founded and registered the Firm in Jajce in 1886.<sup>2444</sup>

**Blanka** (Jajce 8.5.1898 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, ?)

- The daughter of tradesman Jakov Salom from Jajce, Sephardic Jewess.

In academic 1910/11 year she attended I grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at Menachem Roman in Anđeoska St., and later on at Klara Nachmias in 2 Kolodvorska St.<sup>2445</sup>

Blanka Salom, daughter of Jakob, born in 1898 in Jajce, Jewess, killed by the Ustashe in the concentration camp Jasenovac.

**Danijel J.**

- Founded and registered the Firm in Jajce 1892.<sup>2446</sup>

**Danijel** (Jajce, 1890 – the concentration camp Jasenovac, 1942)

- Tradesman from Jajce, Jew.

Danijel Salom, born in 1890 in Jajce, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the Jasenovac concentration camp.

**Ruta** (Jajce, 27.3.1921 – ?)

- Daughter Daniela, unmarried.

She was appointed for the trustee in the District People's Committee in Jajce in May 1946. She stayed at this duty up to December the same year. Duty of a member of the Executive Committee of the District People's Committee, Jajce she took over on January 1st 1947. She stayed at this position up to May of the same year.<sup>2447</sup>

<sup>2441</sup> ARSBL, The Register of Crafts , Number 37/1910

<sup>2442</sup> ARSBL, the Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2443</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 42

<sup>2444</sup> *Bosnicher Bote*, 1900.

<sup>2445</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 9–574

<sup>2446</sup> *Bosnicher Bote*, 1900.

<sup>2447</sup> ARSBL, 105, the Personal Files , S–5

## SALZBERGER

**Jeanetta** (Banjaluka, 5.2.1887 – ?)

- Daughter of the shoemaker Samuel, Sephardic Jewess.

As of 1898 to 1904 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls and resided at her parents in Salvator St, Anđeoska St. and in Carski drum.<sup>2448</sup>

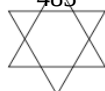
**Sigmund** (Banjaluka, 1894 – ?)

- Sephardic Jew permanently resided in Banjaluka.<sup>2449</sup>

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<sup>2448</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 1-3.

<sup>2449</sup> Data received from Mačkić Zoran



## SAMOKOVLJA

**Isak Dr** (Goražde, 3.9.1889 – Sarajevo, 15.1.1955)

- Son of Moše and Rifka Samokovlija, the Doctor and Writer, married to Hedda maiden Brunner. They got the son Mišo and daughter Mirjana and Rikica.

He completed the Primary School in Goražde and the Gymnasium in Sarajevo.

He completed the Medical Faculty on July 17th 1917 at Vienna University.

He was granted the B&H citizenship on December 5th 1917 in Goražde.

He worked for Personal Office of Austria - Hungary Army as medical staff member up to July 1<sup>st</sup> 1914, and left on October 31<sup>st</sup> 1918 in the rank of the Reserve Medical Lieutenant. This rank was accepted as of December 1<sup>st</sup> 1921 by the Kingdom of SHS.

B&H Government appointed him on February 5th 1919 for secondary Doctor in the Public Hospital in Sarajevo.

The Ministry of the Health SHS appointed him on February 26th 1921 for the District Doctor of IX clerical rank in Goražde, with an annual salary of 2.800 krunas.

He was transferred from Goražde on October 24th 1921 for duty reasons in Fojnica, and as of November 4th 1925 in the Hospital in Sarajevo for a duty of the District Doctor.

Upon the King's Decree as of January 22nd 1933 he became the Health Adviser of the Head of the Sarajevo District.

He was transferred from Sarajevo on May 30th 1939 in Bosanski Šamac, where he worked as the Health Adviser of the Head of the District in Brčko.

From Bosanski Šamac on July 15th 1939 he was turned to the duty of the Senior Health Adviser in the Department for the Social Policy and People's Health of the Drina Banovina in Sarajevo.

Upon the Decision of the Head of the Drina Banovina, I. Number: 16.825/40 as of October 9<sup>th</sup> 1940, he was appointed for the Head of the Health Department in the Department for Social Policy and National Health of the Drina Banovina.

By the Poglavnik's Decision Number: 291/41–prez. as of May 7 1941 he was dismissed from this position without the right on pension – support.

As reserve *Domobran* (*domobran* – the Croatian Home Guard) Doctor as of December 19<sup>th</sup> 1941 up to April 20th 1942 he took part in manoeuvres in 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> infantry regiment of I and III Croatian Home guard's Unit. After that he worked in the refugees' camp in Sarajevo.

He was transferred from Sarajevo in the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, which assigned him to the Office for Refugees in Goražde. Upon the Ministry Order as of September 22nd 1942 he was appointed for the Doctor under the contract in Goražde, by contractual salary of 5.600 kunas.

He was transferred to the Hygiene Institute in Sarajevo as of January 1st 1943. The same day he took an oath of loyalty to NDH. In Sarajevo he worked in Refugees' Camp in Alipašin most, in the Red Cross and in Refugees' Outpatient Department in Ilidža.

On October 12th 1944 his contractual salary was increased as of 7.000 to 12.000 kunas, and was paid retroactively, commencing as of January 1st 1944.

His daughter Rikica-Zorka lived in Sarajevo together with him, and she had no income and property.<sup>2450</sup>

As of 1948 to 1951 he edited Literary Magazine "Brazda", and afterwards up to his death, was the editor in the Publishing Firm "Svjetlost" in Sarajevo.

His first short story "Rafina avlija"(Rafo's Courtyard) he published in 1927 in the Magazine "Jevrejski život" (The Jewish Life ). Two years later, he published the Anthology of Short Stories named "Od proljeća do proljeća" (From Spring to Spring). Afterwards he published the dramas: "Hanka", "Plava Jevrejka" (The Blond Jewess) "On je lud" (He is Crazy) and stories "Nosac Samuel" (Samuel the Porter), "Solomonovo slovo"(Solomon's

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<sup>2450</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 44

Letter), "Tragom života" (Following Life), "Đerdan" (The Neckless) and "Priča o radostima" (A Story of Joy).

**Mišo** (Goražde, 30.3.1920 – ?)

- Son of Isak Samokovlija and Hedda, maiden Brunner.<sup>2451</sup>

**Mirjana–Miroslava** (Goražde, 27.6.1921 – ?)

- Daughter of Isak Samokovlija and Hedda, maiden Brunner. In Mostar, on July 10th 1942 she converted to the Catholicism.<sup>2452</sup>

**Rikica–Zorka** (Fojnica, 19.3.1923 – ?)

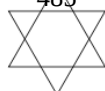
- Daughter of Isak Samokovlija and Hedda, maiden Brunner. In Mostar, on July 10th 1942 she converted to the Catholicism.<sup>2453</sup>

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<sup>2451</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 44

<sup>2452</sup> The same

<sup>2453</sup> The same





## SANDEL

**Julija** (Slavonski Brod, 15.5.1915 – ?)

- Jewess, the daughter of Maks and Estera, maiden Tanenbauer.<sup>2454</sup>

After completed the Primary School, she completed four grades of the Civilian School.

In May 1941 with the family of Petar Tomić she came to live in Ivanjska, the birth place of Petar Tomić, who introduced her as his close cousin and protected her. She worked in the household and in the field. With Milica Radulović, the close friend, she went to Partisan's on December 13th 1941. In Partisans she carried out nursing work. The longest period she spent in the Outpatient Department in Grbavci, where was the Military Camp of II Unit of the 3rd Battalion. In February 1942 in Grbavci she became the member of the Communist Party.

She was arrested on July 14th 1942, probably during the offensive on Kozara. In the Security Police Office in Banjaluka, she was a subject of hearing on October 13th 1942. On that occasion she gave detailed statement on her arrival to Ivanjska, her involvement in Partisan movement, her life and activities in Partisan movement, and detailed data on their units, organisation, military and political staff, on her work in the Outpatient Department and the organisation of the Communist 's Party.<sup>2455</sup>

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<sup>2454</sup> Makso Sandel, born in 1867 in Slavonski Brod, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac

[ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (21.11.2008) ]

<sup>2455</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO FNRJ, the Archives of National Liberation War, 51/8-1, K 162

## SCHIFFER

**Moses** Dr (Sučava, Bukovina, 1868 – ?)

- The Head Physician, Jew.

In the Request for issuance of passport for Germany, Austria and Romania, which he submitted on April 27th 1920 to the District Office in Prijedor, he stated that he travels for family reasons, and that he is "of medium height, oval face, blond hair, blue eyes, long blond moustaches, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2456</sup>

In the Head's Report for officials of the Prijedor District for 1919, the Head of the District stated that *Dr Moses Schiffer, the District Head Physician in Prijedor...in his work is committed, dilligent and experienced Doctor.*<sup>2457</sup>

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<sup>2456</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 30–38

<sup>2457</sup> The same, 11–55



## SCHLESINGER

**Albert** Dr (Zagreb, 30.5.1901 – ?)

- The son of Bernhard Schlesinger, trading assistant, and Šarlota, maiden Polak from Zagreb, Jew, married to Ella–Elvira, maiden Szarvasy. They got the son Bernhat–Milivoj. He married to Ella–Elvira, maiden Szarvasy in Zagreb on March 5th 1926, as the student of the Medical Faculty. He began his duty in August 1st 1941.

He took an oath of loyalty to NDH on November 24th 1942 in the District Office in Gračanica.

According to the Report of the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, as of April 3rd 1944, the contract on employment of Albert Dr Schlesinger was not effective as of September 22nd 1942 because *the aforementioned was in April 1943 taken by Partisans.*<sup>2458</sup>

**Ella–Elvira** , maiden Szarvasy (Varaždin, 20.12.1899 – ?)

- The daughter of Hinko Szarvasy and Regin, maiden Hirsch, Jewess.<sup>2459</sup>

**Bernhat–Milivoj** (Zagreb, 13.11.1930 – ?)

- The son of Albert Schlesinger and Ella, maiden Szarvasy, Jew.<sup>2460</sup>

**Albina** (Sarajevo, 17.5.1897 – ?)

- The daughter of inn keeper Benjamin Šlezinger from Banjaluka, Jewess.

In academic 1903/04 year she attended I grade of the Roman Catholic Primary School of the Sisters of Charity St Vinko Paulski in Banjaluka. During her education she resided at her parents in Gospodska St.<sup>2461</sup>

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<sup>2458</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 46

<sup>2459</sup> The same

<sup>2460</sup> The same

<sup>2461</sup> ARSBL, ROŠMVPBL, the Main Annual Book of Students , 241–1903/04

## SCHMUCKLER

**Vilim** Dr (Odesa, 5.10.1888 – ?)

- The son of Marko and Sofija, Jew, married to Julija, maiden Kubiskij. They got daughter Izabela and daughter who in 1942 15 years old.

The title of the Doctor of Medicine he got on January 24<sup>th</sup> 1913 in Vienna. He married in Kansk Siberia on July 11<sup>th</sup> 1919 to Julija, maiden Kubiskij.

He was granted the citizenship on May 29<sup>th</sup> 1925 in Osijek, where he lived as of 1909, and became the citizen of Kingdom's of SHS. Upon his request, by Decision of the Ministry of Health NDH, Number: 46.821–1942 as of July 28<sup>th</sup> 1942, he was sent as the Doctor under the contract in the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, outpatient department in Gračanica, and was assigned to work in Dobrovci, and got monthly salary in amount of 5.600 kunas. Together with his wife and two daughters lived in the building of the Primary School in Dobrovci. His younger, 15 years old daughter completed four grades of Gymnasium. He took an oath of loyalty to NDH on November 9<sup>th</sup> 1942 in Gračanica District. According to the Report of the Institute for the Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka as of May 31<sup>st</sup> 1943, he was taken by *renegades - Partisans from the outpatient department in Dobrovci near Gračanica*.<sup>2462</sup>

**Julija**, maiden Kubiskij (Rudziski, Vilno, July 4<sup>th</sup> 1897 – ?)

- The wife of Vilim Dr Schmuckler.<sup>2463</sup>

**Izabela** (Tiraspolj, Ukraine, 16.1.1921 – ?)

- The daughter of Vilim Dr Schmuckler and Julija, maiden Kubiskij.

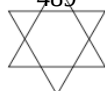
She completed three semesters on the Faculty of the Chemical Engineering in Zagreb. Being Jewish, she was not allowed to continue the further education.<sup>2464</sup>

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<sup>2462</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 48

<sup>2463</sup> The same

<sup>2464</sup> The same



**Karlo** (Grafenau, Bavaria, 1875 – ?)

- Son of Karlo and Marija, maiden Veikel, married to Olga. They got daughter Mica and son Karlo.

Tradesman from Kozarac, employed in Kozarac, 46 years old, 1921 submitted the request for passport for travelling in Austria, Romania and Italy.<sup>2466</sup>

With his brother Ludwig in Kozarac he built the Saw Mill for processing of conifer and linden woods. During 1901 with the State Treasury signed a contract on cutting the woods in the Districts Bosanska Gradiška and Prijedor.

In 1912 with Osman Brabety (former Egon Brabetz) rented Stock Company in Gornji Podgradci. Stock Company had the steam Saw Mill in Gornji Podgradci and exploited Railway Podgradci – Bosanska Gradiška, rented by the State Treasury.<sup>2467</sup>

On August 19th 1915 in Gornji Podgradci, he opened the Factory for production of Boxes for Coffee *Franck*. The Factory was deleted on July 15th 1921 from the Court Register.<sup>2468</sup>

**Olga** (Merano, 1885 – ?)

- The housewife, the wife of Karlo Schmutzer.

In the Request for issuance of passport for Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia which on January 24th 1920 submitted to the County Office Banjaluka, she stated she travels with her husband and that she is "of medium height, longish face, blond hair and blue eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2469</sup>

The housewife from Kozarac, domiciled in Kozarac, 35 years old, requested in 1921 extension of passport because of travelling to Austria and Italy.<sup>2470</sup>

**Karlo** (1910 – ?)

- Student from Kozarac domiciled in Kozarac, 11 years old. With his parents he travelled in 1921 in Austria and Italy.<sup>2471</sup>

**Mici** (1905 –?)

- Student from Kozarac domiciled in Kozarac, 16 years old. With her parents she travelled in 1921 in Austria and Italy.<sup>2472</sup>

**Ludwig** (Banjaluka, 31.3.1877 – Prijedor, 22.12.1958<sup>2473</sup>)

- Son of Karlo and Marija, maiden Veikel, the brother of Karlo Smutzer.

In 1914 in Kozarac he opened the Factory for Wood Production. The Factory was in 1921 deleted from the Court Register.<sup>2474</sup>

After the World War Two he lived with his brother Karlo in Prijedor.

**Lizabeta–Elza** (Kozarac, 1890 – ?)

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<sup>2465</sup> This surname was also written as Šmucer.

<sup>2466</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 –the Register of Issued Passports (1919–1921), Ordinal Number 641

<sup>2467</sup> Eng. Branislav Begović, *Počeci i razvoj eksploatacije šume i industrijske prerade drveta na području bosanskohercegovačkog regiona / The Beginning and the Development of Wood Exploitation and Industrial Wood Processing in Bosnian-Herzegovina's Region*

<sup>2468</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Stock Companies, Number 1825

<sup>2469</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–90

<sup>2470</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Register of Issued Passports (1919–1921), Ordinal number 723

<sup>2471</sup> The same, Ordinal number 722

<sup>2472</sup> The same, Ordinal number 722

<sup>2473</sup> The Administrative Office Banjaluka, the Registry Office, MKU, Number 719/1958

<sup>2474</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Private Firms, Number 387

- The wife of landowner Ludwig Schmutzer.

On August 12 1925 to te District Office Prijedor she submitted the Request for extension of passport for Romania, Austria and Italy, for family reasons. In the request she stated that she is from Prijedor and is 35 years old. Her request was accepted. Together with her travelled her daughter Elza (10) and son Lujo (9).<sup>2475</sup>

Extension of passport for travelling to Austria and Romania she requested in 1921.<sup>2476</sup>

**Helena** (Slatina, 5.9.1892 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Samuel from Slatina, Austrian Jewess.

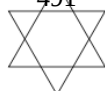
In 1903/04 she attended I grade of the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and resided at Jonas Waiss in Carski drum.<sup>2477</sup>

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<sup>2475</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–342

<sup>2476</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Register of Issued Passports (1919–1921), Ordinal number 645

<sup>2477</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 4–283



## SCHNITZLER

**Julius** (Sellyce, Baranja, 3.4.1867 – ?)

- Hungarian Jew came in Banjaluka in 1890 from Petrograd, married to Fanni, maiden Katz, and they got the son: Artur, Aleksander and Sigismund and daughter Charlotta.

At the Session of the City Council as of February 16th 1923 his citizenship was approved unanimously.<sup>2478</sup>

On February 19<sup>th</sup> 1892 he got the craftsmen's licence. Based on the Licence he opened the Shop in Grocery and Haberdashery Goods and the Stationery Store. During 1907 ha paid tax in amount of 1.670 krunas.<sup>2479</sup>

On July 16th 1919 he opened the Trading Agency, the Freight Forwarding Firm and the Transportation of Motor Vehicles *Julius Schnitzler* placed in 29 Gospodska St. The Shop was moved on June 11th 1932 to 16 Kralja Aleksandra St., and on September 22nd 1937 was registered as Stock Company . Julius and Artur Schnitzler were the owners.<sup>2480</sup>

On November 23rd 1937 he registered the Company for Temporary Transportation of Goods by Motor Vehicles in St. Nikole Pašića 6.<sup>2481</sup>

In 1942 he had permanent residence in 7 Jukićeva St.<sup>2482</sup>

The Association of "Napredak" collectives took over Schnitzler's garage on September 24 1942, but it was confirmed only on November 6<sup>th</sup> 1943. The final estimation of the value of the garage was carried out on June 17<sup>th</sup> 1942 by Eduard Winkler.<sup>2483</sup>

**Fanni, maiden Katz** (Derventa, 1879 – ?)

- The wife of Julius Schnitzler, the housewife.

Up to July 28th 1942 had permanent residence in 7 Jukićeva St.<sup>2484</sup>

**Artur** (Banjaluka, 6.4.1900 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1.2.1942)

- Son of Julius Schnitzler and Fanni, maiden Katz, married to Irena, maiden Vitman.

As of 1910 he attended the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka. On June 1st 1918 he passed war final exam.<sup>2485</sup>

In his request for passport for Vienna, Germany and France, submitted on September 4<sup>th</sup> 1919 to the City District Office Banjaluka, he stated he travels for studies and that he is "medium height, longish face, brown hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2486</sup>

He was killed in the Jasenovac concentration camp on February 1st 1942.<sup>2487</sup>

Artur Schnitzler, son of Julius, born in 1900 in Banjaluka, Jew, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2488</sup>

**Irena, maiden Witman** (Beč, 1903 – ?)

- Bank official, retired.

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in St. Fra Grge Martića 34.<sup>2489</sup>

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<sup>2478</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 556/1923

<sup>2479</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Crafts , Number838/1907

<sup>2480</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops , II-1932/104 and ARSBL, 23, the Register of Stock Companies , Number 3.122

<sup>2481</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, Ia, b, c-57

<sup>2482</sup> The List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2483</sup> ARSBL, 18, Number 48.154/1943

<sup>2484</sup> The List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2485</sup> XVI-XXII Reports of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka

<sup>2486</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 28-11

<sup>2487</sup> ARSBL, Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1933)

<sup>2488</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (11.8.2009) ]

<sup>2489</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

**Miroslav** (Zagreb, 1938 – ?)

- Son of Artur.

Up to July 28th 1942 he had permanent residence in St. Fra Grge Martića 34.<sup>2490</sup>

**Aleksander** (Banjaluka, 20.10.1902 – ?)

- Son of Julius Schnitzler and Fanni, maiden Katz.

In the Request for passport for Vienna that he submitted on September 24th 1920 to the City District office in Banjaluka he mentioned that he travels because of studies and that he is "medium height, longish face, brown hair, green eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2491</sup>

In the request for citizenship, he submitted in 1922, he stated that he resides in Gundulićeva St. 6, that his father lives in Banjaluka for 32 years, and that he belongs to Austro - Hungarian Jewish Religious Community in Banjaluka. At the Session of the City Council as of March 30th 1922 unanimously was approved his citizenship.<sup>2492</sup>

**Sigmund** (Banjaluka, 20.6.1906 – ?)

- Son of Julius and Fanni, maiden Katz.

As of July 1st 1925 he graduated in the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka. He was released of the oral part of the exam.<sup>2493</sup>

In the Request for passport for all European countries, which he submitted on November 29th 1928 to the Head of City District Office Banjaluka, he stated that he was the private clerk and that currently lives in Belgrade, and is "the tall man, longish face, brown hair and eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2494</sup>

In Banjaluka, in the Parish Catholic Church, on October 30th 1941 he converter to the Catholicism, together with his father and mother.<sup>2495</sup>



**Sigmund Schnitzler**

**Michael** called Maks and Mikša (Sellyce, Baranja, 27. 7. 1876 – ?)

- Son of the late Ludvig, domiciled in Pecs.

In the Request for citizenship, he submitted in 1922, he stated that he lived in Banjaluka as of 1888, that he managed the trade and that he is a large tax payer of irreproachable moral and political manners, and that he still wants to live in Banjaluka with his wife Henrijeta, maiden Fleischner (married to on August 4<sup>th</sup> 1914) and daughter Greta.

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<sup>2490</sup> List 1, 2 and 3

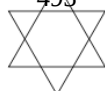
<sup>2491</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 28–48

<sup>2492</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 1.811/1922 and 3.694/1922

<sup>2493</sup> AJ, the Ministry of Education, Sn. Number 13.095/1925

<sup>2494</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–1111

<sup>2495</sup> ARSBL, 330, Identity card BB/1941





At the Session of City Council in Banjaluka, held on March 30th 1922, his citizenship was approved unanimously.<sup>2496</sup>

Maks Schnitzler and Georg Kohn, inheritors of Bernath Bruckner, registered in 1910 trade in manufacture, textile and wares *M. Schnitzler & Khon* in St. Kralja Alfonsa 12.

On the basis of the decision of the Municipal Authority in Banjaluka, Number 2.811/41 as of June 25 1941, the Shop temporary stopped to work, and after the Decision of the same body as of June 9th 1942, was deleted from the Register.<sup>2497</sup>

On May 25th 1921 to the County Office in Banjaluka he submitted the Request for passport for Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, for trading business matters.<sup>2498</sup>

In 1942 he had permanent residence in Bošnjakova St. 20.<sup>2499</sup>

**Henrietta, maiden** Fleischner (Reichenberg, 15. 1. 1855 – ?)

- Daughter of tradesman Wilhelm Fleischner and the wife of tradesman Michael Schnitzler. They got daughter Greta.

In the Request for passport for all European countries, submitted on May 31st 1927 to the Head of the City District Banjaluka, she stated that she travels with her 10 years old daughter Greta for medical treatment and that she is "of medium height, oval face, blond hair and blue eyes , regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2500</sup>

Up to July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Bošnjačka St. 20.<sup>2501</sup>

**Greta** (Banjaluka, 6.3.1917 – ?)

- Daughter of Michael Schnitzler and Henrietta, maiden Fleischner.<sup>2502</sup>

**Jetti** (1885 – ?)

- She was domiciled in Banjaluka, the Housewife.

She submitted the Passport Request at the County Office in Banjaluka for her trip to Austria and Czechoslovakia on May 21, 1921.<sup>2503</sup>

**Šandor**

In the School year of 1914/15, she attended the second (II b) grade at the Velika Realka in Banjaluka.<sup>2504</sup>

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<sup>2496</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 1.811/1922, 1.814/1922 and 6.348/1923

<sup>2497</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Shops, IV 1938–201

<sup>2498</sup> ARSBL, 18, the Register of Issued Passports , Number 549/1921

<sup>2499</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2500</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–710

<sup>2501</sup> P List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2502</sup> ARSBL, 22, Number 1.814/1922 and 6.348/1923

<sup>2503</sup> ARSBL, 18, The Passport Records, No. 528/1921

<sup>2504</sup> XX Report - the Velika Realka Gymnasium in Banjaluka

## SCHÖNWALD

**Slavko** (Karlovac, 1867 –?)

- The Travelling Salesman.

He was the active chess player and the Committee Member in the Banjaluka Chess Club.<sup>2505</sup>

He had a permanent residence in Dr. Kulenović Street No. 16a up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2506</sup>

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<sup>2505</sup> The Records of the Banjaluka Chess Club 1933-1940.

<sup>2506</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

## SCHREINER

**Adam** (Karajzovci, Bosanska Gradiška, 1903 – ?)

- Son of Montijas, permanently residing in Karajzovci.

On January 27, 1926, in the Passport Request, submitted to the District Office in Bosanska Gradiška because of visiting his family in Germany the following was stated: "he is 23, medium height, round face, brown hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2507</sup>

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<sup>2507</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-393

## SCHÜTZERS

**Elizabeta** (Munkačevo, Czechoslovakia, 24.5.1890 – ?)

- Daughter of Samuel Panyk, wife of Pavle Schützer (Šicer), permanently resided and employed in Bosanski Brod, District Derventa.

On June 4, 1929 she submitted the Request for Passport Extension to the District Local Office in Bosanski Brod due to her travel related to her medical recovery. She travelled only with her son Đuro (7). Her Request was approved on June 13, 1929.<sup>2508</sup>

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<sup>2508</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-1.275

## SCHWARZ

**Emilija** (Nevesinje, 12.6.1891 – ?)

- Daughter of Karlo - the Tax Official.

She attended the Public Senior School for Girls and lived with her parents in Salvator Street from 1901 to 1907.<sup>2509</sup>

Emilija Schwarz was born in 1891, in Zagreb, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1944.<sup>2510</sup>

**Haim** (Poland, 1900 – ?)

Dr Mosko Poljokan - the Lawyer from Banjaluka, on behalf of the Polish citizen Haim Švarc, applied for the Residence Permit lasting for one-year period at the Grand Župan of the Vrbas Region in Banjaluka within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on November 5, 1928. Haim Švarc was a Trade Assistant whose cousin Salomon Buhalter, the Baker invited him to come to Derventa. On May 2, 1928, the Consul in Vienna issued a visa to Haim Švarc for a six-month period, and the Grand Župan of the Vrbas Region prolonged his staying in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia for one-year period.<sup>2511</sup>

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<sup>2509</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 2–5

<sup>2510</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (22.8.2009) ]

<sup>2511</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 9–125

## SILBERBACH

**Flora** (Sarajevo, 5.10.1886 – ?)

- Daughter of Senior Controller - Ignatz.

In the school year of 1899/1900, she attended the Public Senior School for Girls and lived in Kolodvorska Street.<sup>2512</sup>

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<sup>2512</sup> ARSBL, OFDVDŠBL, 1

## SINGER

### Heinrich

- The Hungarian Jew.

He registered a sewing machine trade located in Banjaluka. In 1907 he paid tax in the amount of 1.000 krunas. He left the shop on September 5, 1917.<sup>2513</sup>

He opened a tanner shop *Singer und Deutsch* together with Gyulo Deutsch located in Banjaluka. They paid tax in the amount of 1.000 krunas.<sup>2514</sup>

He registered a private firm *Heinrich Singer* on July 1, 1910. When the owner died the shop was closed and was deleted from the Court Register on August 6, 1920.<sup>2515</sup>

### Ignatz (1870 – ?)

- The Jew from Croatia.

On August 5, 1910, He registered the Agency and Commission Store in Gospodska Street No. 12.<sup>2516</sup>

### Helena

- The Jewess from Slavonia.

In Banjaluka, she registered a laundry shop and paid 200 krunas for the tax in 1907.<sup>2517</sup>

### Johana

- The Jewess from Croatia.

She registered a tailor's shop for women in Banjaluka and paid 1.600 krunas for the tax in 1907.<sup>2518</sup>

The shop was deleted from the Court Register on October 18, 1912 because she closed the shop.<sup>2519</sup>

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<sup>2513</sup> ARSBL, Crafts Register, No. 794/1907

<sup>2514</sup> The same, No. 1.032/1907

<sup>2515</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Private Firm Register, No. 1389

<sup>2516</sup> ARSBL, Crafts Register, No. 116/1910.

<sup>2517</sup> The same, No. 833/1907

<sup>2518</sup> The same, No. 834/1907

<sup>2519</sup> ARSBL, 23, The Register of Companies, No. 1.350

## SONNENSCHWEIN<sup>2520</sup>

### **Max**

- On June 20, 1884, he registered a trade shop under the number 1.703/trg *Max Sonnenschein* in Bosanski Novi.<sup>2521</sup>

### **Kurt** (Ptuj, 14.6.1929 – ?)

- Son of Albert Zonenšajn, the Tradesman from Bosanski Novi.

In the school year of 1940/41, he attended the second (IIb) grade at the Gymnasium in Prijedor. It was remarked in the Register that: "He came from Ptuj at the end of the year. He was permitted to enrol at the School pursuant to the Decision, No. 9.368 as of June 5, 1941 issued by the Ministry of Religion and Education in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH)".<sup>2522</sup>

### **Egon** (Ptuj, 24.9.1930 – ?)

- Son of Albert Zonenšajn, the Tradesman from Bosanski Novi.

In the school year of 1940/41, he attended the first (Ib) grade at the Gymnasium in Prijedor. It was remarked in the Register that: "He came from Ptuj at the end of the year. He was permitted to enrol at the School pursuant to the Decision, No. 9.368 as of June 5, 1941 issued by the Ministry of Religion and Education in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH)". During his school period he boarded with Salomon Mevorah.<sup>2523</sup>

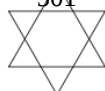
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<sup>2520</sup> The last name was also written as Zonenšajn.

<sup>2521</sup> *Sarajevski list*, 1884.

<sup>2522</sup> ARSBL, DRGP, 25, 53

<sup>2523</sup> The same, 25, 64





## SPIELER

**Sofija** (Đakovo, 1866 – ?)

- The Housewife. She resided in Sunarića Street No. 6 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2524</sup>

**Rozina** (Osijek 1899 – ?)

- The Private Owner

She submitted the Passport Request at the County Office in Banjaluka for her trip to Vienna related to her financial business on December 24, 1920 and she also stated that "she is medium height, round face, brown hair, and green eyes with regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2525</sup>

**Hugo** (Osijek, 1860 – ?)

- The Trade Bookkeeper from Banjaluka, the Jew, married.

He was a subject of hearing on May 29, 1922 at the County Court in Banjaluka. He stated that he worked in the Trade Company *Braća Afgan/Afgan Brothers* from June 1920 to September 1921 and afterwards he worked as the Cashier on the Railway.<sup>2526</sup>

**Emil** Georgijević Špiler , the Engineer. (2.1.1902 – ?)

- The District Forestry Official, probationary employee VIII clerical rank clerk.

He got married to Viktorija Bauer, the Roman Catholic, on September 26, 1932.

On June 23, 1941, he was listed as the official of non Aryan origin at the Register of the District Head Office in Jajce.

According to his Statement related to his racial affiliation signed on June 16, 1941 in Jajce, the following was stated:

- His father was of the Jew origins, the second line ancestors were Jews and his the third line ancestors were Jews,
- His mother was of the Aryan origins, the second line ancestors were Aryans and the third line ancestors were Aryans.<sup>2527</sup>

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<sup>2524</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2525</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–37

<sup>2526</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 51, No Kt 159/1930

<sup>2527</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, the Forestry Department, No. 479/1941

**Isidor**

- The Hungarian Jew.

He registered the *Corso* Inn in Banjaluka, but he went broke and left the business. He wasn't a tax payer in 1907.<sup>2529</sup>

**Jolanka** (Banjaluka, 2.2.1916 – ?)

- Daughter of the retired military officer Ignatz.

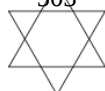
She attended the Roman Catholic Civilian School for Girls in the period from 1926 to 1928 and lived with her parents in Štrosmajerova Street No. 7.<sup>2530</sup>

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<sup>2528</sup> This last name was also written as Špic.

<sup>2529</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 1.072/1907

<sup>2530</sup> ARSBL, OFŽGŠBL, 19



## SPITZER

### **Adolf** (1891 – ?)

- Son of Max and Berta Spitzer, the Jewess, married to Zdenka (1897); they had got daughters Tea, Edita and Oti.

His father Max (1863) and his mother Berta (1867) lived in the same household with Adolf's family. All family members were domiciled in Dopcovo.<sup>2531</sup>

### **Tea** (7.5.1922 – ?)

- Daughter of Adolf and Zdenka Spitzer, the Jewess.<sup>2532</sup>

### **Edita** (1924 – ?)

- Daughter of Adolf and Zdenka Spitzer, the Jewess.<sup>2533</sup>

Edita Spitzer, daughter of Adolf, born in 1927 in Bosanska Gradiška, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1943.<sup>2534</sup>

### **Oti** (16.4.1925 – ?)

- Daughter of Adolf and Zdenka Spitzer, the Jewess.<sup>2535</sup>

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<sup>2531</sup> ARSBL, the Population Census on a given day - March 1, 1920, No. 147

<sup>2532</sup> The same

<sup>2533</sup> The same

<sup>2534</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (8.11.2008) ]

<sup>2535</sup> ARSBL, the Population Census on a given day - March 1, 1920, No. 147

## SPITZSTEIN<sup>2536</sup>

### **Bernhard** (1864 – ?)

- The Tradesman from Bosanska Gradiška, domiciled in Budrovci, the District Đakovo. In 1892 he founded and registered a saw-mill in Gornji Podgradci, the District Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>2537</sup>

He submitted the Passport Request for his trip to Austria in 1921. It was written in the Passport issued in 1920 that he lived in Bosanska Gradiška and that he was born in 1864.<sup>2538</sup>

On November 26, 1928 he submitted the Request for Passport Extension due to his travel abroad and trade business.<sup>2539</sup>

### **Mavro** (1891– ?)

- Son of Bernhard Spitzstein, the Tradesman from Bosanska Gradiška, domiciled in Vinkovci.<sup>2540</sup>

### **David** (1895 – ?)

- Son of Bernhard Spitzstein, the Tradesman from Bosanska Gradiška, domiciled in Vinkovci.<sup>2541</sup>

### **Jer–Jozef–Josip** (1871 – ?)

- The Tradesman from Bosanska Gradiška, domiciled in Budrovci, Đakovo District, married to Marija; they had a son Lavoslav and daughter Branka and Olga.

In 1921 he submitted the Passport Request at the District Office in Bosanska Gradiška for his trip to Germany and Austria.

He lived in the same household with his brother Bernard, his brother's sons Mavro and David and Albin Fišer, the Scientist (born in 1905, domiciled in the District of Sisak).<sup>2542</sup>

The family moved from Bosanska Gradiška to Banjaluka. All of them were taken to the Stara Gradiška concentration camp and were murdered by the Croatian Nazi – the Ustashe in 1941.

During the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) the building of Jozef Spitzstein located in Banjaluka, Pećine Street bb was administered by the Residential Office of the Ustashe Headquarters in Banjaluka; in 1947 the building was administered by the City People's Committee.

### **Marija** (1883 – ?)

- Wife of Josip Spitzstein, the Tradesman from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>2543</sup>

### **Laoslava** (1906 – ?)

- Son of Josip and Marija Spitzstein from Bosanska Gradiška.<sup>2544</sup>

### **Branka** connubial Dajč (1903 – ?)

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<sup>2536</sup> The last name was also written as Špicštajn.

<sup>2537</sup> *Bosnischer Bote*, 1900.

<sup>2538</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – the Passport Register (1919–1921), No. 520; AJ 32–56

<sup>2539</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–1.105

<sup>2540</sup> ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, the Population Census on a given day - March 1, 1920, No. 45

<sup>2541</sup> The same, No. 45

<sup>2542</sup> ARSBL, 4, 5 – The Passport Register (1919–1921), No. 246; ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, the Population Census on a given day - March 1, 1920, No. 45

<sup>2543</sup> ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, the Population Census on a given day - March 1, 1920, No. 45

<sup>2544</sup> The same

- Daughter of Josip and Marija Spitzstein from Bosanska Gradiška married to David Dajč, born in 1890, domiciled in Vinkovci.<sup>2545</sup>

**Olga** (Gornji Podgradci, 21.9.1904 – ?)

- Daughter of Josip and Marija Spitzstein from Bosanska Gradiška.

In the school year of 1919/20 she was privately taking all exams in the third grade at the Roman Catholic Senior School - *Marija Pomoćnica* in Banjaluka.<sup>2546</sup>

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<sup>2545</sup> The same

<sup>2546</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 19; ARSBL, Bosanska Gradiška, the Population Census on a given day - March 1, 1920, No 45

## STEINER

### **Moric** the Engineer

- The Civilian Surveyor from Prijedor, the Jew.

The Delegation of the Ministry of Finance in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia authorized Moric Steiner, the Engineer, to move the location determined for the surveyors' practical work from Prijedor to Brčko.<sup>2547</sup>

### **Stjepan** Dr (Donja Stubica, 16.10.1915 – ?)

- Son of Emil Steiner, the Veterinarian in the district and Selina maiden Berger, the Jew, unmarried

He was domiciled in Zagreb as of February 22, 1940.

He graduated at the Medical Faculty in Zagreb on January 31, 1940.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Health of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), No: 36.253-1941 as of September 4, 1941 he was appointed as the official under contract at the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control in Banjaluka; his monthly payment was 4.000 kunas and he was assigned to the District Žepče, where he worked on control of endemic syphilis.

However, the above-mentioned worked as the Domobran Doctor in the Unit One of the Fifteenth (15) Infantry Regiment up to December 1942 when he moved to Zagreb.

According to the Report of the Head of District in Žepa, *the above mentioned got lost somewhere and his place of residence is unknown.*<sup>2548</sup>

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<sup>2547</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, No. 32/1924

<sup>2548</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 27



## STEINLAUF<sup>2549</sup>

### Joachim (1854 – ?)

- The Jew from Galicia.

On December 20, 1909 he registered a shop for selling wares and knitted fabrics in Govedarnica Street during the market days.<sup>2550</sup>

### Laura (Bohnin, Galicia, 1891 – ?)

- Daughter of Joachim Steinlauf, the Housewife.

She submitted the Passport Request at the County Office in Banjaluka on December 23, 1919 she stated that the reason of her trip was her marriage and that "she is the Jewess, short, round face, black hair and blond eyes, regular mouth and nose features". She travelled with her father Joachim and Herman Steinlauf to Galicia.<sup>2551</sup>

### Haim

- In 1932, he registered an Inn located in Banjaluka.<sup>2552</sup>

### Rozalija (1852 – ?)

- The Jewess from Galicia.

She opened a drapery shop in Jelisavetina Street On January 7, 1910. On May 3, 1921 the shop was relocated in the building of Jakob Pesach in Milića Street where the other consumer goods were for sale. Rosalia's son Israel was the manager of the shop. The shop was deleted from the Register on May 4, 1926.<sup>2553</sup>

### Izrael (Okučin, Poland, 1890 – the Slano concentration camp, Pag, July 1941)

- Son of Haim Steinlauf, the Tradesman from Banjaluka, the Jew.

On May 17, 1926 in Milića Street No. 2 he opened the shop for selling consumers goods. During the year of 1932, textile goods, wares and haberdashery were for sale in the shop. The co-owners were Izrael and David Steinlauf. The shop was deleted from the Register on November 25, 1942.<sup>2554</sup>

According to the Approval of the Ustashe's Headquarters for Bosnian Croatia, Kab. No. 2.476/41 as of June 17, 1941, it was ordered that the *trustees for the Jewish shops give a monthly payment to the previous Jew owners who assist in the shops*. Izrael Štajnlauf was among the eleven Jews - previous owners of the shops in Banjaluka and who was given a monthly payment in the amount of 500 dinars. Payments *belong to the abovementioned from the beginning of June unless decided otherwise and shall be paid by the trustees from the income received in the shop*.<sup>2555</sup>

On July 1, 1941 pursuant to the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for the former Vrbas Banovina No. 2941/41 and without expropriation of the owner or any audit evaluation the shop *Izrael and David Steinlauf* was sold to the Croatian Consumers' Collective for 1,100.000 kunas with a two-year deadline payment.<sup>2556</sup>

He was listed among the arrested Jews who were specified for transport to the concentration camp; the list was made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and the list was signed by the Warden of the Ustashe Police for the former Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>2557</sup>

<sup>2549</sup> This last name was also written as Štajnlauf.

<sup>2550</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 225/1909 and 4/1913

<sup>2551</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–71

<sup>2552</sup> ARSBL, the Shops Register, No. 171/c-Š

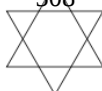
<sup>2553</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 23/1910.

<sup>2554</sup> ARSBL, the Shops Register, II–1932/153 and IV–1938/222

<sup>2555</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, Archive, Kab. No. 2.476/1941

<sup>2556</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–027, No. 16

<sup>2557</sup> ARSBL, copy, the Military and Historical Institute, , gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169



He was among 14 arrested Jews who were imprisoned in *Crna kuća/the Black House* on July 30, 1941.<sup>2558</sup>

On January 16, 1942, the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka took over the control over the houses of Izrael Štajnlauf who was not in Banjaluka at that time.

The building of Izrael Štajnlauf in Banjaluka in Pave Radana Street No. 14 was administered by the Municipal Committee in Banjaluka in the year of 1947.

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 10, 1945 by Roza Steinlauf maiden Baruh; it was stated (Column A) that during the German occupation Izrael Steinlauf, son of Haim, age 46, the Tradesman, residing in Banjaluka, the civilian was arrested and was taken from Banjaluka by the Ustashe in August 1941. In the Request submitted by Roza Steinlauf, widow of the late David to the Banjaluka Municipal Committee - Registry Office on January 18, 1949 she stated that "...Izrael Steinlauf... was taken from Banjaluka to Pag together with a group of Jews during the raid carried out by the Ustashe and German. He has never returned. There are no signs that he is alive".<sup>2559</sup>

**Hana–Ani** (Banjaluka, 1901 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, August 1942)

- Daughter of Leon, Housewife.

She had a permanent residence in Pećine Street No. 57 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2560</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 10, 1945 by Roza Steinlauf maiden Baruh; it was stated (Column A) that Ana Steinlauf, daughter of Leon, age 40, housewife, residing in Banjaluka, the Jewess was a civilian shot by the Ustashe firing squad in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in August 1942.

**Herman** (Banjaluka, 20.1.1924 – ?)

- Son of the late Izrael Steinlauf, the Tradesman, permanently resided in Banjaluka, Pećina Street No. 57.

According to the War Damage Report made by Herman Steinlauf in Taranto (via Duca di Genova, 55/III) on February 25, 1946 and the Confirmation on War Damage made in Rome on May 15, 1946, the following was stated:

- Herman Štajnlauf, the inheritor of his late father Izrael - killed in the concentration camp. His father Izrael (48) *was killed in Pag, 1941; his wife Hani (40) and daughters Regina (19), Roza (17) and Fani (14) were killed in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp.*

The Requests were enclosed together with the Confirmation of the Jewish Religious Community in Tarante as of April 8, 1946 according to which *Herman Štajnlauf from Banjaluka was interned in Valla del Pasubio Vicenza* (Statements of Max Veiss and Mr. Ph. Ernest Bramer).

**Regina** (Banjaluka, 13. 4.1925 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, August 1942)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Izrael and Hana.

In the period from 1935 to 1940 she attended the Public Junior Realna Gymnasium for Girls in Banjaluka and resided with her parents in Smail-age Čengića Street No. 57.<sup>2561</sup>

She permanently resided in Pećine Street No. 57 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2562</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 10, 1945 by Roza Steinlauf, maiden Baruh, the Tradeswoman from Banjaluka;

<sup>2558</sup> ARSBL, Milan Vukmanović – personal archive (1926–1993)

<sup>2559</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 1.746/1949

<sup>2560</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2561</sup> ARSBL, DŽNGBL, 31–45

<sup>2562</sup> Register 1, 2 and 3



it was stated (Column A) that Regina Steinlauf, daughter of Izrael, age 17, student, resided in Banjaluka, the Jewess was a civilian knifed by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in August 1942.

**Roza** (Banjaluka, 25.8.1926 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, August 1942)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Izrael and Hana.

In the period from 1938 to 1941 she was attending the Public Civilian School for Girls in Banjaluka and lived with her parents in Smail-age Čengića Street No. 57.<sup>2563</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 10, 1945 by Roza Steinlauf, maiden Baruh, the Tradeswoman from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Roza Steinlauf, daughter of Izrael, age 16, student, resided in Banjaluka, the Jewess, was a civilian knifed by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in August 1942.

**Fani–Fanika** (Banjaluka, 1931 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, August 1942)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Izrael and Hana, student.

She had a permanent residence in Pećine Street No. 57 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2564</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 10, 1945 by Roza Steinlauf, maiden Baruh, the Tradeswoman from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Fanika Steinlauf, daughter of Izrael, age 12, pupil, resided in Banjaluka, the Jewess, was a civilian knifed by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in August 1942.

**Herman** (Čokovice, Galicia, 1882<sup>2565</sup> – ?, 1921/22)

- The Tradesman, he lived in Banjaluka as of 1901.

On December 24, 1919 he submitted the Passport Request to the County Office in Banjaluka because of his travel to Bohum and Prague for his trade business; he stated in the Request that "he is the Jew, medium height, long face, brown hair, green eyes, regular nose and mouth features, brown moustache and long beard".<sup>2566</sup>

On December 13, 1907 he registered a Trade Consumers Shop and paid the tax in the amount of 300 krunas. On November 4, 1913 he opened the Trade Office for his shop within the shop of Simon Herzler in Gospodska Street. The shop was relocated on August 9, 1914.<sup>2567</sup> As of April 29, 1937 the shop was relocated from the address of Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra Street No. 2 to the home address Number 67. On November 23, 1942 the shop was deleted from the Crafts' Register.<sup>2568</sup> At the District Court in Banjaluka he registered the Consumers Goods Shop *Herman Steinlauf* located in Banjaluka on July 29, 1910. After his death the private firm became the company *Herman Steinlauf, nasljednici/ Herman Steinlauf, inheritors*. His wife Fani and his juvenile children Regina, Rahela, Lora, Leon, Sarah, Izrael, Kalman and Teodor Steinlauf became members and owners of the company.<sup>2569</sup>

According to the Approval of the Ustashe Headquarters for Bosnian Croatia, Kab. No. 2.476/41 as of June 17, 1941, it was ordered that the *trustees for the Jewish shops give a monthly payment to the previous Jew owners who assist in the shops*. The widow of the late Herman Štajnlauf was among the eleven Jews – previous shop owners in Banjaluka who was given a monthly payment in the amount of 1.000 dinars. Payments *belong to the*

<sup>2563</sup> ARSBL, OFDGŠBL, 41–47

<sup>2564</sup> The Register No 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2565</sup> The year – 1880 was written as the birth year.

<sup>2566</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–71

<sup>2567</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 1.098/1907

<sup>2568</sup> ARSBL, the Shops Register, IV–1938/180

<sup>2569</sup> ARSBL, the Register of Private Firms, No 1043; the Register of the Companies, No. 458

abovementioned from the beginning of June unless decided otherwise and shall be paid by the trustees from the income received in the shop.<sup>2570</sup>

On July 10, 1941 pursuant to the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and Committee for the former Vrbas Banovina No. 3020/41 and without expropriation of the owner or any audit evaluation the shop was sold to Abdulrezak Tetarić for 100.000 kunas with a three-year deadline payment.<sup>2571</sup>

On January 16, 1942, the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka took over the control over the houses of Herman Štajnlauf and Mišo Poljokan who were not in Banjaluka at that time. The manager for the property of Herman Štajnlauf and Mišo Poljokan wasn't registered.<sup>2572</sup>

**Fani-Hani** maiden Steinlauf (Banjaluka, 1888 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, August 1942)

- Daughter of Leon Steinlauf, the Tradeswoman, the widow of the late Herman Steinlauf.

She had a permanent residence in Ademaga Mešić Street No. 1 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2573</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 17, 1945 by Roza Hauer, daughter of Herman Steinlauf, the Tradeswoman from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Fani Steinlauf, daughter of Leon, age 50, the Tradeswoman, resided in Banjaluka, the Jewess, was a civilian arrested by the Ustashe in August 1941 and she was taken from Banjaluka to unknown direction. Pursuant to the Probate Proceeding of the District Court in Banjaluka No. O: 426/46 the inheritors of the property were Roza maiden Steinlauf, married to Šalomon Hauer from Senta and Salčika maiden Steinlauf, connubial Salom, from Bari.<sup>2574</sup>

Fani Steinlauf, born in 1888 in Banjaluka, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2575</sup>

**Regina** (Banjaluka, 30.4.1908 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Herman and Fani, the Ashkenazi Jewess.

In the period from 1920 to 1922 she attended the Roman Catholic Senior School for Girls *Marija Pomoćnica* in Banjaluka.<sup>2576</sup>

**Roza** connubial Hauer (Banjaluka, 16.11.1910 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Herman and Fani, the Ashkenazi Jewess.

In the period from 1922 to 1924 she attended the Senior Public School for Girls in Banjaluka and lived with her mother in Gušića Street No. 4.<sup>2577</sup>

**Loti** (Banjaluka, 16.11.1911 – ?)

- Daughter of the Tradesman Herman and Fani, the Ashkenazi Jewess.

In the period from 1923 to 1924 she attended the Senior Public School for Girls in Banjaluka and lived with her mother in Gušića Street No. 4.<sup>2578</sup>

**Leon** (Banjaluka, 3.6.1914 – ?)

- Son of the Tradesman Herman and Fani, the Trade Assistant.

<sup>2570</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, the Archive files, Kab Number 2.476/1941

<sup>2571</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–027, Ordinal Number 15

<sup>2572</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Residential Office, No. 52/1942

<sup>2573</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2574</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 34.214/1946

<sup>2575</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (7.11.2008) ]

<sup>2576</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 19

<sup>2577</sup> The same, 21

<sup>2578</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 21

Finished the sixth (VI) grade in the Gymnasium in Banjaluka.

In the school year of 1934/35 he finished the fourth (IV) grade and his total school achievement was *very good (B marks)* in the Trade School in Banjaluka. He was apprenticed to his mother Hani Štajnlauf in Kralja Petra Street No. 47.<sup>2579</sup>

On March 11, 1940 he was approved citizen of the Yugoslav Kingdom where he lived from the day of his birth.<sup>2580</sup>

**Isidor** (Banjaluka, 14.5.1917 – August 1941)

- Son of the late Herman, the Tradesman and mother Hani.

He finished the second (II) grade at the Gymnasium in Banjaluka. In the school year of 1934/1935 he attended the fourth (IV) grade at the Trade School in Banjaluka. He was apprenticed to his mother Hani Štajnlauf in Kralja Petra Street No. 47.<sup>2581</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 17, 1945 by Roza Hauer, daughter of Herman Steinlauf, the tradeswoman from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Izrael Steinlauf, son of Herman, age 20, student, residing in Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian arrested by the Ustashe in August 1941 and he was taken from Banjaluka to unknown direction.

**Karlo–Kalman** (Banjaluka, 29.8.1919 – August 1942)

- son of the Tradesman Herman and Fani, the Tailor

In the period from 1932 to 1936 he attended the Public Civilian School – Trade Programme in Banjaluka and resided with his parents in u Bašagića Street No. 1.<sup>2582</sup>

He permanently resided in Ademaga Mešić Street No. 1 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2583</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 17, 1945 by Roza Hauer, daughter of Herman Steinlauf, the Tradeswoman from Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that Kalman Steinlauf, son of Herman, age 18, student, residing in Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian arrested by the Ustashe in August 1942 and he was taken from Banjaluka to unknown direction.

**Teodor** (Banjaluka, 21.7.1921 – ?)

- Son of the Tradesman Herman and Fani.

In the period from 1933 to 1938 he attended the Public Civilian School – Trade Programme in Banjaluka and resided with his parents in u Bašagića Street No. 1.<sup>2584</sup>

**David** (Krakow, 1898 – the concentration camp, Germany, 30.7.1944)

- Son of Leon Steinlauf and Berta, married to Roza Kapelman; the Tradesman.

On July 8, 1937 he applied for the Residence Permit at the Police Administration with the explanation that he was residing and working in Banjaluka for 27 years.<sup>2585</sup>

On July 4, 1928 he opened the Consumers and Textile Shop in Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra No. 34. In 1932 there was a procedure of the enforced settlement out of bankruptcy for a six-month period.<sup>2586</sup>

In August 1932 the shop was reregistered as joint ownership of Izrael and David Steinlauf and it was deleted from the register on November 25, 1942. The Decision on Deletion was out of effect on August 18, 1945.<sup>2587</sup>

<sup>2579</sup> ARSBL, 602, 10–39

<sup>2580</sup> ARSBL, 9, II–391

<sup>2581</sup> ARSBL, 602, 10–38

<sup>2582</sup> ARSBL, OFDGŠBL, 28–30

<sup>2583</sup> Register No 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2584</sup> ARSBL, OFDGŠBL, 28–36

<sup>2585</sup> ARSBL, 9, II AJ 23–325

<sup>2586</sup> ARSBL, 23, AJ 44–4; the Shops' Register, II–1932/159

<sup>2587</sup> ARSBL, the Shops' Register, II–1938/325

On July 1, 1941 pursuant to the Decision of the Ustashe Headquarters and the Committee for the former Vrbas Banovina No. 2.941/41 and without expropriation or any audit evaluation the shop *Izrael and David Steinlauf* was sold to the Croatian Consumers' Collective (Company with limited liability – *abbreviation. s.o.j*) for 1,100.000 kunas with a two-year deadline payment.<sup>2588</sup>

He was listed among the arrested Jews who were specified for transport to the concentration camp; the list was made by the Ustashe Police Directorate on July 29, 1941 and the list was signed by the Warden of the Ustashe Police for the former the Vrbas Banovina - Ozren Kvaternik.<sup>2589</sup>

He was murdered somewhere in the concentration camps in Germany on July 30, 1944.<sup>2590</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 10, 1945 by Roza Steinlauf, maiden Baruh, the Tradeswoman residing in Banjaluka; it was stated (Column A) that David Steinlauf, son of Leon, age 44, the Tradesman, resided in Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian taken from Banjaluka by the Ustashe in August 1941.

#### **Roza** maiden Baruh

According to the War Damage Report as of September 10, 1945 submitted by the damaged party – Roza Steinlauf maiden Baruh, age 45, the Tradeswoman, residing in Banjaluka, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and Ustashe armies caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (the house located in the Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra Street No. 36 was damaged; furniture, movables and goods in the shop were taken away).

#### **Karlo** (Cikovice, Krakow, 1878 – ?)

In the Passport Request for travelling to Hungary, Romania and Germany because of his trade business and family business submitted at the District Office in Bosanski Novi on a given day April 21, 1921; he stated that he was "medium height, round face, brown hair, brown eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2591</sup>

#### **Irma** (Hatvan, 1890 – ?)

In the Passport Request for travelling to Hungary, Romania and Germany because of his trade business and family business submitted at the District Office in Bosanski Novi on a given day April 21, 1921; she stated that she was "tall, long face, brown hair, blue eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2592</sup>

<sup>2588</sup> ARSBL, 330–004–027, Ordinal Number 18

<sup>2589</sup> ARSBL, copy, The Military Historical Institute, gr. reg. 12/2, k. 169

<sup>2590</sup> The District Court in Banjaluka, R-271/48 and 111, No. 24.090/1948

<sup>2591</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 30-83 and 5 – The Passports Register (1919–1921), Ordinal number 202, 539

<sup>2592</sup> The same, Ordinal number 201, 540

**Armin** Dr (Budapest, 16.2.1875 – ?)

- The Dentist, domiciled in Maglaj, married to Paula maiden Roth; they had sons Vili and Erich and a daughter Gertruda. Vili escaped to Italy when the World War Two started.

On May 18 1921 he submitted the Passport Request at the County Office in Banjaluka for his trip to Vienna.<sup>2594</sup>

He owned the family house in Fra Grge Martića Street which was located next to the house of Leon Poljokan. There were two apartments on the floor upstairs and one of them was the Dental office. The house was sold to Kosta Dimitrijević and about the year of 1930 the new house was built nearby the Railway station in the neighbourhood of Dr. Herzman.<sup>2595</sup>

In April 10, 1941 the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) annexed the territory where he had been living since 1890.

He had a permanent residence in Dr Draganović Street No. 2 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2596</sup>

Pursuant to the Act as of October 22, 1946 the B&H Government Commission for Determining the Crime of the Occupation Forces and its Allies responded that Dr Armin Štern and his wife Paula were registered as war crime victims of the occupation forces and its allies and *persons who were taken away and were missing*.<sup>2597</sup>

**Paula** maiden Roth (Petrovic, Czechoslovakia, 28.2.1888 – the concentration camp, 1942)

- The Housewife, domiciled in Maglaj, wife of Dr Armin Stern.

On a given day May 18, 1921 she submitted the Passport Request for travelling to Vienna with her husband at the County Office in Banjaluka.<sup>2598</sup>

In April 10, 1941 the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) annexed the territory where she had been living since 1890; On July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Dr Draganović Street No. 2. She owned the house valued at 400.000 kunas.<sup>2599</sup>

**Gertruda** Dr (Banjaluka, 5.7.1912 – Rebrovac, Banjaluka, 27.8.1942)

- Daughter of Dr Armin Stern and Paula maiden Roth.

She graduated at the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka from June 10 to June 20, 1931 and she was exempted from the verbal exam. In the school year of 1930/31 she was playing the piano during the Gymnasium parties.<sup>2600</sup>

She worked as a Physician in the Institute for Hygiene in Banjaluka. She joined the Partisans in January 1942.

In the Record of Hearing for Gertruda Štern, made on July 19, 1942 in Banjaluka in the prison *Crna kuća/the Black House*, besides her name, surname, date, place of birth, citizenship and her parents name, it was stated that she was: *the Jewess, unmarried, owner of the house valued at 100.000 kunas, she allegedly had a clean police record, the apartment in Pecija Petrović Street No. 2.*

Gertrude stated: *I finished the Gymnasium in Banjaluka and graduated at the Medical Faculty in Belgrade. After my studies I served one year internship in Belgrade. Afterwards I was at the Dental Clinic for 3 months; I came to Banjaluka after the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) had been founded.*

<sup>2593</sup> This last name was also written as Štern.

<sup>2594</sup> ARSBL, 18, The Passport Register, No. 510/1921

<sup>2595</sup> ARSBL, the Statement of Mira Kesić

<sup>2596</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2597</sup> The same

<sup>2598</sup> ARSBL, 18, The Passports Register, No. 51.119/21

<sup>2599</sup> The Register, No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2600</sup> AJ, Archive 66/SN, file.7; XXXVI The Report of the Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka

*By the Decision of the Mobile Court-Martial in Banjaluka No. PPS 167/42 it has been determined that I shall be present during the execution of Atif Topić, Dr Zukanović and Dr Gertruda Štern. It is defined by the Decision that the death penalty shall be made at 8 o'clock a.m. on August 27, 1942.*

#### **Erich** (Banjaluka, 15.2.1916 – 1942)

- Son of Dr Armin Stern and Paula maiden Roth.

He was taking his final exams in the Realna Gymnasium from June 13 to June 27, 1934 and from June 12 to June 23, 1935.<sup>2601</sup> After the Gymnasium he was studying the Technical Engineering at the University of Belgrade. In 1940, as a Technical Engineering student, he submitted the Request for Changing his Last Name to Nedić, Ilić or Šarić at the Police Administration in Banjaluka.<sup>2602</sup>

He joined the Partisans together with her sister Gertruda in January 1942. He was killed in the Chetnik Putsch in 1942.<sup>2603</sup>

According to the Certificate of the City People's Committee in Banjaluka as of October 19, 1946 it was confirmed that Erih Štern and Dr Gertruda Štern voluntarily joined the Partisans in 1942; Erih Štern was caught and was shot by the Chetniks firing squad and Dr Gertruda Stern was caught and was publicly shot by the Ustashe firing squad in Banjaluka.

Pursuant to the Act as of October 22, 1946, the B&H Government Commission for Determining the Crime of the Occupation Forces and their Allies confirmed to the City Committee in Banjaluka that Erih and Dr. Gertruda Štern were registered as those who were killed as the members of the National Liberation Army (NOV) i.e. the Partisan Units of Yugoslavia (POJ).<sup>2604</sup>

#### **Karlo**

In the year of 1911 the Head of the Government of the Bosnia and Herzegovina relocated the Judge Assistant Karl Stern from the District Court in Srebrenica to the District Court in Banjaluka.<sup>2605</sup>

#### **Daniel** (1869 – ?)

- The Tradesman from Prijedor, married to Bukaza.

On December 5, 1936 the County Court in Banjaluka registered the Stock Company *Daniel Štern i sinovi/ Daniel Štern and sons* for trading iron, consumers goods, groceries and agricultural equipment. The public members of the Company were Oskar and David Štern. Social relationship began on March 14, 1935.<sup>2606</sup>

On April 30, 1941 the firm *Danijel Stern i sin/Daniel Stern and sons* submitted the Request to the Ustashe Headquarters in Prijedor in which the following was stated: *We kindly ask you to authorize the payment to support our two families:*

*1. Family One*

*Daniel Stern, age 72, co-owner in the firm, for the amount of 3.000 dinars, he is an old man.*

*Bukaza Stern, age 62, his wife... she's got a weak heart, for the amount of 1.600 dinars.*

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<sup>2601</sup> The Annual Report of the Real Gymnasium in Banjaluka for the period of 1933/1934 and 1934/1935

<sup>2602</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 1743/1940; ARSBL, 18, No. 15.273/1940.

<sup>2603</sup> ARSBL, ZMG, Statement of Slavko Odić; Slavko Odić, *Junski dani u Banjaluci/the June days in Banjaluka*, Middle Bosnia in the National Liberation Movement (NOB), Book 1; *Banjaluka u radničkom pokretu i NOB/Banjaluka during the Labour Movement and National Liberation Movement (NOB)*, Set of Memories, Book Two, Banjaluka 1985, Page. 268

<sup>2604</sup> ATRSBL, 111, No. 25.439/1946

<sup>2605</sup> *Sarajevski list*, No. 149/1911

<sup>2606</sup> ARSBL, the Companies Register, No. F-109/1935–8, Page 3.052

David Stern, age 26, his son, co-owner in the firm, permanently employed, for the amount of 2.500 dinars.

## 2. Family Two

Oskar Stern, age 37, co-owner in the firm, permanently employed, for the amount of 2.500 dinars.

Ilonka Stern, age 24, his wife, for the amount of 1.300 dinars

Danko Stern, age 2, his son, for the amount of 500 dinars.

For the supporting of two pupils: Stipo Matanović, age 15 and Dušan Zorić, age 16 for 800 dinars each.

The Request was denied as *groundless*.<sup>2607</sup>

## **Bukaza** (1879 – the Jasenovac concentration camp 1943)

- The Housewife from Prijedor, wife of Danijel Štern, the Jewess.

The District Office in Prijedor, Number T. 224/1942 as of January 3, 1942, sent to the Župa Police in Banjaluka *The statement of persons proposed for enforced staying in the concentration camp because of their communist tendency*. Apart from them, it was proposed to place the Jews in the camps. Parents of Oscar and their four children were registered under number 7.

On 23/5/1946 the District Court in Prijedor, based on the Request of David Štern, son of Danijel, from Prijedor, under number R-190/1946, initiated the procedure for pronouncing his mother, Bukaza Štern maiden Mevorah, dead; in June 1942 she was taken by the Ustashe to the prison in Banjaluka and afterwards she was taken to the concentration camps Stara Gradiška and Jasenovac.<sup>2608</sup>

Bukaza Stern, daughter of Jakov, born in 1879 in Prijedor, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1943.<sup>2609</sup>

## **Oskar** (Prijedor, 1904 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1943)

- Son of Danijel, the Jew from Prijedor.

The District Office in Prijedor, Number T. 224/1942 as of January 3, 1942, sent to the Župa Police in Banjaluka *the statement of persons proposed for enforced staying in the concentration camp because of their communist tendency*. Apart from them, it was proposed to place the Jews in the camps. Parents of Oscar and their four children were registered under number 7.

On July 6, 1942, he was arrested together with his wife Ilonka by the German army nearby Palančište, Prijedor District.<sup>2610</sup>

On July 9, 1942 he was imprisoned as a German prisoner in *Crna kuća/the Black House*. He was interned in the camp on August 7, 1942.<sup>2611</sup>

On August 2, 1942 the Security Police for the area of Banjaluka and Velika Župa Sana and Luka, sent to the Head of the Prison *Crna kuća/the Black House* the Classified Report number 72942 that the following Jews shall be sent to the concentration camp on August 7: David, Rena and Blanka Kabiljo, Šandor and Rena Erlich, Josip and Riv(f)ka Papo, Jakob Reich, Sabataj and Luna Levi, Oskar and Ilonka Štern and Malamed Jakov. The German army handed over the Jews imprisoned in *Crna kuća/the Black House* to the Police.<sup>2612</sup> On February 26, 1943 the Prijedor District sent to the Security Police in Banjaluka the List number

<sup>2607</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, The Supervisory of the Trustees, No. 37/1941

<sup>2608</sup> *Službeni list NRBiH/ The Official Gazette of the National Republic of the B&H*, No. 24/1946

<sup>2609</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (11.8.2009) ]

<sup>2610</sup> ARSBL, copy, MNO (the Public Local Committee) FNRJ (the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia), Archive of the National Liberation War, 48/8-2, K 162

<sup>2611</sup> ARSBL, 77, The Register of the Imprisoned, No. 138

<sup>2612</sup> ARSBL, copy, MNO, FNRJ, VII, the Archive of the National Liberation War, 40/15-12, K 171a

1.546/43 related to the families in municipalities Prijedor, Palančište and Ćela whose family members were joined (ran away to) the Partisans. The following were registered:

- Oskar Štern, age 35, ran away,
- David Štern, age 28, ran away,
- Mother Bukaza, age 63 and
- Father Danijel, age 75, in the concentration camp.<sup>2613</sup>

Oskar and his wife Ilonka Štern were taken to the Jasenovac concentration camp in June 1942; and Danijel Štern was taken to the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in August 1942.<sup>2614</sup>

Oskar Stern, son of Danijel, born in 1904, Prijedor, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1943.<sup>2615</sup>

**Ilonka** maiden Laszlo (1915 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, August 1942)

- Wife of Oskar Stern,

Ilonka Stern was a prisoner in the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka on July/August 1942. On July 9, 1942 she was imprisoned as a German prisoner in *Crna kuća/the Black House*. She was interned in the camp on August 6, 1942.<sup>2616</sup>

In August 1942, she was interned together with her husband Oskar to Jasenovac concentration camp and their son Danijel was interned to the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in August 1942.<sup>2617</sup>

Ilonka Stern maiden Laszlo, daughter of Herman, born in 1918 in Banjaluka, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1943.<sup>2618</sup>

**Danijel–Danko** (Prijedor, 1939 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- Son of Oskar and Ilonka maiden Laszlo. The Jew from Prijedor.

Danijel Stern, son of Oskar, born in 1939, Prijedor, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2619</sup>

**Rašela** (Prijedor, 14.12.1905 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1943)

- Daughter of Danijel, the Tradesman in Prijedor, Avdagića Street No. 25, the Jewess.

In the period from 1921 to 1923 she attended and finished the third (III) and the fourth (IV) grade at the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor.<sup>2620</sup>

On a given day November 1, 1928 she submitted the Passport Request, for travelling to Italy, Austria and Switzerland because of her family visit at the District Office in Prijedor. She stated in the Request that she was "medium height, round face, blond hair, grey eyes, regular mouth and nose features". The Request was approved on November 9, 1928.<sup>2621</sup>

Rašela Stern, daughter of Danijel, born in 1905, Prijedor, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1943.<sup>2622</sup>

**Jakov** (Prijedor, 1.3. 1908 – ?)

- Son of Danijel, the Tradesman from Prijedor, Avdagić Street No. 25, the Jew.

In the school year period 1919/20 he finished the first grade at the Gymnasium in Banjaluka. He attended and finished the second and the third grade in Prijedor from 1920 to 1923. He finished the fourth grade in Sarajevo in the school year of 1923/24. After that he

<sup>2613</sup> The same, 38/15–1, K 171a

<sup>2614</sup> *Službeni list NRBiH / The Official Gazette of the National Republic of the B&H*, No. 4/1947

<sup>2615</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (11.8.2009) ]

<sup>2616</sup> ARSBL, 77, the Register of the Imprisoned, No. 110

<sup>2617</sup> *Službeni list NRBiH/Official Gazette of the National Republic of B&H*, No. 4/1947

<sup>2618</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (11.8.2009) ]

<sup>2619</sup> The same

<sup>2620</sup> ARSBL, DNRGP, the Main Book, 1921–22/18 and 1922–23/13

<sup>2621</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–1.094

<sup>2622</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (11.8.2009) ]



returned to Gymnasium in Banjaluka where he finished the fifth, the sixth and the seventh grade in the period from 1924 to 27. He passed the written part of the final exam from June 14 to June 18 and he passed the verbal part of the final exam from June 20 to June 26, 1927.<sup>2623</sup>

**David** (Prijeđor, 3.9. 1915 – ?)

- Son of Danijel, the Tradesman in Prijeđor, Kralja Petra Street No. 25, the Moses religion.

He finished the Primary School in Prijeđor. In the period from 1926 to 1930, he attended and finished the Junior Gymnasium in Prijeđor. On June 20, 1930 he was exempted from taking the Junior Final Exam. He was a regular fee payer for the Health Insurance of Pupils.<sup>2624</sup>

**Moritz**

- The Tradesman registered a shop in Derвента on June 29, 1901. Regina Štern became the owner of the shop on June 10, 1915.<sup>2625</sup>

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<sup>2623</sup> ARSBL, copy, AJ 66, 661, 1122; ARSBL, NRGp, the Main Catalogue/Book 1921–22/25

<sup>2624</sup> ARSBL, NRGp, Book of Students 1926–27/35, 1927–28/38; 1928–29/23 and 1929–30/26

<sup>2625</sup> ARSBL, 23, Private Firms Register, No. 3.141/gr, Page 412

## STOCKHAMMER<sup>2626</sup>

**Josip** (Žalkef, Poland, 1863 – ?)

- The Retired Veterinarian Inspector, married to Sara maiden Braun; they had daughters Hanija, Sarina and son Marcel.

Sara-Sali Stockhammer is the inheritress of Dr Izidor Braun, the Physician from Gradačac, domiciled in Lavovo (Galicia), who died during his railway trip on August 19, 1911.<sup>2627</sup>

He had a permanent residence in Kralja Krešimira Street No. 7d up to June 12, 1942.<sup>2628</sup>

**Hanija** Bijelić maiden Stockhammer (Lavov, 7.3.1890 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 7.8.1942)

- The Housewife, daughter of Josip Stockhammer and Sara maiden Braun, wife of Dr. Mile S. Bijelić.

She had a permanent residence in Kralja Krešimira Street No. 7d up to June 12, 1942.<sup>2629</sup>

On the basis of the Request made by Sabina Laslo, maiden Štokhamer from Banjaluka, it was determined that Hanija Bijelić maiden Štokhamer was executed in the Jasenovac concentration camp on August 7, 1942, pursuant to the Decision of the City People's Committee, Banjaluka No. 8542/47 as of March 5, 1947 and the Approval of the County People's Committee in Banjaluka No. 2603/47 as of April 1, 1947.<sup>2630</sup>

Hanija Bijelić, born in 1890 in Banjaluka, the Moslem, was murdered by the Ustashe in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2631</sup>

**Svetislav** Bijelić (1920 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 26.7.1942)

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 22, 1945 by Dr. Marcel Štokhamer, the Lawyer from Nova Gradiška and Sabina Laslo, Housewife from Banjaluka; it was also stated (Column A) that *Svetislav son of Samuilo Bijelić, age 22, the Tradesman, the Yugoslav nationality, was a civilian arrested by the Ustashe on July 26, 1942 and the Ustashe took him to the Stara Gradiška concentration camp where he disappeared.* Svetislav Bijelić, son of Samuilo, born in 1921 in Banjaluka, the Croat, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1942.<sup>2632</sup>

**Samuel** Dr Bijelić (Osijek, 1877 – ?)

- The Sanitarian Advisor, retired.

She had a permanent residence in Kralja Krešimira Street No. 7d on June 12, 1942.<sup>2633</sup>

**Slavko** Bijelić (Erdevik, 1921 - ?)

- The Operator in the Forestry Industry.

He had a permanent residence in Kralja Krešimira Street No. 7d up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2634</sup>

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<sup>2626</sup> This last name was also written as Štokhamer.

<sup>2627</sup> *Sarajevski list*, No. 240/1911

<sup>2628</sup> Register No. 1.

<sup>2629</sup> Register No. 1.

<sup>2630</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 8.542/1947

<sup>2631</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (10.8.2009) ]

<sup>2632</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (10.8.2009) ]

<sup>2633</sup> The Register No. 1

<sup>2634</sup> The Register No. 1, 2 and 3

## SUMBULOVIĆ

**Sara** (Banjaluka, 1867 – ?)

- The Housewife.

She had a permanent residence in Dr Gutić Street No. 24 up to June 12, 1942.<sup>2635</sup>

**Simha–Sidonija–Sida** connubial Maričić (Sarajevo, 15.1.1902 – ?)

- Daughter of the Bank Clerk Samuel and Sara maiden Nahmijas, the Sephardic Jewess.

In the period from 1915 to 1918 she attended the Public Senior School for Girls in Banjaluka and she resided with her parents in Salvator Street No. 50 and Bijelić Street No. 57.<sup>2636</sup>

On 19/12/38 in Banjaluka, she got married to Zvonimir Maričić, born on 27/7/1901, Zagreb<sup>2637</sup>; he worked as the Auditor at the Treasury Directorate in Banjaluka during the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) and he was a declared Roman Catholic Aryan.

She lived with her husband in Dr Gutić Street No. 24 up to June 12, 1942.<sup>2638</sup>

**Blanka** (Prača, Rogatica, 2.12.1904 – ?)

- Daughter of Samuel, the Teacher, the Sephardic Jewess.

In the period from 1916 to 1920, she attended the Senior Public School for Girls and resided in Bijelića Street No. 57. Instead of her late father, her mother Sara was written as her guardian as of 1919.<sup>2639</sup>

The Ministry of Education approved her marriage with Dani Kajon, the clerk employed in the firm "Krivaja" in Dubrovnik.<sup>2640</sup>

**Moritz**

In June 1929 he passed his final exams at the Gymnasium in Banjaluka.<sup>2641</sup>

He was actively involved in the Club for Academics in Banjaluka (KAB). At the first annual assembly of the Club for Academics in Banjaluka (KAB) held on September 24, 1934, he was the elected member of the Administrative Committee. On February 26, 1935 he became a member of the Business Committee of the Club for Academics in Banjaluka (KAB) and on March 4, 1935 he became the President in the Intelligence Section of the Club for Academics in Banjaluka (KAB). He took part in the preparation for the Students Congress of the Vrbas Banovina.<sup>2642</sup>

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<sup>2635</sup> The Register No. 1

<sup>2636</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 15–18

<sup>2637</sup> The Banjaluka Municipal Administration, the Registry Office, MKR, No. 199/1938 and MKV No.60/1938

<sup>2638</sup> The Register No. 1

<sup>2639</sup> ARSBL, OFVDŠBL, 14–16

<sup>2640</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 69–91

<sup>2641</sup> AJ, Archive 66/SN, Files. 7

<sup>2642</sup> ARSBL, Records of KAB 1934/1935.



**Boro Ilić, Josip Rolih, Nikica Pavlić, Rade Ličina (sitting), Moric Sumbulović, standing**

## SUSSMANN

**Severin** Dr (Derventa, 2.11.1902 – ?)

- Son of Alexandar Sussmann, the Chemists from Bosanski Brod.

In the Passport Request for travelling to the countries of Europe, apart from Russia, because of his trade business submitted at the District Local Office in Bosanski Brod on a given day August 31, 1927. He stated in the Request that he resided in Bosanski Brod that he was "medium height, round face, black hair, black eyes, regular mouth and nose features".<sup>2643</sup>

Aleksandar Susman, born in 1865, Niš, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1944.<sup>2644</sup>

Elza Susman, daughter of Bernard, born in 1878, in Niš, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1944.<sup>2645</sup>

Fric Susman, son Aleksandar, born in 1909, in Derventa, the Jew, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1944.<sup>2646</sup>

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<sup>2643</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–754

<sup>2644</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (11.8.2009) ]

<sup>2645</sup> The same

<sup>2646</sup> The same

**Mavro–Marko** Dr (Trencsin János Hanzlikov, 1861 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 31.7.1942)

- Son of Ignatz Szöllös, the Deputy of the Medical Supervisor and the Head Physician.

In the Passport Request for trip to Czechoslovakia, Germany and Austria because of medical treatment submitted at the City District Office in Banjaluka on a given day May 7, 1919 he stated that he was "medium height, grey hair - bold, brown eyes, moustaches".<sup>2648</sup>

His Citizenship was approved at the 37 Session of the Town Council held as of March 30, 1922.<sup>2649</sup>

In the year of 1924 he was appointed the Head Physician in Banjaluka District.<sup>2650</sup>

The member of the Chamber of Physicians in the Vrbas Banovina in 1941.

On *numerical identity card for legal religious converts* of the Catholic Parish Office in Banjaluka the following was stated: Marko Seleš born in 1861 in Hanzlikovo, the Jew, the Physician, became a converted Catholic on July 1, 1941 in the Catholic Parish Church in Banjaluka.<sup>2651</sup>

In April 10, 1941 the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) annexed the territory where he had been living since 1890; he had a permanent residence in Gajeva Street No. 4 up to July 28, 1942.<sup>2652</sup>

In the Application *the deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on August 18, 1945 by Berta Seleš, connubial Peters, from Banjaluka, residing in Bahtijarević Street No. 18; it was stated (Column A) that Dr Mavro Seleš, son of Ignatz, age 81, the Doctor, resided in Banjaluka, the Jew, was a civilian murdered by the Ustashe on July 31, 1942 in the Stara Gradiška concentration camp.

**Berta** Peters maiden Szöllös (Währing, 18.8.1890 – ?)

- Daughter of Mavro Seleš and Helena maiden Levi, the Housewife, spouse of Josip Stefan Peters, the Retired Bank Inspector.

She got married to Josip Stjepan in Zagreb on October 12, 1939.<sup>2653</sup>

In 1941 the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) annexed the territory where she had been living since 1892; she had a permanent residence in Gajeva Street No. 4 in 1942.<sup>2654</sup> Her spouse had been living in the same territory since 1910; he pleaded himself as the Roman Catholic Aryan in 1941.

**Margita** (1905 – ?)

- Daughter of Mavro Seleš and Helena maiden Levi, the Jewess, the Authorized (Confidential) Clerk for the Bank for Trade and Craft in Banjaluka and the member of the Steering Committee for the Bank's Association of the Vrbas Banovina.<sup>2655</sup>

*On April 15, 1941 she was the Jewess released from the duty of the Authorised Clerk in the Bank for Trade and Craft in Banjaluka, without any term of notice or severance pay and she worked for 20 years in the Institution. She lived in Banjaluka in the household with her father Dr. Mavro Seleš, Berta Seleš connubial Peters and Josip Peters; the Ustashe robbed the whole apartment in August 1942.*

<sup>2647</sup> This last name was also written as Seleš.

<sup>2648</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 27–16.

<sup>2649</sup> ARSBL, 22–1–1.1.1

<sup>2650</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, No 44– 45/1924

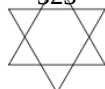
<sup>2651</sup> ARSBL, 330, the Identification Card BB/1941

<sup>2652</sup> The Register No 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2653</sup> The Municipal Administration – Banjaluka, the Registry Office, Renewed MKV, No. 116/1890

<sup>2654</sup> The Register No. 1

<sup>2655</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 1.526/1938



According to the War Damage Report as of September 1, 1945 submitted by Peters Josip - son of Stefan, the retired inspector of the Banovina as the representative of the damaged party, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and Ustashe armies caused a huge damage by destruction and confiscation of the Margita Seleš property, daughter of Mavro, age 40, residing in Zagreb, the Jewess.



## TEMPEL

**Ignatz** Dr (Pabjanica, Poland, 14.1.1896 – ?)

- Son of tradesman Salomon Tempel and Chawe, maiden Aiznerowicz, Jew, unmarried.  
He was granted citizenship on February 3th 1931 in Zagreb and became the Kingdom of Yugoslavia citizen.

He completed the Faculty of Medicine on May 31st 1927 in Zagreb.

By the Decision of the Kingdom Ban's Administration of the Sava Banovina, the Department for Social Policy and National Health, Number: 3.801–Prs–VI–1934 of November 11th 1934, he was recognised the title of *specialist dermatologist / venereologist*.

In a Document of Military District Zagreb of April 28<sup>th</sup> 1935 is stated: medium height, speaks German, Russian and French, brown eyes and hair, regular nose and mouth features, beard and moustaches trimmed, without personal marks, number of clothes 6, footwear 3.

In Zagreb, on July 10<sup>th</sup> 1941 he converted to the Catholicism.

By the Decision of the Ministry of Health NDH, Z. Number: 22.618–1941 of July 17th 1941, he was sent to work in the Institute for Control of Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka, with monthly salary of 3.000 kunas. He began the duty on August 1st 1941.

On August 28th 1942 he went in temporary Epidemiology Hospital at the Health Centre in Travnik. On November 19<sup>th</sup> 1942 he took an oath of loyalty to NDH (the Independent State of Croatia).

In September 1944 his contractual salary was increased from 8.500 to 13.000 kuna.<sup>2656</sup>

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<sup>2656</sup>ARSBL, ZD, 45



## TRAMER

### Ernest Engineer (1902 – ?)

- Son of Miroslav Tramer, the Chemical Engineer.

By the Decision of Ministry of the Social Policy and National Health the Kingdom of Yugoslavia Number 7.094/33 of May 18th 1933, he was appointed for probationer in the Institute of Hygiene in Split in a capacity of an official.<sup>2657</sup>

By the Decision of the Ministry of Health NDH, Z. Number: 37812/41 of September 10th 1941, he was dismissed from the public service as the Senior Technical Official.<sup>2658</sup>

In the Report on War Damages he submitted as damaged party in Banjaluka on October 10th 1945, he stated – son of Miroslav, 43 years old, the Chemical Engineer in the Institute of Hygiene in Banjaluka, permanently resided in Banjaluka, the Jewish nationality whom from April 15th 1941, under the German occupation the damage caused the German and Ustashe authorities by destruction and confiscation of the property.

According the statements of Mira Kesić and Marko Rebac's daughter, Ernest Tramer, the Chemical Engineer in the Institute for Hygiene in Banjaluka, was during the war in POW Camp in Germany. The Tramers had apartment in the yard of Dr Marko Rebac's house.

Paula (Solčika) Tramer, maiden name Baruh with her son Aleksandar fled in Crikvenica. After the war Aco went to Israel.<sup>2659</sup>

### Paula–Sultanija (Bugojno, 18.10.1908 – Zagreb, 5.9.1994)

In *numerical identity card for religious converts of the Catholic Parish Office in Banjaluka is stated*: Sultanija Tramer, born on October 18th 1908 in Bugojno, the Jewish religious affiliation, married, converted to the Catholicism together with her son on December 13th 1941 in Banjaluka – in the Catholic Parish Church.<sup>2660</sup>

The District People's Court in Banjaluka, under the number R–60/45–2, ordered to the County Property Administration Banjaluka to return the owner Paula Tramer the movables (furniture parts) that have since 1942 found in the home of Dr. Marko Rebac, and which after liberation were in possession of the Youth Association of the League of Yugoslav Communist Youth (SKOJ) in Banja Luka.

At the time of application for repossession of real estate Tramer Paula has worked in the Directorate of the Centre of Military Hospitals in Zagreb.<sup>2661</sup>

She was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>2662</sup>

<sup>2657</sup> *Službene novine*/Official Gazette ,Number 153/1933

<sup>2658</sup> *Narodne novine*/People's Newspapers, Number 140/1941

<sup>2659</sup> The Personal Archives of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1933)

<sup>2660</sup> ARSBL, 330, Identity Card Number 252/1941

<sup>2661</sup> ARSBL, 97, Number 1.223/1945

<sup>2662</sup> [ [www.gradskagroblja.hr](http://www.gradskagroblja.hr) (22.3.2009) ]

## TRINKI

**Albert** (Zenica, 1912 – Zagreb, 17.5.1992)

- Comes from the Jewish merchant family.

He worked as a judicial clerk in the District Court in Sanski Most. On the order of the Presidency of the Appellate Court in Sarajevo Number Su 5.747/1939 of April 22nd 1939 he was transferred to work in the County Court Banjaluka as the lowest court clerk.

On June 25th 1941 the Police sent him to force labour. Based on a Decision the Presidency of the Court in Banjaluka Number Su 1.360/41, on July 31st 1941 he was dismissed from his job.<sup>2663</sup>

The Head of the Župa Police – area of Banjaluka, Dr Ivo Gromss, under conf. number 1.619/42 of July 20th 1942, submitted to the Security Police Banjaluka the list of citizens of Banjaluka who fled into the woods (in the Partisans). Albert Trinki, *Jew, official of the Public Prosecutor, in the Partisans* - was recorded on the list.<sup>2664</sup>

The Head Dr Ivo Gromss, under conf. Number 2.203/42 of September 5th 1942, submitted to the authorised Minister Dr Oskar Turina in Banjaluka, the Velika Župa Sana and Luka and *Kampfgruppe Westbosnien I.C. (The Group Western Bosnia)* in Banjaluka the list of leading Partisans the *Mladen Stojanović' Unit* from Kozara and the other units. Among them was Albert Trinki, *official from Banjaluka, member of military, political, communist and partisan leadership of IV Krajiška Unit.*<sup>2665</sup>

At the end of July 1941 he went to the Partisans with Danko Mitrov. He became a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ) in 1941. During the war he was an Operational Officer of a Battalion, the Secretary of Operational Staff for Bosnian Krajina, the Secretary of the Staff Corps, the Chief of Staff Brigade and the Chief of Staff Division. The holder of the certificate the service (in the Partisan forces) 1941 and reserve JNA Colonel. After the war he lived in Zagreb.<sup>2666</sup>

He was buried in the cemetery Mirogoj in Zagreb.<sup>2667</sup>

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<sup>2663</sup> ARSBL, 23, Personal files, Number 245

<sup>2664</sup> ARSBL, Copy, MNO, FNRJ, VII, Archive of Enemy Units , 9/3–3 and 11, K 165

<sup>2665</sup> The same, 21/1–13, K 160

<sup>2666</sup> ARSBL, The Personal Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926–1993)

<sup>2667</sup> [ www.gradskagroblja.hr (15.3.2009) ]

## TRUMER

**Jane** (Snatin, Poland, 1880 – ?)

- Retired Tax Inspector.

In the area which is on April 10th 1941 annexed to NDH lived from 1905.

To July 28th 1942 he had permanent residence in Street Braće Radića 8.<sup>2668</sup>

**Ida** (Snatin, Poland, 1883 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- Housewife.

In the area which is on April 10th 1941 annexed to NDH lived from 1905.

To July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Street Braće Radića 8.<sup>2669</sup>

Ida Trumer, born in 1883 in Snatin, Poland, Jewess, killed by the Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2670</sup>

**Šarlota** (Bosanska Gradiška, 25.2.1918 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- Housewife.

She attended the Teacher's Colleges Banjaluka and Zagreb. In Banjaluka she was an active member of KAB (the Student's Club Banjaluka), and in Zagreb - *Brazde*.

In September 1940 she was appointed as teacher in Mala Ruiška near Bosanska Krupa. In May 1941 she was dismissed of a duty as a Jewess. After their returns to Banjaluka, both (Šarlota and her mother) were interned in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška and killed there.<sup>2671</sup>

On July 28th 1942 she had permanent residence in Street Braće Radića 8.<sup>2672</sup>

Šarlota Trumer, daughter of Jane, born in 1918 in Bosanska Gradiška, Jewess, killed by the Ustashe in 1942 - the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2673</sup>

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<sup>2668</sup> List Number 1

<sup>2669</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2670</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (26.4.2009) ]

<sup>2671</sup> *Otrgnuti od zaborava/Brought out of Oblivion* Sarajevo 1983

<sup>2672</sup> List Number 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2673</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (26.4.2009) ]

## TUCH<sup>2674</sup>

### **Majer** (1864 – ?)

- Austrian Jew.

On June 26th 1911 he registered inn/restaurant in Carski drum 34. The Shop was moved in 1912.<sup>2675</sup>

### **Laura** (1876 – ?)

- Austrian Jewess.

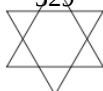
On February 13th 1911 she registered a Sweet Shop in Gospodska Street. The Shop was moved in 1913 and 1918.<sup>2676</sup>

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<sup>2674</sup> This surname also written as Tuh.

<sup>2675</sup> ARSBL, Register of Crafts, Number 80/1911

<sup>2676</sup> The same, 175/1911, 101/1913 and 124/1918



## VAJDA

**Adela** (Temišvar, 14.9.1878 – ?)

- The daughter of Ignac, the housewife, permanently resided in Derventa, married to Karlo Vajda, Economic Inspector and the Teacher of Economy in the Teacher College in Derventa.

On November 12<sup>th</sup> 1925 from District Office in Derventa asked the issuance of the passport to settle family affairs in Romania. In the Request she stated that she was housewife, permanently resided in Derventa, 43 years old, and of "an average height, oval face, black eyes, brown hair, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2677</sup>

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<sup>2677</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-361

## VINSKI

**Blanka** (1893 – the concentration camp Stara Gradiška, 1942)

- The wife of Albert Marić, the Director of Stock Company "Danica", the housewife, domiciled in Bosanski Brod.

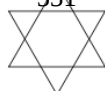
In the passport issued on July 28<sup>th</sup> 1922 in the District Office in Banja Luka was stated that she was "29 years old, average height, oval face, black eyes and hair, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2678</sup>

Blanka Vinski, the daughter of Vilim, born in 1891 in Babina Greda, Jewess, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Stara Gradiška.<sup>2679</sup>

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<sup>2678</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8–8

<sup>2679</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (27.5.2009) ]



## VIDMAN

**Herman** (Nadvorna, Galicia, 18.7.1914 – ?)

- The son of Mojsije–Ajrik and Sabina Vidman from Sanski Most, the Jewish Religion.

He finished Primary School in Sanski Most. In 1925/26 year he enrolled Ib grade of Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor.<sup>2680</sup> In 1926/27 year repeated enrolment in Ib grade. During the education he lived with his mother Sabina. His father died.<sup>2681</sup>

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<sup>2680</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, Registration Form, 1925/26–41

<sup>2681</sup> The same, 1926/27–36

## VÖGEL<sup>2682</sup>

### **Moric** (Banjaluka, 1910 – ?)

- The son of Herman, shoemaker from Banjaluka, Jewish religion.

He attended Vocational (extended) School in Banja Luka as of 1923–1925. He apprenticed practical training at mechanic and locksmith Čengiđ. During academic 1923/24 year he was not assessed in some subjects. He was assigned to III Primary School to work.

He attended in 1924 preparatory evening apprentice's course in Banjaluka.<sup>2683</sup>

Moric Vögel, the son of Herman, born in 1910 in Banjaluka, the Jewish, killed by Ustashe in 1942 in the concentration camp Jasenovac.<sup>2684</sup>

### **Rafo**<sup>2685</sup> (Banjaluka 1913 – ?)

- The son of Herman, shoemaker from Banjaluka, Jew.

In academic 1924/25 was assessed as very good, finished Ia grade of Vocational Evening Extended School (crafts program) in Banjaluka, and in academic 1925/26 year he attended Vocational Extended School in Banja Luka. He apprenticed at Jozef D. Nahmijas, tradesman in Ferhadija St. in Banjaluka.<sup>2686</sup>

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<sup>2682</sup> This surname also written as Fogel

<sup>2683</sup> ARSBL, 602, 2–5(113), 18(113), 2–26 and 1–293 (127)

<sup>2684</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (27.5.2009) ]

<sup>2685</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1–57 and 4–3(57)

<sup>2686</sup> ARSBL, 602, 1–293





## WEILER

**Lujo** (Oštrelj, Bosanski Petrovac, 30.9.1910 – ?)

- Son of Moritz, the tradesman in Prijedor, had an apartment in Ruždija Street No. 4, the Jewish.

In the school year of 1920/21 he enrolled in the first (I a) grade at the Junior Gymnasium in Prijedor. He withdrew from school on February 1, 1921, but he wasn't exempted from fee school payment.<sup>2687</sup>

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<sup>2687</sup> ARSBL, DNGP, The Main Catalogue, 1920/21–19

## WEINBERGER

**Draga–Dragica** Dr (Sesvete, 8.2.1899 – the Jasenovac concentration camp, 1945)

- Daughter of Gustav Weinberger, consumer goods tradesman, and mother Hermina maiden Graf, the Jewess, not married.

She became a Physician on July 12, 1926. According to a Decision of the Ban of the Sava Banovina, No. 26.522/I–1930 as of December 27, 1930, she was appointed as a secondary Doctor in the Dermatology Outpatient Department of the Foundation Hospital in Zagreb.

She was promoted as the Probation in the Service Doctor on April, 6 1933; afterwards she was promoted as a Doctor's Assistant on August 26, 1940.

She was released from the Service by the Decision of the Ministry of Health - NDH, No 41–Classified–1941 as of April 18, 1941.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Health, Z, and No: 36.275–1941 as of September 4, 1941, she was appointed official under contract in the Institute for Control of the Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka. She started with her duty on October 1, 1941, and she worked up to December 1944 when she was arrested.

She became ill with typhus on November 1942. A heart disease (myocarditis) that followed afterwards was a consequence of the typhus.

In the end of 1942, after her sick leave she was supposed to begin working in the village called Smetica nearby Gradačac. She couldn't start her duty because the Chetniks units were in charge for Smetica at that time.

On February 17, 1943 she worked in the Outpatient Department for Endemic Syphilis Control – Zenica as of June 4 in the same year she was providing medical services in the Fraternal Aid Fund in Steelworks Zenica.

On December 21, 1944, the Outpatient Department - Zenica informed the Institute for Control of the Endemic Syphilis in Banjaluka that the Head of the Outpatient Department, Dr Draga Weinberger *was arrested and taken, a few days ago, to the concentration camp by the local police.*<sup>2688</sup>

Draga Weinberger, daughter of Gustav, born in 1899 in Sesvete, the Jewess, murdered by the Ustashe in the Jasenovac concentration camp in 1945.<sup>2689</sup>

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<sup>2688</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 3

<sup>2689</sup> [ [www.jusp-jasenovac.hr](http://www.jusp-jasenovac.hr) (27.5.2009) ]

**Jonas**

- The salesman, Hungarian Jew, married to Charlotta, maiden Schmutzer.

He had a registered sale shop for whole sale of brandy, spirits and liquor. In 1907, he paid a tax in the amount of 5.300 krunas. The firm was deleted from the crafts register on May 30, 1919.<sup>2691</sup>

He was a member of the Supervisory Committee of the First Banjaluka Savings d.d. in Banjaluka<sup>2692</sup> for years.

In the Request for Citizenship of his son Max Weiss as of August 18, 1921; it was written that his father was 39, the salesman residing in Banjaluka.

**Charlotta** maiden Schmutzer (Podravska Slatina, 1875 – the Stara Gradiška concentration camp, 1942)

- Housewife, the Jewess from Croatia, wife of Jonas Weiss.

Up to July 28, 1942 she had a permanent residence in Dr Ante Pavelića Street No. 70.<sup>2693</sup>

In the Request for *deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka as of September 19, 1945 by Max J. Vajs, a clerk from Banjaluka; it was stated (column A) that during the German occupation Charlotta Weiss, daughter of Jakov, age 68, a housewife residing in Banjaluka, the Jewish, was taken as a civilian from Banjaluka to the Stara Gradiška concentration camp by the Ustashe on July 27, 1942. The estimated amount that should be gained for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 120.000 dinars according to the Municipal Commission and the Submitter of the Request as well.<sup>2694</sup>

In the War Damage Report in Banjaluka as of September 23, 1945 submitted by Max Weiss from Banjaluka, as a representative of the damage party Charlotta Weiss, age 68, the housewife from Banjaluka, the Jewish, it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the German and the Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (the building in Bulevar Street No. 70 was heavily damaged during bombing as well as the wheat storehouse, the yard, movables, furniture and cash). The estimated damage on the property and unrealized gain were 400.000 according to the Submitter of the Request but the assessment of the Municipal Commission was 320.000.<sup>2695</sup>

Pursuant to the Decision of the County Property Administration in Banjaluka, No 1.776/45, the house valued at 400.000 dinars and located in a cadastral lot Bulevar Maršala Tita No. 43 was returned to Charlotta Weiss. The Worker's Cooperative was located in the house.<sup>2696</sup>

**Max** (Banjaluka, 8.5.1897 – Belgrade, 29.10.1975)

- Son of Jonas Weiss and Sharlotta maiden Schmutzer, Checks origins.

He was attending a Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka from 1907 to 1915. He graduated in July, 1915.<sup>2697</sup>

In the Request for Passport because his study tour to Vienna submitted to the City District Office in Banjaluka on August 18, 1921 he stated that "he is tall, long face, blond hair and blue eyes, regular nose and mouth features".<sup>2698</sup>

<sup>2690</sup> This last name was also written as Vajs.

<sup>2691</sup> ARSBL, the Crafts Register, No. 1.047/1907

<sup>2692</sup> *Sarajevski list*, No. 37/1911 i 29/1912, *Bosansko-hercegovački kompas*, 1912/1913.

<sup>2693</sup> Register No. 1, 2 and 3

<sup>2694</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 2.316/1945

<sup>2695</sup> The same, No. 2.31619/45

<sup>2696</sup> ARSBL, 94, No. 2.399/1947

<sup>2697</sup> XII–XX The Annual Report of the Gymnasium in Banjaluka.

<sup>2698</sup> ARSBL, 4, AJ 29–71

In the World War One, he was a volunteer in the voluntary army corps from Russia (Siberia).

In 1926 he was granted citizenship of the Kingdom of SHS (The Yugoslav Kingdom).<sup>2699</sup>

In 1926 he purchased the goods from the tradesman Savo Milošević from Banjaluka valued at 3.000 dinars.<sup>2700</sup>

Teodor Weiss and he (Max) opened a shop with "colonial goods" (the old term used for the goods imported from former colonies) goods, groceries and delicious goods in Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra Street No. 70 on December 9, 1931. The shop was deleted from the register on November 25, 1942.<sup>2701</sup>

In the Statutory Meeting of the Trade Association Union for the Vrbas Banovina, he was elected member of the Presidency.<sup>2702</sup>

He was elected member of the Committee and the Secretary at the Trade Union Assembly in Banjaluka held on 1938.<sup>2703</sup>

Together with Zvonimir Jović, he was a representative of the Professional Trade Association from Banjaluka at the annual Assembly of the Caterers Union for the Vrbas Banovina held on March 29, 1939 in Banjaluka.

The Ban's Assistant Gojko Ružić appointed Max Vajs for deputy of the Advisory Board for Nutrition within the Department for Trade, Crafts and Industry in the Vrbas Banovina on January 29, 1941. The Appointed Proposal was given by the Chamber of Trade and Industry in the Vrbas Banovina.<sup>2704</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 23, 1945 submitted by the damaged party Max Veiss, son of Jonas, age 48, official of The Public Trade Company in Banjaluka, the Jew; it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and the Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (goods and furniture from the storehouse and basement in the grocery shop *Teodor Vajs* in Banjaluka, Bulevar No. 70; two horses, cereals, cattle food, a terrain vehicle, a bicycle, cash and bonds for the life insurance at the First Savings in Banjaluka). The total estimated damage and unrealized gain were 1,100.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 1,060.500 dinars.

Maks J. Vajs was taken to the German imprisonment. He spent 48 months in the special prison camp for communists and Jews. He suffered damage for being disgraced and spending his life in misery and poverty. He received only 2.400 RM or 48.000 dinars. The total estimated damage was 250.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request, but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 144.000 dinars.<sup>2705</sup>

He got married to Milena Perduv maiden Travar on March 22, 1947 in Banjaluka.<sup>2706</sup>

**Teodor** (Banjaluka, 15.11.1901 – the Jadovno concentration camp, Gospić, 28.6.1941)

- Son of Jonas Weiss and Charlotta maiden Schmutzer; he lived with his parents in Gospodska Street. Moritz Grünwald and Johann Neumann were his godfathers.

He attended the Velika Realna Gymnasium in Banjaluka but he left school in the fifth grade of the year of 1915/19.<sup>2707</sup>

In the Request for the Citizenship submitted in 1922, he stated that he lived in Kralja Petra Drum Street No. 24, Banjaluka; his father was a tradesman residing in Banjaluka for 39

<sup>2699</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 9–39 and 46

<sup>2700</sup> ARSBL, the Book of Trade - Savo Milošević from Banjaluka

<sup>2701</sup> ARSBL, The Register of the Trade Shops, IV–1938/210

<sup>2702</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 855/1935

<sup>2703</sup> *Vrbaske novine*, No. 1.464/1938

<sup>2704</sup> ARSBL, 9, VIII, AJ 18–1

<sup>2705</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 2.315/1945

<sup>2706</sup> The Municipal Administration, Banjaluka – Registry Office, MKR, No 367/1965

<sup>2707</sup> XV–XX the Annual Report of the Realna Gymnasium Banja Luka

years; that he was attending school for nine years; that he responded to military duty and that he is a member of the Austria - Hungary Jewish Community Banjaluka. On a session of the City Council his citizenship was approved unanimously on November 30, 1922.<sup>2708</sup>

Together with his business partner Dušan Ivezić in Banjaluka he opened a shop with groceries and other goods (from the colonies) on July 10, 1924. The partnership was cancelled on August 25, 1926.<sup>2709</sup>

He registered a trade with colony goods and groceries on August 25, 1926 and soon after he began to deal with selling and pouring all types of alcoholic drinks.<sup>2710</sup>

The shop was registered as a company on December 9, 1931 and later on May 21, 1932 the company was registered as a trade company owned by Max and Teodor Weiss.

In 1940 his tax apportionment was 98.000 dinars.<sup>2711</sup>

He was in a group among thirty-one Jews and eight Serbs sent by Anton Puba Rebac to the Gospić concentration camp following the Order of Ozren Kvaternik, the Warden of the Ustashe Police - Banjaluka on July 24, 1941.<sup>2712</sup>

On May 3, 1941 Tvrtko Krešić, a trustee for the shop of Teodor Weiss, sent a Report to the Head of the Ustashe Headquarters for Bosnian Croatia in Banjaluka related to taking over the company where the following persons were employed:

- Drago Lang, trade assistant with monthly wage of 1.700 dinars (*Croat –skilful and fluent with German soldiers*),
- Milutin Ljepojević, trade assistant with monthly wage of 1.200 *dinars* (*Serb, married, poor, but diligent and reliable*),
- Svetozar Cvetojević, trade assistant with monthly wage of 1.000 dinars (*Serb, unmarried, the owner intended to remove him from job because he is slow*),
- Zaim Velić, coachman, with monthly wage of 1.500 dinars and
- Muhamed Pejaković, scientist, who worked in the shop for two and a half years (*Every first day in a month he was usually receiving his payment in the amount from 200 to 300 dinars*).

*Considering the fact that the goods were mostly sold out, the unnecessary personnel should be reduced... 2 assistants are quite enough ...The coachman is needless... there isn't a horse requisitioned by the former Yugoslav army....employed in the company for 16 years and he was in charge for 9.279,25 dinars for building a small house... in agreement with the owner that debt shall be written off for his severance pay...*<sup>2713</sup>

Sulejman Hadžidedić from Banjaluka, a representative for the Jewish apartments and business premises of the Local Office for the Public Department for Economy Renewal Banjaluka determined a monthly rent in the amount of 1.400 kunas for the business premise in Dr. Ante Pavelića Street No. 70 currently held by the Croatian Consumers' Collective for workers and employees on a given day September 10, 1941. The business premise was previously owned by Teodor Vajs. The rent shall be paid as of July 1, 1941.<sup>2714</sup>

On January 16, 1942 the Municipal Residential Office in Banjaluka got control over the houses of Teodor Weis, who wasn't in Banjaluka at that time. According to the revenue returns from buildings, the business premise in Dr Ante Pavelić Street No. 70 was rented to the Croatian Consumers' Collective for 16.800 kunas per year. Šarlota Weis lived on the first floor of the house until moved out. The ground floor of his house in Doglavnik Ademage Mešića Street No. 1 was rented to Salih Kušmić for 1.800 kunas per year and Fani Štajnlauf

<sup>2708</sup> ARSBL, 22, No. 3.695/1922 and 6.890/1922

<sup>2709</sup> ARSBL, 23, the Register of Companies, F-65/1924

<sup>2710</sup> *Narodno jedinstvo*, No. 52/1928

<sup>2711</sup> ARSBL, 9, VIII, AJ 24-5

<sup>2712</sup> ARSBL, Archive of Milan Vukmanović (1926-1993)

<sup>2713</sup> ARSBL, USPVBBL, the Supervisory of the Trustee, No. 33/1941

<sup>2714</sup> ARSBL, 83, No. 333/1941

lived on the first floor of the house until moved out. The house of Teodor Weis in Gazanferija Street bb was rented to Stojan Prodanović for 6.000 kunas per year.

The trustee of the property of Teodor Weis wasn't registered.<sup>2715</sup>

He was murdered in the Jadovno concentration camp nearby Gospić on June 28, 1941.<sup>2716</sup>

In the Application form *deprivation of life or missing persons*, submitted in Banjaluka on September 19, 1945 by Max J. Vajs, the official from Banjaluka it was stated (A column) that Teodor Vajs, son of Jonas, age 40, tradesman, permanent resident in Banjaluka, the Jew, as a soldier of the Yugoslav army was taken by the Ustashe to the unidentified direction during the German occupation. The estimated unrealized gain for the period from 1941 to 1945 was 1,200.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Application but the assessed amount of the Municipal Commission was 720.000 dinars.<sup>2717</sup>

In the War Damage Report as of September 23, 1945 submitted by Maks J. Vajs from Banjaluka, the representative for the damaged party Teodor Vajs, son of Jonas, age 40, tradesman from Banjaluka, the Jew; it was stated that during the German occupation as of April 15, 1941 the Germans and the Ustashe authorities caused the damage by destruction and confiscation of the property (movables, furniture, cash and securities – valued at 250.000 dinars). The total estimated damage and unrealized gain were 250.000 dinars according to the Submitter of the Request and the Municipal Commission.<sup>2718</sup>

### **Zlata**

Zlata Weiss, wife of Teodor Weiss, owner of the company for groceries, "colonial goods" and alcoholic drinks for whole sale and retail sale in Banjaluka in Aleksandrova Street sent a Request to the *Stožernik* Viktor Gutić asking for her family monthly support on May 16, 1941. The shop was taken over by an appointed trustee on April 12, 1941. The Weisse's didn't receive any payment. In the past two families lived due to the income received from her husband's shop. The family had on other income and the family situation was very difficult. Teodor Weiss was imprisoned. The furniture was requisitioned by the German army. The Request was denied on June 14, 1941.<sup>2719</sup>

### **Ilonka**

On November 7, 1942 the Tax Office – Banjaluka informed the Office for Nationalisation of Property at the Treasury of the State in Zagreb that *Ilonka Weiss was transported out of Banjaluka together with the other Jews in August this year. The data of her payment for her husband was unknown because she is not in Banjaluka and the association "Anker" has not a representative here.*<sup>2720</sup>

### **Danijel**

He was a teacher in Sjenina, District Doboj in May 1941.<sup>2721</sup>

### **Johanna** maiden Barkić

Pursuant to the Decision of the District Court in Banjaluka as of November 1948, Johanna Weiss maiden Barkić from Banjaluka, currently residing in Bari, Italy inherited ¼ of the real estate (zk. ul. No. 77) in Banjaluka.<sup>2722</sup>

<sup>2715</sup> ARSBL, 84, The Residential Office, No. 54/1942

<sup>2716</sup> MUP B&H, No. 19.207/1948; ARSBL, 111, No. 40.746/1948

<sup>2717</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, No. 2.316/1945

<sup>2718</sup> The same, No. 2.319/1945

<sup>2719</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, the Supervisory of Commissioner, No. 62/1941

<sup>2720</sup> ARSBL, 84, the Tax Office, No Number 1.646/1942

<sup>2721</sup> ARSBL, USPBVBBL, IV–No. 874/1941

<sup>2722</sup> ARSBL, 111, No. 18.057/1949 and Dn. 187/1949



**Arabela** maiden Zulzer (Daruvar, 26.9.1905<sup>2723</sup> – ?)

- Daughter of the salesman Jenö Zulzer and the housewife Olga maiden Weiss, the Jewess, unmarried.

She graduated at the Faculty of Medicine in Vienna on June 15, 1932.

In the period from 1933 to 35, she volunteered at the Banovinska Hospital in Sisak and she started with a medical private practice on August 15, 1935 in the same place.

She was domiciled in Daruvar as of May 28, 1932.

She converted to the Catholicism in Sisak on July 14, 1941.

The Ministry of Health - NDH sent her in the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control in Banjaluka on September 1941 and determined her monthly fee in the amount of 3.000. She began her duty on October 1, 1941.

On November 1, 1942 she was transferred to the Outpatient Department for Endemic Syphilis Control in Bosanski Novi.

She took an oath of loyalty to NDH on November 2, 1942 in the District Office Bosanski Novi.

She became ill with typhus on January 9, 1943.

Due to *self willing resignation* she was removed from the public service on November 16, 1944.<sup>2724</sup>

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<sup>2723</sup> The date of birth - August 26, 1905 is written in the Certificate of Citizenship.

<sup>2724</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 27

## WINTER

**Frederik–Miroslav** Dr (Sarajevo, 6.6 1897 – ?)

- Son of Nathan and Gizela Winter from Našice.

He graduated the medical studies at the University of Vienna and obtained a diploma for a Physician on March 23, 1923.

He was domiciled in Našice and became a citizen of the Kingdom of the SHS on August 17, 1926.

Pursuant to the Decision of the Ministry of Health - NDH, Z. No: 22.596–1941 as of July 17 1941, as a specialist doctor for dermatology he was transferred from Zagreb to Banjaluka at the Institute for Endemic Syphilis Control and assigned to work in the Outpatient Department in Gornji Vakuf for monthly payment of 3.000 kunas.

By the Decision of the Ministry of Health - NDH, Z. No: 51.087–0–1–1943 as of April 14, 1944, the employment contract with Miroslav Winter was cancelled *because he was taken out of Gornji Vakuf by the Partisans on July 1942.*<sup>2725</sup>

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<sup>2725</sup> ARSBL, ZD, 51



## ZADIĆ

**Salom** Dr (Banjaluka, 3.3.1896 – ?)

- Bacteriologist.

In the Request for extension of passport for all European countries because of Specialisation, which he sent on June 4<sup>th</sup> 1927 to the Head of District Office Banja Luka, stated that he was: "Jew, of an average height, oval face, black hair, and brown eyes and regular nose and mouth features, and wore glasses".<sup>2726</sup>

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<sup>2726</sup> ARSBL, 5, AJ 8-816

## ZELIKOVIĆ

**Samuel** (Czechoslovakia, 09.05.1906 – June 1941)

- Tailor.

In the Request for receiving of Kingdom of Yugoslavia citizenship, which he submitted on August 4th 1939, he stated that he was of Jewish origin, that he resided on the territory of the Vrbas Banovina permanently as of August 16<sup>th</sup> 1927, domiciled in Banjaluka, married and got two sons.

By Decision of Ministry of Interior in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia Number 14.475 as of June 13th 1940, the citizenship was not approved.<sup>2727</sup>

In the Report on *deprivation of the life or missing person*, submitted in Banja Luka on September 13th 1945 by Žena Zeliković, maiden Baruh, tradeswoman from Banjaluka, was stated (Column A) that Samuel Zeliković, son of Abraham, 36 years old, tailor, residence in Banja Luka, Jewish nationality, during German occupation as civil person on June 1941 was arrested by Ustashe and taken from Banjaluka. Estimated amount which he would earn as of 1941–1945 according the Submitter of Request was 1,440.000, and according the Municipal Commission was 864.000 dinars.

The murdered/missing Samuel Zeliković supported the wife Žena Zeliković and the son Aco, 11 years old, student from Banjaluka. Estimated amount needed to support the wife and the son according the Submitter of the Request was 792.000 dinars.<sup>2728</sup>

**Ženi–Žemik**, maiden Baruh (Derventa, 08.09.1905 – ?)

- The wife of Samuel Zeliković, they got son Aleksandar.

In the Report on War Damages, submitted by damaged Žena Zeliković, 40 years old, tradeswoman from Banjaluka, Jewish nationality on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1945 in Banjaluka was stated that on April 15<sup>th</sup> 1941, under German occupation, damage was caused by the German and Ustashe authorities by destruction and confiscation of the property (inventory and machines in tailor's shop, household goods and furniture). Damage of property and the lost profit according the Submitter of the Request was 114.860, and according Municipal Commission 70.000.<sup>2729</sup>

In 1948 she was registered in the Register of Citizens for Banja Luka Municipality.<sup>2730</sup>

**Aleksandar** (Zagreb, 27.9.1935 – ?)

- The son of Samuel and Žena.

In 1948 he was registered in the Register of Citizens for Banja Luka Municipality.<sup>2731</sup>

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<sup>2727</sup> ARSBL, KBUVBBL, II AJ 12–403

<sup>2728</sup> ARSBL, 111, KRŠ, Number 1.865/1945

<sup>2729</sup> The same

<sup>2730</sup> Municipality Administration Banjaluka, the Registry Office, KD, Number 7.276/1948

<sup>2731</sup> The same, Number 7.277/1948

## **MEMOARS ON HOLOCAUST OF THE JEWS FROM KRAJINA III PART - EYEWITNESSES DVD NOTE**

In the maelstrom of Holocaust in former Bosanska Krajina, were murdered altogether 3000 Jews of different age groups, not taking into an account the number of 200 Jews from the Western Europe who happened to be at the territory of Krajina and tragically died in one of 28 concentration camps of the Quisling's Independent State of Croatia Holocaust occurred like wildfire immediately after the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) on April 10th 1941. It was assisted by progressing troops of Swastika's Army, as an initial button and by local network of curators of the people's souls of the Catholic Church. The Croatian Nazis very quickly took over the power in almost all the cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, what at the same time meant that all the people of Krajina: the Jews, the Serbs, and the Gypsies, as well as all antifascists regardless of their colour of the skin, religion and nation were put out of the Law According the hierarchy of NDH Government including Pavelić-Artuković-Gutić with the different punitive measures carried out social disgrace and economical degradation of the Jews, the Serbs, wherever they were. General robbery occurred, colloquially speaking – grabbing of the Jewish and Serbian property having only one goal, "the final solution of the Jewish question" the physical liquidation of the Jews, while one third of the Serbs should convert to the Catholicism, one third killed and one third expelled".

Even now, 65 years from the Holocaust the wounds are still opened and still aches and hurt in memories of the small number of witnesses of the Jew's pogrom. They were children then, and being asked how they did they know that these people were the Jews, the answer was so simple "because they were very close to our souls, and because we deeply inside ourselves felt that we shared the same tragic fate Both of us, didn't know how to explain this, but being left to ourselves together with them we cried in the nights and with the tears in our eyes had no idea what the life really was like".



## **BORIJEHOVIĆ MIRKO, Eyewitness, Podgradci, Gradiška Municipality**

My name is Borijenović Mirko. I was born on February 16th 1924 in a village Sovijak Gornji, Podgradci in Gradiška Municipality. There were nine children in my family. In the village I took care of the cattle and we lived quite a normal life. As a child of about 4-5 years I remember the family of Joško Spistajn, who came before the war and had almost nothing, neither the gold nor money, who even from the richer people asked to borrow money with an interest. In that way he firstly opened an inn and later on when he was able to do this - the Grocery's Shop. As an honest man he paid his debts. The prices of the goods were among the lowest. He asked his customers to tell him what to supply, and he would do this, but don't ask, he said "the glass pants and trap for fleas".

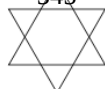


It all lasted up to the moment of the capitulation of the former Yugoslavia. In April 1941 from the direction of Prosar, the Germans rode the horses, firstly arrested the family Spitzstein and robbed their Shop and headed with terror assisted by the Croatian Nazi – Ustashes. We found ourselves between the Ustashes and the Germans on one side, and the Partisans on the other. Three encirclements tightened around Kozara and they continued to chase the Partisans in villages.

As they approached to our village, my father said "let's dig up the beans", although it was already dug up, "We even didn't touch the civilians during the World War I, and they won't touch us". And then, they came and hit with the leg the fence and it fell down and the pigs ran across the field. "What you are doing, they said, hurry up in the village, where the speech will be held." Before that, we saw that the third soldier passed. There was the order that men should get ready and bring some food for about three days because they have to go to Gradiška Municipality to get the Ustashe's Certificates on Citizenship for themselves and for their families, as they are allegedly not guilty at all You will get the guard and the white flag as planes wouldn't shoot you and to show that you surrendered.

We headed forward, but several times we were stopped by the Ustashe's Guards who asked from our escort to give them money to allow us to go on. We hardly arrived in front of the old Gymnastic Home. In Gradiška we were ordered to deliver all money we got, gold, knife, watches, pictures etc. and they would return it to us in the morning, when we were supposed to go to our homes. We entered through the window into the Home and as there were too many of us, we could hardly take breaths Later on, two Ustashes entered through the window and again searched us, but luckily they found nothing. We spent the night there and in the morning, when we went outside, we were surrounded by the Ustashes. They lied us and they didn't return us our belongings and we were sent to Prison Kula in Stara Gradiška. They lined us up again and ordered to us that all those who have any connection with Partisans would come out of the line, because the man will come who surely knows that. It came true, and Branko Mitrović, the Ustashe's spy came. He was looking at us, looking around and told "You, you there, stay next to the wall" and come to son of Marko Timarac who even didn't know to mill the corn and who could have no connections with Partisans. He drew him out of the line, and we all shouted collectively: "He never left the village, and he never was in Gradiška, we confirmed that he never was". But Branko persisted. Later on, it was ordered that we have to go to Germany, what my father accepted, because my older brother Ostoja and his son also were at work in Munich as of 1933.

The Doctor came and started with medical examination. I was young and fit as a fiddle and was selected for the line for Germany. When he approached to my father, and examined him, and when he almost passed, the Doctor told to him: "Come back, you can't go because your teeth are very bad" and they escorted him for Kula, where he, (according the statement of our neighbour who saved himself from Jasenovac swimming across the River Sava), was

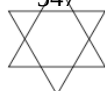


killed. I returned from forced labour in Germany in 1945 with permanent inability for work, what also stated the Yugoslav Commission.

Borjenović Mirko, 2009

## **BOŠNJAK BRACO, Memories, Gradiška**

Memories were stated by Bošnjak Braco, the grandson of Elijahu Enica, the grandmother. She was my grandmother, and Solomon Elijah - my uncle. I was born in 1946. They were all taken to the concentration camp and killed in 1941. My father was the only one who survived, because he joined to the Partisans. The whole family Elijahu was killed, those from Gradiška and from Banjaluka. One of my aunts during the War was the journalist. On this house it was written Solomon Elijahu, the Shop.



## LJILJANA RAJH, Memories, Doboj

My name is Musić Rajh Ljljana, of father Josip Rajh and mother Miljka Smiljić I will state my short memories about the family Rajh. My grandfather Janoš Rajh was Jew, and I didn't know that, because they kept it as a secret. Up to my sixth year I lived in Lušci Palanka in the Grmeč Mountain. After that, my mother sent me at my aunts in Slavonia village Kapelina - Municipality Donji Miholjac, from where my father came. He was gendarme in Lušci Palanka. My father Josip Rajh simply disappeared over the night when the coup occurred, a month before my birth. My mother told me that she travelled by horse and carriage to the village Hašani, where Branko Ćopić, the writer was in Parti-san's Headquarters, to look for my father. He told her: "Miko, if he climbed to Grmeč, he would be here. The Ustashe killed him, because Bosanska Krupa is full of Ustashes".



Ljiljana Rajh, 2009



## **BASTAŠIĆ MILAN, Eyewitness, Grubišno Polje, Croatia**

My name is Milan Bastašić, the retired Doctor, from Grubišno polje, Bilogora. I survived the Jasenovac hell, in the age of 12 years, in a period of two months, October and November 1942, after the massacre of the Serbs in Bilogora.



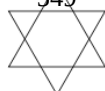
All this started a year ago, after the capitulation of the old Yuga (i.e. Yugoslavia) in April 21<sup>st</sup> 1941, when the first step of genocide occurred in Bilogora, where during one night 504 Serbs in generative age under the severe conditions of maltreating were expelled over Bjelovar and Zagreb in the first concentration camp of NDH - Danica at Koprivnica. From there in June 1941 they were expelled for Jadovno, where they were killed, except some of them who were craftsmen. They were sent to build Jasenovac. My neighbours in Bilogora were three Jewish families. We called them the Singers, members of huge Jewish family. They have inn and the shop and a beautiful garden.

It was before the very beginning of the War in April 1941. The Family consists of "omama" (the grandmother) who has the most important role. Omama has Branko, the handicapped son, who has difficulties at walking and at the same time he makes strange movements with his hands, but he finished for Brush Maker's and he made brushes. Margita, who had two children Mira and Ada, who were killed in 1941, and were about 14-15 years. Đuka - Đura, the young man, who before the War served in the Army and Rozika who had a little boy Željko 5 years old, from the former marriage.

Next to them resided Poldi and Ilonka who had two kids Zdravko of 16 and Zlata of 15 years. She was very beautiful and had curly hair and she was friendly to my sister. In Varoš, there was another family Štajner and they had well established inn and they also were friends to the Singer's. I remember Jewish ritual at the funeral of the old Štajner in 1939 who was buried in Jewish cemetery which was placed down to the Railway Tracks near the Catholic cemetery - on the way towards the Brickyard and Slaughterhouse. Jewish cemetery was not large, but it was arranged. Now it doesn't exist because it was 60 years ago liquidated.

I remember that there was another Jewish family the Šterk's. Šterk married to the sister of the owner of Steam Mill and Brickyard Vlado Novak. It was mixed marriage. They came shortly before the War. I know that, because their son Gvido attended together with me the third and the fourth grade. When the Singer's and the Štajner's were taken to the concentration camp, the Šterk's were untouched because Vlado knew how to bribe Ustashes and in this way he protected Šterk, the sister and Gvido. Rozika brings different news from people who visit their inn. The Ustashe also come to inn for a drink and commend themselves about the brutal treatment of the Serbs, but at the same time they threat that the Jews will experience the same treatment. We heard that in bigger cities of NDH, the Jews must wear the Star of David around an arm, but it was not applied in the place where we lived. We heard from the Singer's that the Serbs were converted to the Catholicism, so they would also decide to convert, in order to save their lives, and in that case they wouldn't be sent in the concentration camps in Germany. They believe that the Serbs had to be "baptised" not to be sent to the concentration camps of NDH and the Singer'and Štajners were "baptised" and now they allegedly feel themselves safe.

Next to the fence of the neighbour Tegner, talk Slavko Tegner, the householder and Mile Kramarić from the small village Stalovica and Đuka Singer. Mile Kramarić states that he heard from his brother Đuro who was the Ustasha under the oath that the Ustashe will get new boots for winter. Đuka Singer, amazed, ask them and himself: "Where from they will procure that much leather?" Mile answered to him: "If there's no enough they will strip it from the backs of the Serbs and the Jews". They continued their talk about Bosnia where a lot of





Chetnics and Communists were and that during this summer the Ustashe will destroy them all. The major Chetnic is some Geco. They say that he is the tall man and has a large mouth. Allegedly, some woman came to denounced him to the policemen who asked her to buy him "Cvek's" nails (a short nails for shoes). She had to put the nails on the stump, and when she put them in the order, he lifted her skirt and hit the stump with her bottom. (After the war it was confirmed that she was the Ustashe's informant). There were rumours that occupants of Serbian houses were mostly the Ustashe's families, who went to pick up woods in the forests, as they were scared of the Chetnics, the Partisans and the Communists. The fear expanded again, when someone shot in the forest next to the Petrović's meadow, at the forester Fišl, and broke his right hand in two places. Serbian women talked about the harvest. It was done somehow and now they don't have men's strengths to reap the grain. Even if we do the harvest, there is a question, who will eat it at the end. A sense of uncertainty, the conversation on baptising or about departure in the concentration camps.

The Singer's lived in permanent fear of concentration camps because there were rumours that the Jews are expelled to the conc. Camps in Germany, and for the Serbs there are concentration camps in Croatia. Being very afraid, they went to the forests, men during she day "to cut the woods", and women stayed at home. It all lasted to the day in July when the Ustashe in 1942 came to the Singer's yard to take them to the concentration camp. Everything went wrong. They surrounded the house, and we heard the cry of the family members, and we watched all this from our yard, because it was the second house from ours. Soon they came out of the house with the children, Ado (Adolf) 15 years old and the little Oskar. Women and children escorted by the Ustashe were lead to the centre of the place. Đuka, Branko, Poldi and his son Zdravko are in the forest "to cut the woods". The Ustashe sent someone to pick them up. In Singer's yard the Ustashe are waiting, among them also Pepo, the village egg thief the chicken thief. With us, the children who are keeping the cattle together and watching all this was also the son of Ustasha Mirko, the man from Herzegovina, who told us at once smiling "They expel čifute (Turkish term for the Jews) to the conc camp."

All Ustashes have the carbines, walk around and wait for the Singer's. In a moment the Singer's came. When they were at Bastašić's cleared land, the Ustashes called them to hurry up. They stood and Đuka returned to the forest, Branko, Poldi and Zdravko approached to the Ustashes. Đuka denying the calls of the Ustashes headed towards the forest. The Ustashes opened the fire and Đuka lied down in the potatoes field and headed forward again. As they entered in deeper part of the road, hidden by bushes, we heard Poldy's shouts: "Zdravko come back" so we found out that Zdravko and Branko returned to run away, because we saw the handicapped Branko who retreats, the lame one, towards the forest. While Zdravko returned to his father and when they approached the Ustashes they called Branko to come back. Towards Poldin and Zdravko the Ustashe walk with aimed rifles and started to shoot at Branko who retreats more and more across the steep slope towards the forest. Ustasha Pepo, runs to catch Branko on steep border grew over with deep grass. Pepo tried to climb toward him when Branko took out long knife and tried to stab Pepo, as he was steeper from him. Pepo was frightened and withdrew himself from the boundary, and the Ustashe began to shoot and Pepo ran back and Branko disappeared in the forest. Poldin and Zdravko were expelled by the Ustashe over Grabar to Varoš. The following days the Ustashe came by animal drawn vehicle and took the things from the Singer's house. Later on it was known that the entire Singer's were killed in the Jasenovac, concentration camp, while Đuka and Branko joined to the Partisans. The same night Đuka returned to the house, because he hid in the stable the gun of the Hungarian neighbour, for which he didn't know. He stayed overnight in the stable, and in the morning the Hungarian neighbour noticed him. He asked him to give him a lift to the forest in his own horse and carriage after he covered him with hay, what he did.

In autumn 1942 after the Partisan's attack on Grubišino polje and huge massacre of the Serbs in Bilogora, Branko was arrested. He was denounced by the local resident and

Branko was killed in Virovitica. Đuka heard this story when he came back from War as an officer – (married to Hilda, the German from Osijek). They had two children Dubravka and Željko. He got information that German neighbour Štefan Špengler betrayed Branko. When in the down town Đuka walked in one side of the road, Stefan went across to the other one, or when Đuka entered the inn, Štefan would go out.

Later on, Đuka as commissary was detained for four years because of the fraud. In the meantime he divorced from Hilda, who remarried. For Dubravka I don't know, and Željko is a man of 60 years and works in the Cheese Factory Zdenci in Veliki Zdenci.

The Šterk's family survived the war by assistance of Novak, the owner of the Steam Mill. I met Gvido Šterk in 60's in Zagreb. Đuka was buried in the Orthodox cemetery in Grubišino polje, as the Jewish one was not existed.

Milan Bastašić, 2009



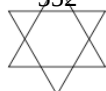
## BUDA JELA, Eyewitness, Gradina

My name is Buđa Jela. I was born on July 27th 1929. My family besides my father and mother consisted of five brothers and sisters. Our house was in Gradina, near the embankment. My father worked in the Brickyard. One day he came home in a sadly mood and told us that he won't work in the Brickyard, because he saw that the Ustashe Load people and burn them in the Brickyard. Father told to my mother when he went across the water that he saw six tied people with the board on them where it was written "I would walk faster but the old devil can't". They were all dead. Before, they transported the people from the Brickyard in Jasenovac to Gradina and they passed along our house with two people in a line. I asked my father: "Where this people are taken to?" He told me that he didn't know. Tomorrow they asked my father to give them some bread. We ate the bread made of maize. There was deep water around so we couldn't saw the corn. In the moment when the line of people was passing along our house, father came and into the house gave them the bread, and one of them put off his jumper over his head but my father didn't want to take it and he threw it to the floor. We heard the Ustashe's voice: "Hurry up, hurry up", and they have gone. These lines of people passed up to the late autumn and we always used to give them something to eat. They loaded the woods at the river bank in tugboats. We didn't know who these people were. Later on my father found out that these people were the Jews.



At the Christmas time in 1941 the Ustashe evicted us from the house. It was snowing. We went to my father's sister who had the horse and wagon and we managed to flee to Kozara and Prosara in refugees' shelters. In spring the Ustashe picked us up to work. They firstly sent the men to dig, and the next day sent women and children in Croatian Dubica. We were lying on the bare land, it was raining, all was wet beneath us, nothing to be covered with. At dawn we saw on the meadow bareheaded people who were sitting. We saw that these people were people from our village. We had no food to eat, but we were told we could get some water from the well but this well could use children only. It was sunny day and we were thirsty. My mother had some dish and I went. I found my father and two uncles and told: "Dad, would you like to drink some water?" It was the last time I saw him. They were expelled to the concentration camp but we didn't know where exactly to.

We spent eight days there and they moved us towards Uštica and Jasenovac. They put us on the cattle wagons it was difficult to take breaths there and small children started to pass away. We arrived to the Railway Station in Lipik. In Lipik we were in the plum orchard surrounded with a fence made of the wire. For 24 hours we ate from all the plum trees all green plums and the leaves also, as we were very hungry. We were sent later to Pakračko polje and split in families. I was given to a woman who received me nicely, bathed me and fed me. She asked me whether I would like to eat some more food, and I answered "no" and she added. "I would give you some more food to eat but I am afraid if you eat more food you should die then". My mother got ill and they thought it was typhus, so they sent her to hospital in Pakrac. After that I heard she was taken to the concentration camp Jasenovac escorted by the Ustashes and I cried for a long time. One woman asked me: "Why are you crying for, did anybody hit you, and to whom do you belong to". I answered "from no one" and she asked me would I like to go with her, that I have nothing to be scared of, because she has her own children whom I will be introduced to. I told her that I would go, and we went through the shortcut to her house in the Jasenovac village. We were surprised because her house was full of the Ustashes. She said that she must transfer me to the house of her parents, not to be sent to the concentration camp. She gave me her permit and told to me: "When you come to the gate of the concentration camp, show this permit to the guard and he would allow



you to pass through the concentration camp and after that just go straight and when you see the first house this is my parent's house. They will receive you." It occurred as she said.

I was scared passing through the concentration camp and I saw the long line of woman escorted by the Ustashes towards the ferry in Gradina. I saw also that bareheaded men were passing at the edge of the road, in a line one by one, who appeared and disappeared at once. When I approached I saw the board and under it large and deep hole filled up with the people in the flame. Scared to the death I passed two check points with automatic rifles and after I passed the last bunker I ran as fast as I could over the abandoned meadows and fields and broke into the first house and after a while I understood that I was in the right place. The house was next to the concentration camp, near the Sava River and in the night we couldn't turn the light on and each sound echoed far away.

In Košutarice we used to climb up over the broad panel, to the attic window to see where these strange sounds and screams come from what we heard every night. One night we saw in the twilight a group of women and the Ustashes who ordered them to sing. Night time, the moonlight and Ustasha again orders: "Sing" and one of them sings: "The Gypsy girl walks, walks in the water and Ustasha takes out the heart, takes out, takes out my heart, your child will cry" (Note: literal translation of the song). Then the scream and moan was heard and the Ustashe knifed and killed them and the other women cried as they had their own children and could see what will also happen to them. Scared to the death we couldn't come down from the attic, we again returned and saw that after the women, the men came, who started to scream and cry more than women did. This was the scream spread deeply in the night and which was hard to be heard, and not to mention when it was seen.

Soon, I felt a stomach ache and she took me at the Doctor in Novska. He told this was appendicitis. He proscribed me some medicines and said that if it didn't stop I might have the appendicitis what have to be operated. We again headed toward Jasenovac and I still felt the pain. Brother of the woman, who took me in the street from the Ustashes, turned towards hospital which was placed in abandoned Serbian houses, which served for the treatment of their family members only. After they left me in hospital, they immediately went back. I was alone and waited in the bed with a large lamp above me. Some people came and asked "How are you feeling girl". I answered I felt well and that I could go home. They said: "We can't allow you to go, as it is night time". One large man, walked with the chains on his legs, (they all had chains on their legs). When they walk the chains resounded. When he passed above me, put a mask on my face and I slept. Later on I found out that these Doctors were the Jews and that I was operated by Dr Vilko Klajn with his sister Olga. I was in hospital for a while and the old man Mato was concerned. I told to these doctors who I was and they were surprised. "All of us thought you must be an Ustashe's child, and if we knew that you are from that house we will allow you to go out within three days".

Buđa Jela, 2009

## KLINCOV TOMO, Eyewitness, Kozarska Dubica

My name is Klinecov Tomo, of father Lazo. I was born on 8.05 1928 in Draksenić, as domiciled. All the memories and sufferings of the people killed in the Ustashe's terror, what I survived, I remembered very well. The first memory and the first Ustashe's crime is arrival of the Ustashes from Dubica in Draksenić on Lipova greda, where they brought minor Muslims, naked and barefooted and put off the close from our boys and took the better clothes from them to put it on the Muslims. When they were supposed to come back, Ustasha told them: "Don't complain any more that you haven't got anything to put on." This was the first Ustashe's crime committed in this area. This occurred in the late April and at early May of 1941, immediately after the capitulation of the old Yugoslavia.



Soon the Ustashe started to get together all prominent people (Lončar, Milan Šumonja and Nikola Jelisavac and the others) and to take them to Prison in Dubica, where they were killed straight away in 1941. In Dubica, next to the bridge was small Head Office and at the same time served as Prison where two brothers Bajrić, the heaviest executioners, were. From the very first day they started to knife and kill all the people, children and all the others. They saved nobody's life. I know that the first concentration camp that was founded in this area was in Bročice in the forest Jesenjine, and afterwards they transferred to Krapje in August 1941. They brought the Jews by train. Some Mato, the Russian guy, because his grandfather was Russian, told me that one Jew escaped from the concentration camp and hid himself in the stable of some owner, who betrayed him to Ustashes. Mato told me that he saw all this, as he was beaten up and taken in the forest and killed with two gun's bullets. In this concentration camp in Krapje was killed majority of the Jews: (men, women and children). These massive executions lasted up to November, when floods occurred and then they transferred themselves to the Jasenovac concentration camp, which was the third of the founded concentration camps. I was in their concentration camp in June 1942 and this one was the fourth concentration camp that I was in.

The first one was in Lipova greda in Draksenić, the second in Croatian Dubica, the third in Uštica and the fourth in Jasenovac. All this occurred during the day time. In Jasenovac we didn't have even the grass to eat. My first experience of seeing the dead bodies was at the bridge in Dubica, at the Una River. It was in early 1941 next to the embankment. I couldn't believe that the dead bodies float in the river. In Lipova Greda, the German came and held a speech. "People, you are going to work in Germany and when the war is over you will come back to your homes", and women and children are going to the concentration camp until the Kozara. Mountain is cleaned of the Communists and the Partisans. After that they (women and children) will also be allowed to return to their homes. They immediately separated the men from us on one side (my father and two brothers) and among them they started to look for the Communists and the wounded. I know, because I remembered it very well that they separated one, thinking he was a Partisan. We were scared not to separate our father and brothers, because there were one German and two Ustashes and those who were separated by them, immediately were killed and thrown into the burial place. They selected the men in the yellow coat on, and told to him: "Go out" but another men went out. They said: "Not you, but the men next to you". The Ustashe took him out and beaten him heavily. They had beaten him with the rifle butt. They were a few of Ustashes who kept him and took him in up the forest. Two bullets were heard and the Ustashe came back, what meant that they killed him there. This was what I personally saw.

We headed from the concentration camp in Cerovljani toward Bosanska Dubica, because it was told to us that we would be released to go home. But, when we came to the bridge for Dubica they turned the whole line of men, women, and children toward the

concentration camp in Uštica. This concentration camp in Uštica was about 3 kilometres long and all this was full of people. The Ustashe commenced their terror there and every day they brought young women and girls in Jandrić's abandoned house and rape them there. I witnessed when the Ustashe caught one young woman with two full-grown children to rape her. But she swam in the River Sava, and her children followed her. The Ustashe killed the children and the woman and they floated along the River Sava. Every night they were knifed people in Gradina and all was heard. It was August, night is still, and the water transfer all this. Every day they take people from Jasenovac and transfer them by ferry for Gradina and every night it was heard the cry of women and children and it was the life and a fate which will also occur to us. From Jasenovac to the ferry there is more than kilometre and the last night I heard a horrible cry and I asked my mother several times to allow me to pass through the wire, because it would be better that they kill me on the wire, not to go there to be killed by mallet and to be covered with sand being half alive. But my mother didn't allow me that. My mother also took five more children - orphans of her brother, because their mother, brother and sister were also knifed in the church, and their father was sent to the concentration camp to work there. We sit together, my mother talks, but she can't talk. She told us "Oh, my dear children this sun won't ever warm you up. Because it was known that immediately after 12 o'clock or about 2-3 o'clock people were moved toward the ferry".

One day, after 2-3 o'clock the Ustashe separated (cut) long line of women and children, what instigated me to solve my destiny. Not asking my mother, when I come to the ferry I will jump into the waterto drown myself, not to go there to be knifed or killed with the hammer. At once, the Ustashes stopped us not allowing us to go on. I thought that all of us will be killed and I moved in the middle, in order to pass among the Ustashes and drown myself in the River Sava, because I couldn't run away. They turned us toward the concentration camp and uploaded us in the cattle wagons. We stayed there 2 to 3 days and one woman named Kosana got nervous breakdown because she lost her children. We were transferred by wagons to Lipik and there we were saved.

I wrote the Black Poem about the Mountain Kozara.

#### THE BLACK POEM

Oh, Kozara, a dense forest  
 You stayed abandoned  
 Oh, Kozara, full of graves  
 Our children and their shirts  
 Oh, Gradina wetted with the blood  
 Paved by graves

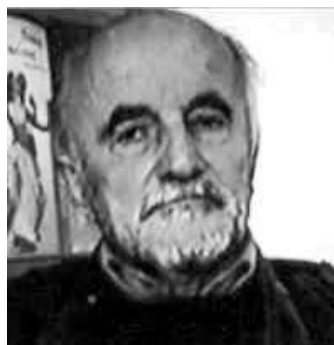
Why did you kill my brothers?  
 Why did you kill my father?  
 What are the innocent people guilty for,  
 May be because they are alive  
 Oh, my brothers, the Fascist's slaves  
 If I know where your graves are  
 I would often come to you  
 To bring you red roses  
 The Black Poem not to be repeated  
 Not to be forgotten

Tomo Klincov, 2009



## KARAN VASILIJE, Memories, Banja Luka

My name is Vasilije Karan, born in 1934 in Knešpolje, the legendary area of Potkozarje. When the offensive on Kozara started, Kozara was surrounded by the Germans, the Ustashes and the Croatian Home Guards. I was only eight years old. We ran away in front of soldiers. We made to ourselves the cottages and lived in the mountain. Kozara was more and more surrounded by enemy soldiers and about 3500 Partisans couldn't endure the attack and Kozara fell at early July 1941.



When occupational and the Ustashe's armies entered in the Kozara mountain, they took us and sent to the concentration camp. In the line which moved toward Jasenovac I was with my mother, with my little sister and two brothers. The Ustashe hit us from the sides by butts and threatened us "You will all go into the River Una, you will all be sent to the stove." I already knew what "the stove" meant and as I wouldn't like to be burnt in the stove, I waited for a while and used the chance to ran away from the line. One young woman jumped together with me. I heard bullets around me, but they didn't shoot me. I hid myself in the bushes and when I got out I saw the blood in the road. I knew that she was killed, but her further destiny I didn't know. I was free for 20 minutes only, because I met Germans who caught me, while my mother with my brothers and sister ended in Jasenovac. The Germans delivered me to the Croatian Home Guards because of language problems. I was with one Croatian Home Guard in the trench. He gave me some food because he himself didn't have more. In the mountain I used to lick thrown German's tins, and I picked up the wild strawberries. There were a few of them as the army ate them, licked honey dew and managed somehow. Actually I was a wild child, because before I lived with my parents, and now I stood alone. The Kozara Mountain was in the fire caused by explosion of shells, mines, rockets of machineguns and all around us a cry and scream ... was heard, but I used to it and dreamt that I will somehow survive all this. I lived in the mountain, covered with the leaves, ants bit me in the night, and scratching myself I got mange and crusts on my head, so my hair looked like I have the horns. While I was in the trench with the Home Guard, I watched them "hunting" the people. Some of them they killed, and some of them they tied and sent to the concentration camps in Croatia. When Home Guards became fed up with me, they again delivered me to the Germans who sent me in the concentration camp in Dubica where one woman from my village recognised me and took my hand. They uploaded us in wagons and sent to Croatia. We got off at the Station in the place Starovi. Then I heard the story about the Jews who were killed more than we were, although I didn't know then who these people were. It was around 2000 people from Kozara in the field and those who had more food cooked something and ate it. In a moment I turned to the road and came into the yard, where I found a couple with two children, who were of my age, eating oily doughnuts with flour and eggs and I screamed "I am hungry". They gave me one doughnut which I ate in a moment. They were amazed and told "Oh, God, Oh God, Oh God".

I returned in the field and we after several days walked on foot toward Grubišno polje and arrived to the village Velika Banija, where we were imprisoned in some village house around two weeks. They named me an orphan, because I was the only one who was alone. While I was wandering around in Croatia, my mother with my sister and two brothers was in Jasenovac. My father was also in Jasenovac but he didn't know that they also were there. My little sister was the first who died. She was crawling in the concentration camp telling "Mother, bread, bread, bread". My mother didn't have the bread and in the morning they found her dead with the soil in her mouth, and my mother told: "Oh, my dear, you have left us", while my two brothers skinny of hunger, fondled her for a long time telling "Our sister died".



In the meantime my father was transferred to the concentration camp in Zemun. They dig a canal and those who couldn't jump across the canal were instantly shot. My father did that easily and all of them told if anybody stays alive this must be brothers Karan. But it didn't happen as expected, because my father died of hunger and the last days he bites his hands in an agony and then he died.

I didn't know who the Jews were and later on I found out and wrote the novel on the Jews under the title "Plava svjetlost" / "A Blue Light".

Vasilije Karan, 2009





## DEDO TRAMPIĆ, Memories, Doboj

I am Dedo Trampić born in 1922, Doboj. I got the certificate of service in the Partisan forces as of the year of 1941.

I recall when they came to arrest Moric Trinki in June 1941 for whom they knew that he was a communist and to take him to Jasenovac. He managed to escape, as I did as well, from prison in Doboj from where I was supposed to go to the Court Martial in Zagreb.

Walking on the street towards Modriča, I met Moric Trinki and he asked me: "Where is the Headquarters, Dedo; I escaped and I must let them know because my wife and children stayed in Doboj". I told him that the Headquarters was up the hills and he moved on, but the Chetniks caught him on the bridge and handed him over to the Ustashe.

Brothers Jozef and Albert Pesah belonged to the most famous Jewish family in Doboj. Trinki was married to their sister. They stayed alive because they ran away from Doboj when the war started and came to America. Buki Pesah was the third brother who was taken together with all family members to the concentration camp where he was executed. There was a family Ileša. They came from Petrovo Selo – Croatia, and I was a good friend of their son Stjepan Ileš Pišta. They were baptized Jews and when the war began, they managed to escape. Stjepan Ileš Pišta joined the Partisans in Moslavina. He lives in Sarajevo now. There was a certain Gojković, the pharmacist. His second wife was the Jewess and she was a friend of with the teacher – Jewess Šlagerova who had come from Sarajevo.

There was a synagogue before the war in downtown at ground level like the one there. A rabbi Juda Mačoro was in the very town centre and we were in prison together. I didn't know what happened to him, I only knew that he was missing over night. In my childhood I remembered that the Jews used to bring him chickens for slaughtering.

Levi worked at Pasha's, as the manager of their shop, and he lived with his Jewish wife at the former hotel "Belgrade". The hotel was renamed "Balkan" afterwards. It was interesting that the first communist meeting was held in Levi's apartment in Doboj.



Dedo Trampić, 2009

## PETKOVIĆ BOGDAN, Eyewitness, Banja Luka

I am Petković Bogdan, born on 16/10/1923 in the village Marinkovac, Dubrava (municipality) in Croatia. I was the Partisan as of 04/08/1943. I was arrested by the Germans in March 1944 and was extradited to the Domobran's (Domobran Croatian Quisling Forces) hospital for medical treatment and was transferred to Jasenovac.



In Jasenovac, I had a contact with the Jews. In fact, I was in the construction group and the leader of the group was Iso Kopelman, a civil engineer from Sarajevo. When I was going to Germany for labour, he still remained in the group. There was a Jew from Austria in my construction group who didn't speak our language very well, but when we discussed about our future he said: "I only know that we would end up deep in the Sava River". My superior was Taglajt David - the Sephardic, somewhere from Bosnia, probably he was in construction business before because he was assorted there. There were some active workshops and gunsmiths workshops; my job was to mix mortar and to pass bricks to the workers. Taglajt was managing the operation. I came to Jasenovac on October 5, 1944 and after a month there wasn't Taglajt anymore. A massive purge started in the concentration camp; there weren't any attacks and mass murderers; liquidations were done at nights and he was executed in one of those nights. I was sent on forced labour to Germany on 18/02/1945. I had read a booklet about Jasenovac when I was in the Partisans: I couldn't believe in it but when I arrived in Jasenovac I witnessed that it was true. There, it was spoken about Ljubo Miloš and Majstorović. Being a Jew or a Serb meant that you would not go out alive. I came as a captured Partisan in German uniform to Jasenovac. When I gave them my personal data, I declared myself as a Croat and I was kept in files as a Croat. Therefore I was sent to Germany. As a Serb I would be killed in Jasenovac. People were disappearing over night. I worked with a Croat who was a notary public in a municipality near Karlovac, and he had a friend Ban Janko who worked in the kitchen. Already at 10 o'clock in the morning he had "a clear" situation and he knew who had been killed that night. One night the situation was critical when they picked me up together with a group of workers to unload dry lime from the wagons. We thought that we should be executed afterwards, but fortunately it didn't happen. As a young man I would immediately fell asleep after work, so I didn't see the deportations and liquidations at nights. But one night I woke up and heard the Ustashe singing "From Garići to Russia the Jewish skin has been fluttering".

One day at about 12 o'clock the foreman came and told me "Let's go, it has begun, hurry up in a line". I didn't go immediately and afterwards I found that the Sava River flooded and they couldn't go to work, so the desperate Ustashe liquidated the forest group and the least possible number of people was left. All surplus man power was sent to Gradina and killed there. Nobody was spared. In the concentration camp, there was an informer - a big man from Sarajevo, his name was Stevo Bašić. He was moving in the camp carrying a stick and the prisoners told me "Beware of him". That man slaughtered and killed prisoners together with the Ustashe. One day I saw his head bound. It was said that a Jew stabbed his head by a knife in the head during deportation. Then the Ustashe were teasing him: "They bit you, they bit you". In the end when the Ustashe withdrew from the camp they had killed him.

Kopelman was a leader of a group in the construction group where the greatest fluctuations of people occurred during the executions. Afterwards when the new prisoners arrived the number of people in the group would be increased. One day, when the Sava flooded it was supposed to go out the concentration camp to enforce the levee. I had a temperature and reported to the doctor who advised me "Don't lie down. Keep it up. If you lie down, you're a dead man, they will kill you". That's how the doctor saved me. I was transferred to work in brickwork and one morning before beginning of the work we were in one gun workshop when suddenly a well known executioner Picili popped in. He had moustaches and looked like a real

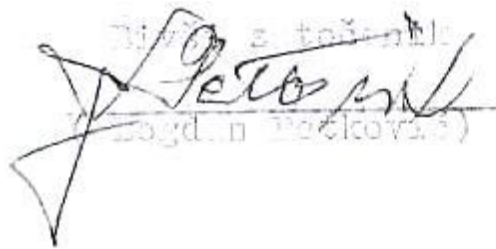


Mafioso. That morning he wasn't drunk yet. He was usually was drunk and he said "Ah, what is it? You are not doing anything!" We were terrified a lot. We knew that he would kill us immediately or would take the card for food which was pierced every time when we got food. He said to his companion "Bring me some cudgel". He brought a metal stick. Then he said "Weak". The assistant came with an angled metal bar. Five of us kneeled down and took our trousers down and kneeled down. We should be hit five times each. When he finished with me, I got up quickly without waiting him to hit me with his leg when beating ended. Oh, that made him mad and he returned me and the assistant put my leg between his legs and hit me again. The others were counting and told me that he hit me 17 times. Being a half conscious aware I went to the doctor who examined me and said. "Be quiet, you are a lucky guy, nothing was broken. Do not come to hospital; go to work, find the best possible solution."

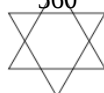
Food was desperate. Smelly tea in the morning, I didn't see any bread for all 135 days spent in Jasenovac, 6 dkg of unsalted polenta for lunch and dinner. One day we were all running from the construction site to have lunch when I saw a line moving nowhere. The food was portioned by "the junior Ustashe" – immature persons and someone made something that he didn't like and he simply stopped to give food. Lunch time run out and he took the pot of polenta and we were left without food.

Petković Bogdan was sent to forced labour in the Hadi concentration camp in Germany – 1945. Liberated from the American troops on 05/05/1945.

Petković Bogdan, 2009



The image shows a handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to be "Petković Bogdan". To the left of the signature is a hand-drawn Star of David (Magen David). Faint, illegible text is visible in the background behind the signature.



## DELIĆ ZORKA – SKIBA, Eyewitness – Sanski Most

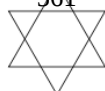
I am Zorka Delić, born in 1936 – two years after the King Aleksandar was assassinated in the Yugoslav Kingdom, in the Middle Bosnia, in s. Kruhari, district of Sanski Most. I was born in the family of Drago Delić and Dragica maiden Praća. She is my mother. Our uncle Dušan lived in the same household and there were 9 children. The youngest Jovica was 6 months old and the oldest Nevenka – 13 years old. Their financial status was average. I was 5 years old in 1941, we lived in the village and we had a lot of food. I played with our dog Žučko, chickens, ducks, liked to eat a lot of fruits especially apples. I was swimming in the river Sana and my childhood was beautiful.



After the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) was founded; the B&H became a Croatian territory. According to the population census before the war in 1939; 38 thousand Serbs, 18000 Moslems, 9 thousand Croats and 90 Jews lived in the district of Sanski Most. The newly formed NDH annexed B&H and the population structure changed. There were most Serbs living in the NDH. The status of the Serbs, the Jews, and the Gypsies was unenviable in the NDH. On August 2, 1941 - St Ilija day, over 5500 Serbs and 30 Jews were killed in Sanski Most. After that crime, there were a lot of orphans and the Jewish children were among them. Sometime in April, 1942, the NDH started to "take care" of us. All war orphans from Sanski Most were placed in the wagons for cattle where the Serbs and the Jewish war orphans from Bihać had already been there. We were transported to Jasenovac. In Jasenovac we were outdoors for a couple of days and the Croatian soldiers - the Ustashe didn't allow us to drink water from the Sava, but from the tributaries and swamps where there were a lot of decaying corps and small red worms; so we couldn't drink water without swallowing a worm. At that time a group of 200 Jews from Sarajevo came in the wagons for cattle. They were all ladies and gentlemen having hats and ties and women were in fur coats. They were all carrying a suitcase with them because during their arrest they were told to take the most valuable things from Sarajevo. They were left between brickworks and a saw mill. Some tables were prepared and they were told to leave all valuable things there. This story was seen and told by a prisoner from Prijedor who worked at the levee watching all these. His name was Dušan Jovičić from Kakanj. When they all gave those things, they approached them and removed their golden tooth. That happened in early evening, and there wasn't any Jew alive. They were thrown alive in the brickwork stove and all night the smoke that was spreading around had an unusual smell which had never been sensed before. Finally he realized that was the smell of fried human flesh – the unlucky Jews from Sarajevo. They left us, children, there outdoors for a few days. We were hungry and we were eating all grass around us. Nobody approached us. The worst thing was when the Sava, that had a tendency to flood, withdrew then we were covered with sand couldn't clean ourselves because of our weakness.

After the war a person in the International Red Cross told me that they were informed that the children were desperate in the concentration camp and they were simply left to die. When they came and when they were passing nearby, they noticed some pile of sand. It looked to me like a bug was going out the pile, I returned, scratched a little bit and there were no bugs but the eyes of a child. When we removed all the sand we saw a pile of children, put together like bunch of grapes.

They were alive but without strength to remove sand from themselves. It was ordered that we, in such desperate condition should be transferred to the Institute for Deaf in Zagreb. The Institute was a collection point for war orphans to recover a little bit. After that we were transferred to Jastebarsko 20 km away from Zagreb, the biggest collection centre for war orphans from Bosnia. There were war orphans from Bihać, Sanski Most and Prijedor among



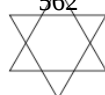
us, as they said. Immediately after we had been placed, our heads were shaved; we got the concentration camp numbers and we were no longer children but numbers. My number was 97. We had to carry the card with the number around the neck. I ate my card because I was hungry and I was beaten up because of that. The Congregate Nuns/the Sisters of Charity – St. Vinko Paulski were in charge of the Jastrebarski concentration camp for war orphans. The head was Ana Barta Pulherija, Mile Budak's sister in law. The worst was a nun - Gracioza she was beating and torturing us the most. It was told that her origins were from the same village in Herzegovina like those of the blood thirsty – Andrija Artuković, who was a guest usually because he had a relationship with her. Once, the nun Gracioza took the legs of a Jewess girl named Ernica from Sanski Most and drew her over the stone stairs until her head was broken. Later on she threw her half dead body to be eaten by the pigs.

According to the narration of Jovanka Stojnić from Turjak nearby Bos. Gradiška, Slavka Rašljčić from Sanski Most and Vera Ćosić from Mostar, who were 10 years old girls in the Jastrebarsko concentration camp; in August 1942 they were watching how Gracioza ordered a group of the Jewish children to watch the Sun until their eyes leaked out and they were thrown in the bit pots of boiling water with caustic soda; the soaps were made from them. I was there all the time but the truth was complete thanks to them as witnesses.

The Jewish children spoke a language that we, Serbian children, didn't understand. I asked my older cousin – daughter of my uncle Slavko: "Who are those children?" She replied "The nuns in the camp say that they are (J)ewis."

While we, the Serbian and the Jewish children, were placed in wet and dark basements in the old castle of Count Erdedi sleeping on the ground dying from typhus and hunger, at that time the Croatian war orphans were upstairs, eating white bread, sleeping in beds and lived in luxury. Every morning, at dawn, the gravedigger, was coming in a vehicle and animal drawn vehicle to load the dead children from the basement and to bury them out the cemetery. In three months about 800 children were buried in such way.

The Head of the concentration camp – the nun Pulherija wanted "to empty as soon as possible" the basement in the old castle. She didn't want the world to know about our exodus and dying. Ever since then the nun Gracioza was collecting about 20 children from the basement and was taking them to the Ustasha Petar Lovrin for slaughtering. He was from Ljubija, nearby Prijedor. I was also in that group. He had a strange knife, thin but sharp on both sides. In order to have a better approach to children's neck, "the sister of charity" was holding the children's head back. I still have that scare on my neck. He would quickly knife and when the knife appeared on the other side of the neck a child was dead and the slaughter was finished. Afterwards he was pulling their eyes out while still alive and putting them to a small woven basket from. When my turn came and when "the sister of charity" pulled my head back, I gave him a look straight in the eyes. He was all covered in blood as well as "the sister of charity" all over the cap and uniform. The dead children were lying on the floor I gave him a look of wonder "What did I do to you? " When he stabbed the knife in me, seemed as if my innocent child look broke something in him, he took the knife out quickly, while the blood was spluttering like a water pipe. Spontaneously I put my hand on the neck to stop bleeding and "the sister of charity" who was surprised, took me upstairs and washed me. All these was seen by "the sister of charity" Pulherija who approached and told me to repeat the pray "My sin, my sin, my sin to big, St Peter." The first night was the hardest; the next morning the gravedigger Franjo Ilovar came again to load the dead children. The nun Pulherija said "as of today you will load the alive", but the alive would be placed at the bottom, the dead would on the top in order to choke as soon as possible and not to escape. I was with those children because Pulherija ordered that. When we came to a graveyard ditch which was outside the graveyard a lucky circumstance was that during unloading, I was "down" but I came "up". Thinking that we were dead, the grave digger started to throw soil on us and I roused myself and started to move soil out my face. When the gravedigger saw that he got scared and escaped. It took a lot of time for me "to go out the graveyard" and decided



not to come back to the camp but to hide in the woods because it was better than coming back (Even now I dream that image – my getting out of the grave). At that very moment a guard in the concentration camp noticed me and I heard him saying "Reks, bandit!", the dog jumped on me and stroke me down. If the guard hadn't ordered the dog to be returned, I would have been lacerated by the dog. In such was I was returned to the camp. Because "I escaped" "the sister of charity" Gracioza punished me by hitting with hawthorn stick dipped in the salty water for 97 times (97 – my concentration camp number).

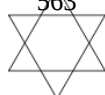
Nobody would ever know how many of us would have died due to hunger, illness, sticking and slaughtering, if the International Red Cross hadn't been informed about our sufferings. They are the ones to be thanked because the children were relocated from the wet and damp basement to the first floor. Two of us were sleeping in a bed. The nuns in white coats were giving us medicines and took care of our health. As of autumn 1942 Slavka enrolled the first grade of the civilian school whilst Rada and I had to go to the religious classes and learn the prayer book by heart. In spring 1943, Alojzije Stepinac came to the Jastrebarski concentration camp and baptised us. We became Catholic Croats. Then people started to come and to take children and I wondered myself "Oh, my God, will anyone take me." Then a man came, I knew him he was known as guardian in the concentration camp. He was looking for a masculine child but there weren't any and the nun told him. "You have only girls here, choose one of them." I was in that group. He looked at us, we were all rachitic, big stomach and toothless; pus was coming out my ears like water. He was about to leave because he didn't like any of us. I approached him and said "Daddy, take me, I'll be good to you." He asked what my name was and I answered "97" my concentration camp number. Pulherija told him that my name was Zorka Delić from Sanski Most and that my parents weren't alive. Fortunately he decided and told Pulherija to dress me nicely and that he would pick me up in two hours. So it was. He was in a Home Guard uniform and sat me down in the jeep. The Alsatian was sitting next to him and I got scared. He noticed that and said. "Don't be afraid from now on, Rex and you will be great friends." We moved towards Zagreb. When we came to Zagreb, he told me that I should be given a new name Marija Dasović, born in Zagreb.



**2. Zorka Skiba,  
Zagreb, 1943.**

We came together in front of the building in Kvaternikov Trg Street No. 97 and on the fourth floor, the door was opened by his friend Marija Čop, the Croat, the Ustashe from Sarajevo. When she saw me on the door she said "Slavko, why did you bring that Bosnian miracle, we discussed that you would take a masculine child". However, we came in and she told me not to enter the first room on the right and not to open the door because there was a "stinky *čifutkinja*" (*čifutkinja* - Turkish term for Jewess) behind that door. She said she would sent the Ustasha to take her because she was bothered by her. I didn't know what the term *čifutkinja* meant and I thought that was some sort of a cat.

The next morning they both went to work. I heard someone unlocking the door and saw that ones nice man dressed like a monk entering that room. He didn't stay long. He left quickly. After that someone was ringing and battering at the door. I opened and saw two soldiers in black uniforms the same uniforms like those who killed my parents and I was scared of them very much. They just pushed me away and started searching. They searched everywhere and were on their way to open "the forbidden door" when I said calmly "I am alone, nobody was there", thinking they would not arrest a CAT. They believed me and left. I opened the door slowly and saw a 50 year old woman with long, curly red hair standing on the window, preparing to commit suicide by jumping. She had spots at her face and long hooked nose, she didn't seem to me like someone from my people. I looked at her and said



"you may go down, they left." She came down, came closer, gave me a strong hug and said crying: "Thank you my child, you saved my life." Later on she told me her name was Zora Graf and before the war that was her apartment where she lived with her family – a husband and son. According to the Decision of the NDH this apartment was given to Marija Čop.

After that (in the year of 1979) she told me that she went to the Guardian in Capitol and asked what to do to stay alive. He said "Convert to the Catholicism and nobody can hurt you." Her husband didn't accept that and he was taken and later on she begged her son to do that. Afterwards I found that they were a married couple both employed in the School for Music, and her son enrolled the Electrical Engineering in Zagreb in 1940. Bearing in mind that in the year of 1941 the Jews in the NDH were in the middle of nowhere but because they were converted, that room was given her but all other rooms in the apartment belonged to Marija Čop and my adoptee.

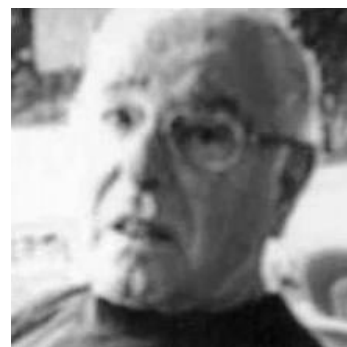
Regardless of the Catholic conversion in 1942, the Ustashe took her son away. She visited Guardian in Capitol again and asked what to do to save her son. He told her to bring all values and he would try to save him. It was as he said. She sat in the jeep with the Guardian and they drove to the yard of the Gymnasium for Boys in Klajićeva Street. There were 50 trucks loaded with the Jews and the Serbs ready to move towards the concentration camp. They came in the last minute. Over the megaphone Guardian was yelling "Let Zdenko Graf come out. Zdenko Graf" and he came out. The trucks left to The Jadovno concentration camp in Lika, it is well known that 40.000 thousand Serbs and Jews were murdered there. Zdenko stayed in Zagreb and finished for the Catholic Priest.

Teks pisala  
Srijedor, 23.05.2008.  
Zorica Đelić SK. br  
i predala pismo JAKOBU DA NEMEM



## MILAN COHEN, Eyewitness - Israel

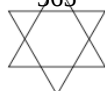
This is my story: I am Milan Cohen, sometimes Milan Kohn. I was born in Slunja on March 29, 1927. My father's name was Drago and my mother's maiden name was Kabiljo In Slunji my grandfather Ludvig and grandmother Gizela had two children: my aunt Anka and my father Drago. My aunt Anka got married to Mićo Grgurić and they had a son Milan. My grandmother Gizela died in 1925 and my grandfather, later on he got married to Lili and he lived up to 1935. Lili outlived the war and a long time after the war she died in Zagreb in the Ladislav Švarc Home. Anka and her husband Mićo died tragically in Slunja. Milan stayed alive and got married in Zagreb. He had two children. Milan and his wife died and I knew that their children live in Zagreb now. My mother's origins Kabiljo are from Sanski Most. Her father David Kabiljo was born in Sarajevo where he was educated for rabbi. He got married to Flora Levi and was sent as a rabbi to Sanski Most before the World War One. He had six children with Flora. My mother Bukica was born in 1904; Mordehaj, alias Puba, born in 1906; Anula born in 1908; Rivka –Kika born in 1910; Cadok-Sado born in 1913 and Lunčika born in 1913. After my grandma died from Spanish fever in 1918, my grandpa David got married to Atijas Simha from Bihać. They had two children Zevi-Cico born in 1923 and Flora-Seka born in 1925.



In the small place such as Sanski Most, wage from Rabbis and Muslim Priests wasn't high enough for supporting a big family. People from Sanski Most knew him under the nickname "Hodža" (Islamic Priest). He opened the consumers shop. In due time his son Puba got involved in the shop and took over the business in the shop. He got a licence for selling salt and took over business in the shop. He got a licence for selling salt because salt was under the State monopoly. The business was running well; therefore they became famous, prominent and rich tradesmen. The children got married and spread all around the world. Sado finished the Gymnasium in Banjaluka. Cico finished the four grades of the Gymnasium in Prijedor and enrolled the Textile School in Leskovac but he didn't finish it because of the war. In 1930, Kika started her studies in Zagreb where she joined the Zionists, went to pilgrimage in Golenic, got married in 1934 and arrived in Palestina. Puba got married to Lunčika Baruh from Sarajevo in 1938. Sado got married to Malka Kister from Osijek. The youngest daughter of Lunčika got married to Jozef Levi from Prijedor in 1940. Anula got married in 1930. My mother got married to my father Drago Konha in 1926.

We lived together in Banja Luka since I was 3 years old. Even now I feel that Banjaluka is a part of me because I spent there the most beautiful days of my youth. Banja Luka used to be a big town with two Jewish municipalities – the Sephardic headed by rabbi Atijas and the Ashkenazi headed by rabbi Kohn. Both municipalities had their own temple. Apart from that Zionist youth organization was active within Keno (Hebrew – Youth Club) WIZO. There were regular meetings, tea parties and outdoor parties for every holiday such as Hamishoshi, Purim, Pasha, Rosh Hashanah, Hanukah etc. Life was normal. Our parents socialized in the Jewish's Home, children and youth in Kenu. We were friends with the Jews and those who were not Jews. There were no differences.

In the eve of the World War II, the internal unrest occurred among the members of the Jew municipalities because of anti-Semite disturbance in Germany with a picture of robbed Jewish property and killed ones. It all started on March 28, 1941 the school was broken up for the war. I didn't get the Certificate for a 4 grade and I didn't pass the final exam because the regime was changed for the Jews. As of the beginning of 1941 everybody was sure that it wouldn't be finished so easily that the Germany would attach the old Yugoslavia. This assumption became true in the fatal April 1941 after the crash of the Yugoslav army on April 6 and forming the NDH in April 10, 1941.





The black Friday came on April 11, 1941 on the eve of Pasha. At around 10 o'clock the German army started bombing of Banjaluka. Those who didn't have a place to hide were looking to stay in somebody else's home. But nobody dared to hide with Croats because the stories, related to us the Jews, had already begun as well as the alarming news. For the beginning we hid outside the town at Levi Todoros place. There were 20 members of our family at his place. They had a covered canal in the garden and they were all placed there. After bombing, the horrible stories about the German tanks entering Banjaluka were spread. The Ustaše killed and robbed the Serbs and the Jews without any difference. There it was decided that we all shall be escaped because there were no return. My parents, like most of the others decided to hide with the families who resided in around. We left to Sanski Most by carriage, by car a little bit and on foot.

Later on we found out that there were the first Jewish victims during the bombing in Banjaluka. Kabiljo Friz and his grandma - can't remember the name. But the situation in Sanski Most wasn't better. A few days after, the Germans and the Ustashe came to Sanski Most and the terror started over the Jews and the Serbs in that town. The search of the Jewish and the Serbian houses started for finding money, gold. All valuables were taken out the houses without questioning otherwise there would be imprisonment or a bullet in the head. The trustees were appointed in the Jewish shops. There were arrests for those who were with communists or those who were involved in the World War One.

Immediately after that, at the end of April 1941 there was news that the Partisans attacked the German army and that the Germans are looking for reprisal. They took the Jews and the Serbs out of town to the prison. Two or three days after, they were tied and escorted to the so called Machine bridge and 30 Serbs were executed by a firing squad, without any comment provided. There were 5 or 6 Jews in that group, my grandpa rabbi David Kabiljo, his son Puba Kabiljo, Sado Levi, watchmaker Albahari and Ido Hason. Now I would tell you a human story. An Italian battalion came to Sanski Most together with the Germans and the Croatian Ustashe. During the detention of the Jews and the Serbs determined for firing squad execution, my uncle Puba asked an Italian in Latin "Mos vamos morir?" which was also understandable in Italian and he replied "No!". Puba took the wristwatch out the hand and gave it to the Italian.

On everybody's astonishment the Jews survived that pogrom, but they had to hang victims on the trees together with the stronger prisoners in the park and after that they were released home.

This story is not about the watch but about a humanity guest of Italian platoon which didn't allow the execution of the Jews. During the war it was proved that the Italians were not genocide to the Jews. In all these circumstances my grandfather recognised the dangerous situation that threatened us. He got a permit, went to Split to see the situation and to send us documents afterwards. We returned to Banjaluka in the middle of May when the Jews began to be interned. My uncle Levi Rafo was among the first five. We got yellow patches and no one was able to get any kind of job. My father had to follow the orders given by the Ustashe "to clear ruins of the Orthodox church that was destroyed during bombing together with the other Jews." My mother worked in the library and she had to "throw books" that were incompatible with spirit of the Croat Nazi.

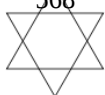
After a short period, in May we were thrown out the apartment which was above the Jewish's Home together with rabbi Atijas and we moved in the small apartment in the suburban part of the town. My parents had a good connection with a communist Albert Trinki who lived with us in one period. One day, two agents waited for him and asked him if he lived there. Trinki said yes and explained that he left to the Court for work a few minutes ago. They thanked him and he said goodbye to us and joined the Partisans. We returned to Sanski Most at the end of July, where a horrible slaughter of the Serbian people occurred in that aria. All masculine Jews were slaughtered together with a lot of prominent Serbs – about 4 to 5000 thousand people. Only wife and children left and they were not disturbed until 1942. My



grandfather worked "hard" to provide us "forged documents" for our family - my father, mother, I, Milan, Puba's wife Lunčika, Simha, Flora-Seka, Zevi -Cico who managed to escape the prison thanks to the Ustasha from Sasina who was a friend of our family before the war. We managed to escape to Split whilst Simha and Seka stayed to "keep our houses until we return. "

Emigration in Split didn't last more than a month. We came in the end of October and already in the end of November 300 persons were interned to Italy. We were placed in the village Folina, we had a freedom of movement although they all knew we were the Jews. The all village was employed in textile industry and people worked in public firms and in domestic industry. My mother arranged with the Mayor to learn knitting at Ms Maria's, the Italian; I was very good at it. After 6 months Italy capitulated and we had to escape again and look for forged documents that we got them almost for free. When we went to the place Fontanele, province Treviso where we stayed until the war ended in 1945. When the war ended, my father left to Venice and entered us as the members of the Jewish municipality where the refugees were on the list. We had a contact with my aunt Keti from Palestine through the Red Cross who asked his friend who was in the army to search us in Italy. He found us. My father asked me to come out to introduce me to the two guys from Palestine in the British army. I told them *bondorno* (Good day in English) in Italian and my father hit my ribs saying – tell them Shalom. I was overwhelmed with emotions; memories returned it was like yesterday because we use that term in *keno* (Hebrew Youth Club) in Banjaluka. They took us from Fontanelo, we came to Venice, where we worked, were paid for our work wage and lived well until 1949 when we definitely decided to move to Israel.

Milan Cohen, 2009, Israel



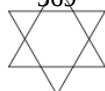
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THE HOLOCAUST OF THE KRAJINA JEWS – MEMOIRES –  
REVIEW

The fact that the Holocaust in Bosnia and Herzegovina has never been researched before says that any new research in this direction deserves special and exceptional attention. This research is aimed to light up a very tragic period of history the Bosnia - Herzegovina Jews, collecting facts from various archives, museums, libraries and memoirs.

According to the available data - in Bosnia and Herzegovina before World War II, lived about 14.500 Jews. This figure, however, is not exact, because before the war several thousand Jews moved to Bosnia from Germany, Austria and the Czech Republic and fleeing before Hitler arrived in this area. The Holocaust took about 70 percent of autochthonous Bosnian Judaism, and almost all the Jews - refugees from other countries were brutally killed. Domiciled Jews have survived largely thanks to the help of friends, neighbours and acquaintances, but also thanks to the help of good people who have protected them in these difficult times. Majority of Jews who survived a Holocaust lived in Sarajevo - the Capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Others, who lived in the province, were killed in a huge percentage of 95 to 100%. Such was the case with the Bosnian Krajina - the northwest part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Before World War II, majority of Jews in Bosanska Krajina lived in Banja Luka, but the Jews lived also in smaller cities - Bihać, Sanski Most, Prijedor, Derventa, Bos Brod, Doboje and ect. The Book "Sufferings of the Bosnian Krajina Jews during the Second World War" included detailed research of the archives. Many new documents, data, photographs and testimonies were collected and all known previous works about the sufferings of the Jews in the Bosnian Krajina - systematised. According to data from Banja Luka Municipality, more than 400 Jews over the age of 15 years were registered to wear a yellow ribbon. The Book consists of previously unknown facts about the sufferings of the Jews from Bihać, Prijedor and Sanski Most. It is very valuable knowledge on the way the Jews were taken from these cities, the way they were collected and finally how they survived the Holocaust. This, indeed, reveals a good relationship that Jews had with the inhabitants of these cities, especially with people from Cazin, who kept and protected them from the Ustasha terror and of a certain death. Research has also found those people who helped Jews, and who will be recommended for the Medal of the Righteous the Israel Museum "Yad Vashem". It should be noted that this is the first book on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which describes in details the sufferings of the Jews. Previous books were largely related to the victims, not to the descriptions and extensive documentation and evidence of the existence of the Holocaust in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Even in Sarajevo, where were killed over 8.000 Jews the research was never done. That is the reason why this important research, done in this book should be seen, first of all from its historical significance, because it revealed us many documents and previously unknown facts and as it systematises individual research, documents and testimonies. An extraordinary effort in creation of the Book, which demanded visiting of many archives, produced good results, so, no doubt, we can talk about a very serious research whose value is yet to be adopted by publishing of a Book, which will greatly help to understand all the horrors of the Holocaust and the irreparable loss which was created through sufferings and extermination of the Bosnian Krajina Jews.

Eli Tauber, Publicist

Researcher the History of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Jews

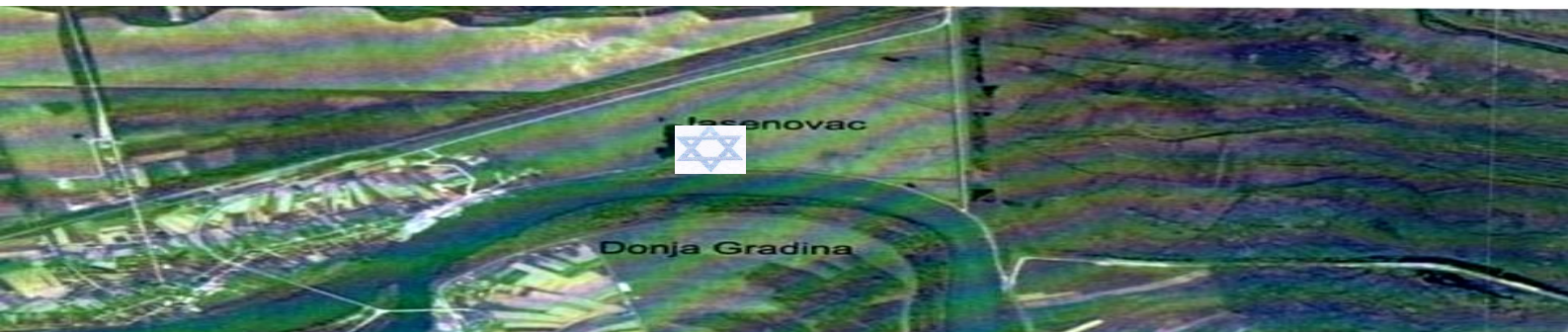
Advisor for Culture of the Jewish Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina



- |                        |                   |                    |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Auschwitz           | 9. Esterwegen     | 17. Sachsenhausen  |
| 2. Treblinka           | 10. Osnabrück     | 18. Theresienstadt |
| 3. Mauthausen          | 11. Neuengamme    | 19. Gross-Rosen    |
| 4. Dachau              | 12. Bergen-Belsen | 20. Stutthof       |
| 5. Majdanek            | 13. Dora          | 21. Jasenovac      |
| 6. Struthof-Natzweiler | 14. Buchenwald    | 21a. Donja Gradina |
| 7. Schimreck           | 15. Flossenbürg   |                    |
| 8. Vught               | 16. Ravensbrück   |                    |



**MEMOARS ON HOLOCAUST OF THE JEWS FROM BOSANSKA KRAJINA**



**The Jewish community of Banja Luka**  
**MEMOARS ON HOLOCAUST OF THE JEWS FROM BOSANSKA KRAJINA**

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