

č. 135

VOJNI MUZEJ — BEOGRAD

VEŠNIK



broj 23 — 26

Sledeći odlučno kurs SKJ i druga Tita u izgradnji naše samoupravne zajednice, socijalističke i nesvrstane zemlje — kolektiv Vojnog muzeja i ubuduće će dati svoj puni doprinos u svim vidovima svoje delatnosti, a posebno u negovanju revolucionarnih tradicija jugoslovenskog socijalističkog patriotizma i daljem jačanju ravnopravnosti i bratstva i jedinstva svih naroda i narodnosti SFRJ.

Dozvolite mi da na kraju izrazim našu veliku zahvalnost svima koji su u ovih 35 godina radili u našem muzeju i dali svoj doprinos ukupnim rezultatima koje smo postigli.



- Sl. 3. Muzički koncert ispred zgrade Vojnog muzeja — Fig. 3. The orchestra concert in front of the building of the Military Museum

Resumé

THE 35th ANNIVERSARY OF THE MILITARY MUSEUM

The Military Museum, as an institution, was founded already in the XIXth Century, at the time of the Obrenović's Dynasty. In the new socialist Yugoslavia, the Museum has been reopened in October 1944, when its custosses have started with their collection efforts all over battle areas of our Revolution. This is the reason for the decision, made by the Decree of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, to celebrate this date as the Day of the Military Museum in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At the last year's 35th Anniversary of the Military Museum, the Director of the Museum, Major General Ernest Mezga, in his report, had also stated the following:

...as it had been expressing the socio-political relations of the time under Obrenović and Karađorđević Dynasties, the Military Museum was not much known to the public of that time. By the end of the Liberation Struggle of the Yugoslav peoples, the Museum had been found to be situated in small ill-conditioned premises, with 4,359 objects of museum value. During two world wars, conquerors had looted away many of valuable objects from its collections. Enormous efforts have been made, after the

last war, to bring them back, to collect new ones, to build up another museum, and to set up a corresponding permanent arrangement. Today, the Military Museum has about 40.000 three-dimensional items, a photo-file with over 120.000 photographs, a library of 12.000 books, etc.

Within the new Museum building, opened in 1961, the concept of exhibit arrangement is intended to mark, as vividly as possible, the most important moments of the fourteen centuries long struggle of our peoples — nations and nationalities, for liberty. Particular, but successful, efforts have been made to provide half of total space for the exhibition of objects presenting the People's Liberation War (PLW); to set up the arrangement in such a way as to display all crucial turning points of our Socialist Revolution; to express the leading and decisive role of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the President Tito during the liberation War, Tito as Revolutionary, Tito as Supreme Commander and Statesman.

The primary mission that has been put forward by the Museum staff, is to elaborate skilfully and to provide contemporary protection for collected objects of museum value, where certain results have been achieved. It is for these reasons that this Museum accounts among those most numerous visited, not only in Belgrade, but all over the country. Yearly, the Museum is visited by over 100.000 visitors and about 140 foreign delegations, groups etc.

The Museum is also particularly in arranging exhibitions with specific theme; most of them were arranged in the period between 1952 and 1978. The Museum has been presented to the public by arranging of 29 thematic exhibitions, as for instance on subjects as of: „The Creation of the Yugoslav People's Army“, „The Airborne Attack on Drvar“, „The Offensive on the Kozara“, „The Final Operations of the Yugoslav People's Army“, „The 30 Years of the Peacetime Development of the Armed Forces of the SFRY“, etc. Many of them have been made in several copies. As for instance, at the occasion of the anniversary of the President Tito coming at the head of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia — The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and at his 85th birthday, two special exhibition have been arranged: „Tito — 40 Years at the Head of the CPY“ and „Tito 1937 — 1977“. The first one has been done in 13 copies, and the later in 320 copies. It has been distributed to a number of soldier's clubrooms and to several Frontier Guards outposts.

During 1977 and 1978, marking the 60th Anniversary of the CPY, the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (SKOJ) and revolutionary Labor Unions, the Military Museum staff has arranged the exhibition on „The Creation and Development of the Armed Forces of the SFRY“, an exhibition available to almost all garrisons of the Yugoslav People's Army. This exhibition has been designed for political education of soldiers and seamen, and represents solid material base for the political work. It is arranged on 55 exhibition panels and is made out with mainly authentic materials from the PLW (80%) and the post war development of the Armed Forces, and provides an excellent information the PLW and the Socialist Revolution from the first Partisan detachment and organs of the Revolutionary authority till the creation of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia (NOVJ) and the highest body of peoples authority — the Antifascist Council (Committee) of People's Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ). Intense participation of peoples — nations and nationalities in the PLW, variety of mode of resistance, and other subjects that are expressed within the exhibition, render it a character of a powerful document (record) on our Revolution, its authenticity, continuity and achievements on which the selfmanaging, socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia has been developing.

It is believed that each of our thematic exhibitions has been visited and seen by over a million of citizens and soldiers all over Yugoslavia. During past years, the Military Museum has made great contribution as well in arranging the Memorial Museums at Stolice, Rudo, Vis, Kozara, and other places. It has participate in setting up numerous memorial-rooms of units carrying on the traditions of the Proletarian and the Shock Brigades from the time of the PLW, as well as in providing conceptional assistance to many of the Revolution Museums all over the country.

Special attention is also paid to a skillful elaboration and conservation of museum objects. These are kept in 11 collections of earlier military history and in 13 collections from the period of the PLW.

The Museum has also achieved significant results in the field of publishing. A professional annual journal, the „Vesnik“ (herald) is acknowledged beyond our borders.

While marking the 35th Anniversary of its functioning, the Military Museum staff is convinced that by all its work, it is making an important contribution to fostering of freedom-loving and revolutionary traditions, building up the Yugoslav socialist patriotism, promoting, and strengthening the brotherhood and the unity, broadening apprehension of power of the All Peoples Defense Concept, deepening consciousness and political maturity of citizens, youth and soldiers — of all our nations and nationalities.

Pursuing decisively the policy of the LCY and the President Tito in building and strengthening of our selfmanaging community, the Military Museum staff will give its full contribution to strengthening equality, brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities of the SFRJ.

Mač, inv.br. II-66/98-B, Tabla VIII, sl.2

Mač je oštrog sečiva, bez korica, sa drškom od mesinga koji je vertikalno izlebljen i snabdeven tordiranom žicom. Krsnica je povijena i ima ojačane krajeve, dok je korpa ispod krsnice rađena, takođe, od mesinga u vidu otvorene školjke i zasečena na jednom kraju u koji je uvučen jedan od krakova krsnice.

Dimenzije:

Dužina mača 118 cm; drška 13,5 cm; krsnica 12 cm.

Hronološko opredeljenje

Mačevi ovoga tipa upotrebljavani su na dvoru u doba LUJA XV. Pripadaju po svojim karakteristikama XVIII veku.⁴³

R e s u m e**SWORDS IN THE MILITARY MUSEUM COLLECTION**

After very comprehensive introduction of this work, in which the author deals with history and typology of swords of the Western origin, with particular attention to problems of chronology covering the period between XIV and XVIII century, the materials from the Military Museum collections of arms of Western origin are treated in a systematic way in this study.

Writing about materials compiled in the above mentioned collections, namely about its most interesting and attracting part, the author is paying special attention to the scientific elaboration of swords, their chronological and typological categories, description of objects in detail, as well as to an artistic approach to each of them. The work covers total of 91 swords of the Western origin that have been deposited in the Military Museum collections, e. i. items that belong to this territorial sphere.

There is a number of illustrations in the work, which show all samples of swords described in totality, while several special details in illustrations, point out high value of individually illustrated samples of this type of the cold steel.

Writing on this subject, the author has, first of all, that so far does not exist any of such works in our professional or scientific literature that would deal generally and systematically with this theme, e. i. that it has been covered mainly sporadically and by specific but fragmental themes. At the same time, the author wanted to make such a rich fund of the Military Museum, of which only a minimal part has — been displayed as a permanent Museum exhibition, to be more accessible to scientific and general public as well.

These same intentions will be implemented in future as regards to other types of arms that have been deposited within the Museum collections.

The only way to deal systematically and in an appropriate manner with his subject is to treat it from historical, chronological, typological and hystorical-artistic aspects. In this sense, this work should represent a certain contribution to such an approach on the subject.

Do prekretnice u istoriji hajdučkog pokreta toga vremena u Ugarskoj, došlo je 1611. godine. Do tada je Batori uzimao hajduke pod svoje okrilje, posebno protiv politike Beča. On to nije činio zato što je hteo da potpomaže njihove protiv feudalne težnje, već je smatrao da će njihovom pomoći ostvariti svoju spoljnopoličku zamisao. Taj široko zasnovan plan dospeo je 1611. godine, međutim, u čorsokak. Relativno jedinstvo hajduka se u to doba razvrglo, te je veći broj hajdučkih kapetana stupio u carevu službu. Uporedo s tim razdeljivanjem hajduka, Batori je udaljio seljake iz redova hajduka, što ih je okrenulo protiv kneza. Batori, pored toga, nije bio u stanju da hajducima redovno isplaćuje najamničku platu. Suprotnosti između Batorija i hajduka došle su dotle, da je knez čak pogubio Andraša Nađa, inače, vojskovođu labavog morala. Posle toga su skoro svi hajduci konačno napustili Batoriju, i ubrzo mu došli glave.²¹

Početak antiaustrijskog raspoloženja u hajduka treba staviti u jesen 1604. godine, kad su oni na čelu s Bočkaiem razbili carski odred kod Almožda, posle čega su austrijske trupe zauzele područje do Košica i porazile hajduke kod Oždana i Edelenija. Narednog proleća hajdučki odred Ferenc Redēja zauzeo je Nađsombat a u leto 1605. Trenčin i predele zapadno od Dunava. Kad su to Turci iskoristili i (3. oktobra 1605) poseli Estergom, Bočkaj je zajedno s Turcima ovladao Eršekujvarom. Oslobodilačka borba hajduka, koja je značila početak pokreta, pretvorila su u pokret radnih slojeva ugarskog društva protiv habsburškog gospodstva.²² Time se luk glavne borbe hajduka u ugarskom Podunavlju zatvorio: počeo je borbom protiv Osmanlija, na graničnom pojasu ili dublje u pozadini, a završio se borbom protiv novih gospodara Habsburgovaca, a za rešavanje i osnovnih socijalnih pitanja.

R é s u m é:

PLUNDERING AS A METHOD OF WARFARE AND BRIGANDAGE IN THE MIDDLE DANUBE AND THE DANUBIAN REGION IN 1430-1606

Brigandage and piracy accompanied the traffic of merchandises in the commodity-money economy conditions. This was the reason why brigandage had been particularly practised on traffic routes, on roads, narrow passages, and on big rivers as well. And the Danube, at least from the Middle Age, had also its brigandage in which boats were used often, although this was not piracy but brigandage interception actions.

While common brigandage has been of an economic-social nature, there was a significant politico-military brigandage evident in the South East Europe from the first decades of the XVth Century on. The Danube has been a natural border between the Balkans and the Middle Europe and, during the first decades of the XVth Century, it became a fire frontier between the two most important states in this region at the time - the Ottoman Empire and the Hungary. When a matching of forces of the two powers was over, with the Battle of Mohacs (1526), the Hapsburg's Austria took the place of the conquered Kingdom of the Saint Stephen. That was the time when brigandage blossomed on the vast Pannonian plains and its numerous and wide revers particularly the Danube and in the Slavonia.

²¹ Isto, O stanju hajduka u Erdelju 1613. godine vidi i: Sayous, *Histoire général des Hongrois*, Budapest, 1900, 337.

²² Istoriq Vengrii v treh tomah, red.V.P.Šušarin, Moskva, 1971. 309 i dalje.

The Hungarian, as well as the Yugoslav bourgeois historiography, mention two types of brigands - the plunderers and the freedom fighters. There has not been written much about the former, as it would compromise the old famous Kingdom. On the later, still, much has been written as regards to the specific struggle of brigands as of the free soldiers, against feudal magnates in the major fight between the Erdellian¹/ landlords and the Hapsburgs. It should be noted that, in the field itself, there was no big difference between the two categories of brigands. All soldiers of that time were plundering, so it would be then necessary to mention the Turkish military brigandage as well. Besides, there was plundering in period short of war actions on side of the Turks, as well. While the Turks' had practised this military brigandage more nearby the state borders and on an alien territory, the Christians had carried out, beside frontier actions, brigand actions against the Christian feudalists, as well as against the new Turkish masters. It had happened often that the military brigandage was followed by a company of common plunderers, who picked up all that was left behind the military brigands. This article mainly deals with the politicomilitary brigandage.

The Hungarian Latin records, and the narrative (historiographical) sources of the Dubrovnik and the Venetian Archives, some of the Venetian and general Italian historiographical sources, the regesta - famous collection of Muhimme Defteri of the Istanbul Archives, as well as the notes of the Western travelers from their journey over the Danubian area, have been consulted as original document sources.

As for larger war operations, the brigandage is dealt with only, without discussing more thoroughly of tena very complicated, now known military operations as whole. The work is divided in three chapters by chronological order: from the year of 1430 and repeating Osmanli's aggressions in the Balkans and the Danubian area to time of the Battle of Mohash; from 1526 to the long lasting war between the Turks and the Austrians, starting in 1593 and during that war; and then, to 1613, when the brigandage issue was closed down as well in the Transylvania region, by crushing the big Bathory's plans. The brigands' fighting that had started against the Osmanlis ceased at the time with the struggle against the new masters of the Hapsburgs, aiming at the achievement of basic social demands.

¹/The Erdelly = the Transylvania

MAKSIM

olovka i akvarel, 176x93 mm
sign. nema
dsr (čir.) -MAKSIM-

VOJNIK

olovka i akvarel, 116x94 mm
sign. nema

RANJENIK

olovka i akvarel, 160x94 mm
sign. nema

TELEFONISTA

olovka, 240x162 mm
sign. nema

PORTRET OFICIRA

olovka, 240x160 mm
sign. nema

KRALJ PETAR I, 1918.

olovka, olovka u boji i akvarel, 285x230 mm
sign. dl (čir.) MPetrović dd Solun 1918.

Résumé

THE WAR PAINTER MIODRAG PETROVIĆ

The painter Miodrag Petrović (Dubravica near Smederevo, 1888-1950 Beograd) took part in the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) and in the World War I (1914-1918). He had studied painting at the Arts Crafts School in Belgade and at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich. As early as in 1912, during the Balkan War I, he was appointed as the War Painter of the First Army. This position he had held also during the World War I, with the Defense of Belgrade, and later on, with the Danube Division. During his sickness, he stayed in Tunisia and Algeria.

While we have not been able to recover any of his works (sketches, drawings or notes) from the time of the Balkan Wars, several ones from the period of the World War I, as aquarelles, written notes, and diary, have been saved and are kept in collections of the Military and the National Museum. This is the subject of this article.

The materials in both Museums, by their theme, chronology and arrangement, are interconnected, complementing each other, representing an entirety which enables us to become acquainted and comprehend more completely the painting activities of Miodrag Petrović in the period of the World War I.

His war experiences, events he had been going through, he noted by pencil, colored pencils, ink, Indian ink, or aquarel. He painted and wrote on sheets of paper torn out from a notebook, stationary paper, and even on a piece of paper, on newspaper. The character of these materials covers a scale from several lines drawn on a paper, suggesting only an idea, motif, frequently with a written description, up to separate drawing sheets. These drawings and aquarelles, combined with a text, represent indeed an illustrated war diary, double recorded and convincing as by lack of means, e.i. paper, sheets torn out from a notebook, pencils, ink, etc., then by their straightforwardness and notes sketched as imposed by the circumstances, as well as by their essence, by what they treat, and what they express. This is why the Petrović's War Diary represents a part of the valuable art achievement and an evidence on the World War I.

PRVE BRIGADE BOSANSKO—HERCEGOVAČKE DIVIZIJE KNOJ-a

Odlikovana je: Ordenom zasluge za narod sa zlatnom zvezdom. Na odlikovanju je utisnut br. 226. S Ordenom se čuva i Uverenje o dodeli odlikovanja. (Inv. br. I-8/97.);

HRVATSKE DIVIZIJE KNOJ-a

Odlikovana je: Ordenom zasluge za narod sa srebrnim zracima, na kojem je utisnut br. 301. S Ordenom se čuva i Uverenje o dodeli odlikovanja. (Inv.br. I-17/34);

DRUGE BRIGADE SRPSKE DIVIZIJE KNOJ-a

Odlikovana je: Ordenom zasluga za narod sa srebrnim zracima, u kojem je utisnut br. 378. S Ordenom se čuva u Muzeju i Uverenje o dodeli odlikovanja. (Inv.br. I-17/32);

PRVOG BATALJONA PRVE BEOGRADSKJE DIVIZIJE KNOJ-a

Odlikovan je: Ordenom zasluge za narod sa srebrnim zracima, na kojem je utisnut br. 260. S Ordenom se čuva i diploma o dodeli odlikovanja, štampana na običnom papiru. (Inv.br. I-17/31.)

Odlikovanja ostalih jedinica i odlikovanja ovih jedinica koja se ne čuvaju u Vojnom muzeju, čuvaju se u pukovskim sobama jedinica koje gaje tradicije ratnih jedinica.

Odlikovanja se koriste za izlaganje u stalnim muzejskim i pukovskim postavkama, na povremenim tematskim izložbama, na raznim proslavama i manifestacijama vezanim za ratne događaje jedinica, zatim na ratnim zastavama za odavanje počasti najvišem vojnom i državnom rukovodstvu. Odlikovanja koja se nalaze u Vojnom muzeju korišćena su sa ratnim zastavama svojih jedinica za odavanje počasti Vrhovnom komandantu oružanih snaga i Predsedniku SFRJ, Josipu Brozu Titu, na godišnjicama proslave bitaka na Neretvi i Sutjesci.

Na zastavama se umesto odlikovanja mogu nositi i lente odgovarajućeg odlikovanja. Lente su duge 170 cm. presavijene na pola i pričvršćene na gornjem delu zastave do koplja.

R É S U M É

WAR DECORATIONS OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY UNITS IN 1941—45

Decorations have always been in all military and wars the greatest award for achievements and valour in fighting. This goes as well for the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia (NOVJ) in 1941—1945. Already during the first days of the People's Liberation Struggle (NOB) of the Yugoslav Peoples (nations and nationalities) in 1941, commendations for bravery, selfsacrifice, and heroism were declared publicly. The term of „NATIONAL HERO“ came up, and has been as title officially proclaimed in the „Bulletin of the Supreme Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army and the Partisan Detachments of Yugoslavia“ (NOV i POJ) Nos. 12 and 13, for December 1941, and January 1942, and in the (subsequent number 14—15, February—March 1942, first award of this title — „National Hero“ to the deputy commander of the Second Proletarian Brigade, Petar Leković, was announced.

First war decorations, identical for all over Yugoslavia, were established by the Decree of the Commander in Chief of the „NOV and POJ“, Josip Broz Tito, on August 15, 1943, by which there were established the following ones: the Order of National Hero, Order of the Partisan Star (First, Second, and Third Grade), Order of People's Liberation, Order for Brotherhood and Unity, Order for Bravery and Medal for bravery. Immediately after the end of the war, on June 9, 1945, Order for People's Merits was established, although it had already been designed in 1944; it is also considered as a war decoration.

On basis of the Commander in Chief of the NOVJ, Josip Broz Tito's proposal, the Presidency of the Antifascist Council (Committee) of People's Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) made decisions on awarding fighters, officers, and units for extraordinary performance in the fight.

Twenty People's Liberation Shock Brigades were awarded with Order of People's Liberation up to July 24, 1944. These are the first military units decorated during the War 1941—45. Later on, several other units were decorated for outstanding fighting, with all kinds of decorations established at the time.

The Military Museum has a smaller number of the military decorations awarded to units during the War, out of several hundred of them, mainly those that were, in most cases, brought to the Museum together with the unit war colours. Remaining part of these decorations are displayed and kept within the „regiment room“ of the units that carry on traditions of their precedent war units.

Since March 1, 1961, some of decorations established by grades, have been retitled as follows: Order of the Partisan Star with Golden Wreath (formerly First Grade), with Silver Wreath (Second Grade), and with Rifles (Third Grade); Order for People's Merits with Golden Star (First Grade), with Silver Rays (Second Grade), and with Silver Star (Third Grade); Order for Brotherhood and Unity with Golden Wreath (First Grade), and with Silver Wreath (Second Grade).

The Military Museum is keeps all categories of decorations. There are Order of Liberation (on ribbon — old type), Order of Liberation) without ribbon, old type, too). These decorations are not produced any more and differ from Order of Liberation now produced and awarded to officers and units.

The units are carrying their decorations on their colors, e. i. on a ribbon 48 inches long, and about 6 inches wide, which is attached, together with the flag, to a pole. Instead of decorations, corresponding band about 67 inches long and about 1,4 inch wide, can be used.

R é s u m é

YUGOSLAV FLAG WITH RED PENTAGRAM ON THE STREETS OF ROME

After the „coup d'état“ in Italy in 1943, many of antifascist oriented Italians and Yugoslavs, were able to acquire liberty, and many of them had immediately begun to act within that part of Italy that had been still occupied by the Germans.

In those days, I started to organize the Yugoslavs, of which there were a great number in Rome, into „The Yugoslav Community Tito“. The Community was designed to bring together Yugoslav elements in Italy, in order to join the People's Liberation Struggle of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, and in the final liberation of the country from the occupying forces. When the Allied troops had entered Rome, the Yugoslav Community Tito appeared in public as „Unione Jugoslava Tito“, thus manifesting its existence. On that day, the Yugoslav flag, with red pentagram on the middle white strip, was carried along the streets of Rome. Next day (June 1, 1944), Rome newspaper „La Voce Repubblicana“ (Voice of Republica) published the program and the proclamation of the Yugoslav Community Tito.

The Yugoslav State Flag with red pentagram (star) was made like this: from an Italian state flag, that had belonged to the Central Institute for Meteorology and Agricultural Ecology, I took off the green strip, and I sewed into its place a blue one, thus making a Yugoslav „three-coloured“, on which I sewed on a red star (pentagram) at the middle of white strip, and so was the Yugoslav state flag ready.

Such Yugoslav flag, with a red star on the white strip, as well as the name of „The Yugoslav Community Tito“ by themselves, were fully expressing the program, its aims, and the political nature of this organization. After these manifestations on the streets of Rome, we displayed the Yugoslav flag with the red star (pentagram) at the entrance of the Institute building („Ufficio Centrale de Meteorologia ed Ecologia Agraria“) in Via del Caravita 7A. By this act, the Yugoslav Community Tito begun to function publicly in Rome under the name of „Unione Jugoslava Tito“.

The Yugoslav Community Tito was active and was functioning all the time until official Military Mission of the Peoples' Liberation Army arrived to Rome, when I handed this organization over to the Chief of the Mission, with a written report as of September 15, 1944.

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Résumé

THE PARTISAN ORDNANCE WORKSHOP IN SREM

One of important partisan workshops for repair of armament and production of grenades, which had begun to operate already in 1941, was located in the village of Divoš, in Srem. The village is situated about 16 kilometers (about 10 miles) northeast of Sremska Mitrovica. It lays on western slopes of the Fruška Gora. Repairs of guns as well as making grenades, at first, had been done in the village itself and in the Monastery Kuveždin, which is located northeast of the village, at distance of about 2 miles. At the beginning, the workshop was managed by the Party organization and the local authority of Divoš. At the time when the „Fruška Gora“ Detachment had strenghten numerously, and started to carry out military actions more frequently, against enemy military forces, the workshop was removed into a forest called Spainks, on the Fruška Gora, near so called Huts of Svračko, close to Rohalj Base, and was put under the command of the 2nd Company of the „Fruška Gora“ Detachment of the People's Liberation Movement (PLM).

There were 12 partisans working in the workshop, 11 metalurgist and 1 carpenter. From time to time, the Polit-comissar of the 2nd Company of the „Fruška Gora“ Detachment, Milenko Vuksan, who had been himself a metal-worker, took also part in improving the production. However, during the first test of a new model of a grenade, he was killed.

The grenades made in this worshop, as well as in most of other ones in Vojvodina, were quite similar to the German Handgrenades. In order to carry them more easily, and to make them more handy for combat use, the production was changed to make a model similar to the type called „Kragujevčanka“.

The workshop had been arranged in such a way as to provide a hideout for protection of tools and materials, as well as of the personnel during their work. It was equipped with all necessary tools. The lighting was provided too, so that the workshop could have operated by night. Under the normal conditions, about 15 grenades were produced daily. When it became necessary to produce more grenades, the workshop operated by night too, and had been producing up to some 40 pieces per day. As the workshop had been producing rather large number of grenades, various training courses and demonstrations with grenade were organized through the companies of the „Fruška Gora“ Detachment, in order to train fighter how to handle them.

The greatest number of these grenades was employed during the Partisan attack on the enemy garrison at Susek, on August 22, 1942.

By autumn 1942, actually in November, when the main body of the partisan units moved from Srem to the East Bosnia, the workshop terminated its operation. The tools and remaining materials were conserved and buried nearby the workshop. The materials are partly recovered after the World War II and are kept preserved at the Museum of Labor Movement and National Revolution of Vojvodina, in Novi Sad.