



GERMAN ANTI-SEMITIC POSTER

1941-1945

EXHIBITION AUTHOR: BRANISLAV STANKOVIC

"ИЗАБРАНИ НАРОД"

„Ваља се кла-
њати господу сла-
ве, што нас нуде из-
абраћати са племе-
њима и копенима
земље.“

МОШТА
ИЗРАИЛЈАЦ



ШТАМПА

„МИ ТРЕБА ДА ПРИСМ-
ЛИМО ВЛАДЕ НЕЈЕ-
ВРЕДА ДА РАДЕ НА-
МА СВОМ КОДИ СМО ПО-
ПЛАЊУ РАЗВИТИ И
ПЛАЊУ СЕ ВЕЛ БЛИ-
КОДИ СЕ СВОМ ОСТА-
НИ РЕПУ-
ПРИТОМ РЕ НАС
ПОМАТИ ЗАВ-
НО МНЕЊЕ-
КОДЕГ СМО
СЕ ВЕЛ ДО
КОПЕКИ
ПЕЛЕСИ-
ШТАМ-
ПЕ.“

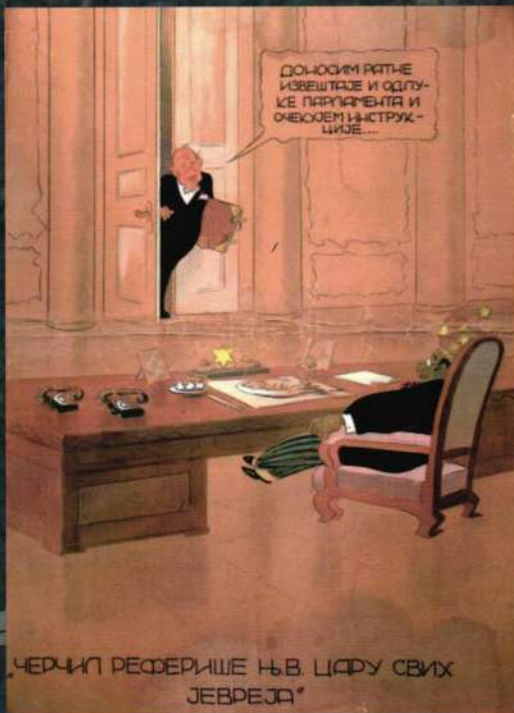
— ПРАВИЛНИ
С.М.



МОРАЛ

„НЕЈЕВРЕДКЕ СУ
„КЕЧИСТЕ И ИРА-
ДУ СЕ СМАТРАТИ,
ПРОСТИТУКАМА.
БРАКОПОМСТВО
СА НЕЈЕВРЕД-
КОМ НЕ ПОДЛЕЖЕ
НИКАКВОМ КАЗНИ.“
ЈЕВРЕДУ ЈЕ ДОЗ-
ВОЉЕНО ДА ОБЕШ-
ЧАСТИ НЕЈЕВРЕДКУ.“
— ТАЛАНД —





The first poster appeared in Germany in mid-16th century and was developed along with the development of the printing techniques in Europe. By the end of the 19th century, it gained its form known today. Illustrated poster, in aesthetic sense, deserves special attention. It is believed that its roots are in Japanese art, in the works of Hukosai, Hiroshiga,...During the 20th century, various art movements, especially expressionism and futurism, affected the development of posters.

Political poster first appeared in the World War I, over the time, it has changed the form, but the essence has remained largely the same. Posters were one of the important segments of German propaganda during the World War II. A collection of German war posters of the National Museum Sabac is one of the largest in the country. Besides the number, the variety of materials used, makes it outstanding. Unfortunately, we do not know when it was formed, but its origin lies in the fact that in Sabac, as well as in the other towns, propaganda departments were established (Propagand abteilung Sudost) with the goal of spreading the ideas of the Reich via posters, among other ways.

The collection can be divided into textual and illustrated posters. While the textual posters were mainly used to convey the local news, the illustrated ones were showing the general situation in the country and the world. There were: pro-pact, anti-Anglo-Saxon, anti-Soviet, anti-ethnic, anti-communist, anti-Semitic and sociological posters.

Anti-Semitic poster had a special role in occupied Sabac. This is confirmed by the Archpriest Grigorije Babović who wrote in his diary: during the day, people in Sabac live their ordinary lives, but there are posters everywhere – most of them are commands, but there are some containing defamatory words directed against the Jews. The reason for this surely lies in the acceptance and accommodation of 1 200 Jews from Kladovo transport in autumn 1940.

Sabac used to have Jews native residents, such as Stanislav Vinaver, Oskar Davico, dr Bata Koen, dr Haim Ruso,...that is still proud of because even in the most difficult times, they shared the fate of the town with the other residents.

Unfortunately, there are no more Jews in Sabac, but we, as humans, have responsibility to remind ourselves and the world, over and over again, of the tragedy that happened to one nation, as well as the fate of the refugees from the Kladovo transport who were executed on October 12th, 1941 in Zasavica.

This exhibition, on the occasion of the 70 years of the prosecution of Jews in Serbia, is seen as a small contribution.

Branislav Stankovic



ХРИСТ И ЈУДА



ПЛУТОКРАТИЈА





Н Е М А Ч К И АНТИСЕМИТСКИ П Л А Ж А Т 1941-1945

10. ОКТОБАР 2011.
19. ЧАСОВА

АРТ ЦЕНТАР, БЕОГРАД
КРАЉА ПЕТРА 71

АУТОР ИЗЛОЖБЕ: БРАНИСЛАВ СТАНКОВИЋ

*Имамо част да Вас позовемо
на отварање изложбе*

**“НЕМАЧКИ
АНТИСЕМИТСКИ
ПЛАКАТ
1941-1945”**

*У знак сећања на шабачке
Јевреје и Јевреје из
Кладовског транспорта
стрељане у Засавици
октобра 1941.*