

DR LAVOSLAV KADELBERG

Dr Lavoslav Kadelburg je rođen 1910. godine u Vinkovcima gde je živelo već nekoliko generacija njegove porodice. U porodici je naučio hebrejski, nemački i jidiš. U sredini u kojoj je živelo naučio je da govori srpskohrvatski i mađarski. Uslovi u kojima se živelo posle II svetskog rata, naveli su ga da nauči ruski rumunski a radi posla je naučio i engleski. U klasičnoj gimnaziji koju je završio u Vinkovcima naučio je latinski i starogrčki, a družeci sa Seferdima i ladino, toliko da je razumeo uvek o čemu se govori. Njegova porodica je bila tradicionalna, patrijarhalna, držala je sve jevrejske običaje, ali nije bila ortodoksna. U Vinkovcima su dvadesetih godina počela da se osnivaju jevrejska omladinska društva a mladi Lavoslav Kadelburg je bio aktivista i predsednik u cionističkom omladinskom društvu "Herut", da bi kasnije na studijama u Zagrebu, bio i u društvu "Literarni sastanci jevrejske omladine". U višenacionalnoj vinkovačkoj sredini u kojoj su živeli Srbi i Hrvati, mladi Jevreji, đaci vinkovačke gimnazije, negovali su sa svojim sugrađanima visoka životna i moralna načela i stremljenja ka znanju, pravdi i hrabrosti. U ovoj generaciji bile su izuzetne ličnosti kao što je na primer bio sin vinkovačkog rabina, David Frankfurter, koji je ponesen pomenutim idejama, 4. februara 1936. godine, kao student medicine, izvršio atentat na Guslofa, vođu nacističke stranke u Švajcarskoj.

Lavoslav Kadelburg je doktorirao pravne nauke u Zagrebu 1935. godine i sve do Drugog svetskog rata radio u Vršcu kao advokatski i sudski pripravnik. Kao i drugi siromašniji studenti, bio je upućen na pomoć "Židovskog akademskog potpornog društva" i na menzu koju je to društvo držalo. U dva mandata 1929-1930. i 1930-1931. godine bio je predsednik te menze, a bio je aktivan i u drugim jevrejskim studentskim organizacijama. Njegova aktivnost, energija, inicijativa i sposobnost učinili su da je i u godinama holokausta, koje je proveo u ratnom vojnom zarobljeništvu u Nemačkoj, stalno nalazio načina da se uključi u antifašističke odbore i aktivnosti i da njima rukovodi. Posle Drugog svetskog rata obavljao je razne funkcije. Pomenućemo da je bio zamenik javnog tužioca SR Srbije i sudija Vrhovnog suda Srbije. Penzionisan je 1966. godine po sopstvenoj želji, dok je bio na dužnosti pomoćnika direktora Saveznog zavoda za socijalno osiguranje. Proputovao je mnoge zemlje, a kao izuzetan pravnik nastavio je da radi i učestvuje u međunarodnim arbitražama. U Savezu jevrejskih opština bio je aktivan od 1945. godine. Učestvovao je u radu mnogih komisija i odbora, a od 1964-1991. godine bio je predsednik Saveza.

Od vremena kada je počela da se uređuje nova stalna postavka Jevrejskog istorijskog muzeja (otvorena 1969. godine), dr Kadelburg je počeo sve više da se uključuje u njegov rad. Muzejska komisija, telo koje rukovodi radom Muzeja, oformljena je 1969. godine i dr Kadelburg je bio njen član sve do svoje smrti. Aktivno učestvujući u planiranju rada i dajući

smernice, bio je jedan od onih koji je najviše uticao na nivo i kvalitet toga rada: bio je član redakcije Zbornika, a u nekoliko brojeva urednik i recenzent. Bio je recenzent pri izradi većine publikacija koje je Muzej štampao (Katalog o prazničnim običajima jugoslovenskih Jevreja, 1985, Katalog za izložbu "Jezik, pismo i knjiga Jevreja u Jugoslaviji" 1979. godine). Bio je u organizacionom odboru za pripremu velike reprezentativne izložbe "Jevreji na tlu Jugoslavije" koju su zajednički pripremili, 1988. godine Jevrejski istorijski muzej iz Beograda i Muzejski prostor iz Zagreba. Naročito je bila dragocena pomoć dr Kadelburga pri pripremi posebnih monografskih izdanja Muzeja i Saveza, knjige dr Jaše Romana "Jevreji Jugoslavije 1941-1945 žrtve genocida i učesnici NOR-a", Beograd, 1980. Bio je recenzent dve knjige sefardskih poslovice iz Bosne i Makedonije koje je priredila Žamila Kolonomos, a štampao Savez jevrejskih opština Jugoslavije 1976. i 1978. godine. Nije moguće nabrojati sve što je uradio u toku poslednjih trideset godina delatnosti Saveza i Muzeja. Pomenućemo da je jedan od velikih zadataka, koji je prihvatio 1989. godine, bio i rukovođenje grupom predstavnika nekoliko jugoslovenskih institucija koje su bile zadužene da pripreme materijal kojim će u Muzeju holokausta u Vašingtonu biti predstavljen holokaust na tlu Jugoslavije. To su pored Saveza jevrejskih opština Jugoslavije, bili Savez Roma Jugoslavije, Muzej kinoteke, Savez boraca, Arhiv Jugoslavije, Institut za savremenu istoriju, Vojnoistorijski institut, Muzej revolucije. Sve ove institucije su dale građu u dokumentima i fotografijama koja je predata Muzeju holokausta.

Neizbrisiva je uloga dr Kadelburga u životu i radu celokupne jugoslovenske jevrejske zajednice posle Drugog svetskog rata. Brijantnog uma i velikog znanja, beskrajne strpljivosti i tolerancije, učestvovao je u radu evropskih i svetskih jevrejskih organizacija i pružao im pomoć kad god je to bilo potrebno.

LAVOSLAV KADELBURG

Dr. Lavoslav Kadelburg was born in 1910 in Vinkovci, where his family lived for several generations. In his family he learned Hebrew, German and Yiddish. In his surroundings he learned Serbo-Croatian and Hungarian. The living conditions after the World War Two led him to learn Russian and Romanian, and his business required the knowledge of English. In the classical grammar school, which he graduated from in Vinkovci, he learned Latin and Ancient Greek, and through his association with the Sephards he learned enough Ladino to follow a conversation. His family was traditional, patriarchal, maintaining all the Jewish customs, but it was not an orthodox one. In the twenties when the Jewish youth societies began to appear in Vinkovci young Lavoslav Kadelburg became an activist and the president of Zionist youth society "Herut." During his studies in Zagreb he joined the "The Jewish Youth Literary Meetings" society. In the multiethnic surroundings of Vinkovci where the Serbs and Croats mixed, young Jews, the pupils of Vinkovci grammar school, with their fellow citizens adhered to high ethical principles and cherished aspirations to knowledge, justice and courage. Even in his early youth Kadelburg was already showing the promise of an exceptional intellectual and many other pupils from the same class also

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appeared to be very outstanding personalities. We can mention that among them was David Frankfurter, the son of the Vinkovci rabbi, who as a medicine student, carried away by those very ideals, on February 41.936 assassinated Gusloff, the leader of the Nazi party in Switzerland.

In 1939 Ladislav Kadelburg received his doctorate in law in Zagreb and until World War Two worked in town of Vršac as a law clerk. Like other poor students, he also relied on the help of "The Jewish Academic Supporting Society" and the Mess sponsored by that society. During two terms, in 1929-1930 and 1930-1931, he was the Mess president and also active in other Jewish organizations. His activity, energy, initiative and ability enabled him, even in the years of Holocaust as a war prisoner in Germany, to find ways to participate in and lead various antifascist committees and organizations. After World War Two he held various high positions; among other things he was a deputy public attorney of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a judge of the Supreme Court of Serbia. He retired in 1966 by his own wish, while holding the position of the assistant manager of the Federal Social Security Institute. He traveled a lot, and as an exceptional jurist he continued to work and was taking part in the international arbitration. In the Association of Jewish Communities he was active from 1945 onward, participating in the work of many commissions and boards and from 1964 to 1991 he was president of the Association.

Since the time when a new permanent display of the Jewish Historical Museum was being set up (opened in 1969) Dr. Kadelburg was more and more engaged in the Museum-s activities. The Museum Commission, a body managing the Museum-s activities, was one of its members till his death. Participating actively in planing and decision-making, he was among those who were the most deserving for a high level and quality of the Museum-s activities. There was not a single area in the Museum-s activities where he did not offer his sincere help. He was a member of editorial staff of our Annals and for some editions he was the editor and the reviewer. He reviewed most of the publications published by the Museum (Catalog on the Holiday Customs of Yugoslav Jews in 1985 and the catalog of the exhibitions "The Language, Alphabet and Books of the Jews in Yugoslavia" in 1979). He was a member of the organization board for the great representative exhibition "Jews on Yugoslav Soil" prepared by the Jewish Historical Museum of Belgrade and the Muzejski Prostor of Zagreb. Especially valuable was Dr. Kadelburg-s help in preparing special monograph editions of the Museum and the Association, the book by Dr. Jaša Roman "Jews of Yugoslavia 1941-1945, the Genocide Victims and the Participants in the PLS," Belgrade 1980. He reviewed two books of Sephardic proverbs from Bosnia and Macedonia compiled by Žamila Kolonomos and published by the Association of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia in 1976 and 1978. It is not possible to cite everything Dr. Kadelburg contributed during the last thirty years of Museum and Association activities. We will mention that one of the largest tasks he accepted in 1989 was to head a group of representatives from several Yugoslav institutions with the task to prepare material that would represent the Holocaust on Yugoslav soil in the Holocaust Museum of Washington. Besides the Association of Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia this group comprised the Association of Gypsies of

Yugoslavia, The Federation of World War Two Veterans- Organizations, The Archive of Yugoslavia, The Kinoteka Museum, The Institute of Contemporary History, The Military Historical Institute, The Museum of Revolution. All these institutions provided the Holocaust Museum with material consisting of documents and photographs. Dr. Kadelburg also personally contributed to the collection of material by donating a pistol left in his possession after the War.

The role of Dr. Kadelburg in the life and activities of the whole Yugoslav Jewish community after World War Two is indelible. With his brilliant mind and vast knowledge, his endless patience and tolerance, he took part in the activities of the European and world Jewish organizations and offered his help whenever it was needed.

We are thankful for everything we have learned from him.