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LEKARI NA PODRUČJU TIMOČKE KRAJINE POSLE II SVETSKOG RATA

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RAJAČKA ŠKOLA ZDRAVLJA, RAJAC

I

Period na koji se odnosi ovo istraživanje su prve posleratne godine: 1944, 1945. i 1946. godina. To su bile veoma teške godine u životu naroda na području Timočke krajine u kojima je zdravstvena zaštita stanovništva bila na niskom nivou. Potrebe stanovništva za zdravstvenom zaštitom daleko su prevazilazile mogućnosti državne službe i privatne lekarske prakse. Stanovništvo u gradovima bilo je u povoljnijoj situaciji jer su lekari, osim u nekoliko seoskih naselja (Salaš, Jabukovac i Andrejevac), svi živeli i radili u gradovima. Brojnije seosko stanovništvo, a posebno ono u zabačenim selima, teško je dolazilo do lekara i često umiralo i od bolesti koje je bilo moguće lečiti. Seosko stanovništvo je umiralo i od posledica povreda jer nisu bili u mogućnosti da blagovremeno potraže i dobiju lekarsku pomoć.

U ovom radu, sa ciljem da se bliže opišu detalji iz života i rada lekara na području Timočke krajine, korišćena je arhivska građa iz Istorijskog arhiva Zaječara "Timočka krajina [1, 2]".

II

Lekari su stub zdravstvene zaštite nekog područja, a njima u radu pomaže zdravstveno osoblje. Iz jednog "Spiska sanitetskog osoblja na teritoriji okruga Zaječar na dan 27. aprila 1944. godine" vidi se koji su lekari lečili bolesnike na području Timočke krajine. Pored bolesnih sa tog područja, pomoć sanitetskog osoblja u vidu lečenja očekivali su bolesni i ranjeni vojnici sa fronta, izbeglice i ratni zarobljenici. Iz pomenutog spiska se vidi da je u trenutku kada je on sačinjen na području Timočke krajine, "na licu mesta" bilo 39 lekara, ili po jedan lekar na 7387 stanovnika. Treba imati u vidu da se, s obzirom na vreme na koje se odnosi ovo istraživanje, broj lekara stalno menjao, povećavajući se i smanjujući, pre svega u zavisnosti od potreba za lekarima na frontu i u armiji, u tadašnjoj administraciji, u vezi sa mobilizacijom i demobilizacijom ili su se vratili iz zarobljeništva.

U Zaječaru su radili sledeći lekari:

Dr Milan B. Mitrović obavljao je dužnost poverenika, a Dr Branko P. Kosanović dužnost sanitetskog referenta Okružnog narodnog odbora. Referent saniteta komande bio je Dr Stanislav Tadić.

Dr Ahilo Grezo bio je lekar zaječarskog područja, Dr Jevrem Stanojević lekar rudnika "Srpski Balkan". Na dužnosti garnizonskog lekara bila je Dr Olga Pavlović, a lekar Sreskog narodnog odbora bio je Dr Radomir Nikolić.

Bolnički lekari u Zaječaru su bili:

Dr Ljubica Arsović, specijalista za unutrašnje bolesti -šef "unutrašnjeg odeljenja" bolnice, Dr Krunoslav Popović - upravnik bolnice i šef ginekološkog odeljenja, Dr Miroslava Grujić-Đorđević -šef hirurškog odeljenja bolnice, Dr Desanka Đermanović-Ivanović -lekar u Domu zdravlja, Dr Cvetko Gligorijević -lekar grada Zaječara, Dr Leposava Stevović lekar-činovnik okružnog ureda u Zaječaru, Dr Mileva Kestić - privatna lekarska praksa u Zaječaru.

U Negotinu su radili sledeći lekari:

Dr Svetislav P. Atanasković, malariolog, upravnik zdravstvene stanice i sreski sanitetski referent Narodnog odbora, lekari komande mesta: Dr Nikola Anđelković i Dr Darinka Letić-Nikolić Upravnik bolnice i šef hirurškog odeljenja -Dr Midrag K. Kostić Šef unutrašnjeg odeljenja bolnice Dr Stanislava Ružić-Perić Privatni lekari: Dr Draginja Zdravković i Dr Milan Đ. Stojković.

U Boru su radili sledeći lekari:

Dr Božidar S. Ivković -Upravnik bolnice bratinske blagajne i sreski zdravstveni referent, Dr Georgije Pedanov, hirurk, lekar bratinske blagajne,

DOCTORS IN TIMOČKA KRAJINA AFTER WORLD WAR II

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I

This research covers the period of early post-war years 1944, 1945 and 1946. Those were very difficult years in the life of the people in Timočka Krajina, with population healthcare at a low level. Population healthcare needs by far exceeded what the state and private medical practice could offer. The urban population was in a more favourable situation because doctors, except in a few rural settlements (Salaš, Jabukovac and Andrejevac), all lived and worked in the towns. The larger rural population, especially those in remote villages, found it difficult to reach doctors and often died from diseases that were treatable or from the consequences of injuries due to the inability to timely seek and receive medical help. For the purpose of describing the life and work of doctors in the area in more detail, archival material of the Historical Archives "Timočka krajina Zaječar (1,2)" was used in this paper.

II

Doctors are the pillar of healthcare system in an area, assisted in their work by medical staff. A "List of medical personnel on the territory of the district of Zaječar on the 27th April, 1944" shows which doctors treated patients in Timočka Krajina, where, in addition to patients from the area, sick and wounded soldiers from the front, refugees and prisoners of war sought medical treatment. From the abovementioned list, one can see that at the time when it was made in the area of Timočka krajina, there were 39 doctors "on site", or one doctor per 7,387 inhabitants. One should keep in mind that given the time covered by this research, the number of doctors was constantly changing, increasing and decreasing, primarily depending on the need for doctors at the front and in the army, in the then administration, in relation to mobilization and demobilization or to those who returned from captivity.

The following doctors worked in Zajecar:

MD Milan B. Mitrović, served as the commissioner, and MD Branko P. Kosanović, as the medical officer of the Regional People's Committee. The medical officer of the command was MD Stanislav Tadić. MD Ahilo Grezo was a doctor from the Zaječar area, MD Jevrem Stanojević was a doctor at the "Serbian Balkans" mine; MD Olga Pavlović was the garrison doctor, and MD Radomir Nikolić was the doctor of the District People's Committee.

Hospital doctors in Zajecar were:

MD Ljubica Arsović, an internal medicine specialist, was head of the "internal department" of the hospital,

MD Krunoslav Popović was hospital manager and the head of the gynaecology department,

MD Miroslava Grujić-Đorđević, was head of the department of surgery at the hospital,

MD Desanka Đermanović-Ivanović, worked as a doctor in the health centre,

MD Cvetko Gligorijević was the town doctor and MD Leposava Stevović was a doctor-clerk of the district office in Zaječar.

MD Mileva Kestić practiced private medicine in Zaječar.

The following doctors worked in Negotin:

MD Svetislav P. Atanasković, a malariologist, was the manager of the healthcare facility and the district medical officer of the People's Committee,

the doctors of the local command were MD Nikola Andjelković and MD Darinka Letić-Nikolić.

At the hospital, MD Midrag K. Kostić was a surgeon, hospital manager and head of the department of surgery. Head of the department of internal medicine of the hospital was MD Stanislava Ružić-Perić.

Private doctors in Negotin were MD Draginja Zdravković and MD Milan Đ. Stojković.

The following doctors worked in Bor:

MD Božidar S Ivković, served as manager of the hospital of Bratinske blagajne (a special type of social and health insurance for miners) and the district Medical Corps. Officer;

Dr Lepold Brnčić, zubni lekar bratinske blagajne,
Dr Stevan Jokanović -lekar mesne bratinske blagajne,
Dr Mihajlo Petrovski -lekar zdravstvene zadruge u Zlotu.

U Knjaževcu su radili sledeći lekari:

Dr Leka Đoković sreski sanitetski referent Narodnog odbora,
Dr Radmilo Janković v. d. upravnika bolnice,
Dr Radomir Vladić, hirurg na hirurškom odeljenju bolnice,
Dr Evgenija K. Fijošina - privatni lekar.

Pored pomenitih, u drugim naseljima na području Timočke krajine radili su sledeći lekari:

Dr Radmilo Jokanović -v. d. upravnika u Boljevcu,
Dr Jovan Panajotović -lekar bratinske blagajne u Majdanpeku,
Dr Stojan Nikolić dužnost sreskog referenta Narodnog odbora u Donjem Milanovcu,
Dr Jovan Zguricos, Sreski sanitetski referent narodnog odbora u Andrejevцу,
Dr Mirko Subotić - sreski sanitetski referent i lekar komande mesta u Jabukovcu,
Stevan Ilić-sreski sanitetski referent Opštinskog narodnog odbora u Salašu,
Privatni lekar u Kladovu bio je Dr Ljutica Đ. Dimitrijević.

U spisku o kome je reč pomenuti su još lekari Dr Branko Krstić, sanitetski major, Dr Dragutin Paunović i Dr Milutin Milenović koji su se vratili iz zarobljeništva i "predloženi (su) za preuzimanje". Pomenuti je i Dr Milić Milivoje koji je živeo u Gamzigradskoj banji, ali bolestan i nesposoban za rad.

Većina lekara na području Timočke krajine obavljala je poslove u državnoj službi kao poverenici zdravlja i sanitetski referenti okruga i srezova, lekari komande mesta i gradskog lekara, zatim su radili kao bolnički lekari, lekari bratinskih blagajni u Boru i Majdanpeku, a samo mali broj bili su privatni lekari. Kako je bilo malo lekara a potrebe naroda za njima velike, bez obzira kakve su funkcije i dužnosti imali u tadašnjem sistemu zdravstvene zaštite, radili su, prema potrebi, istovremeno u bolnici, komandi mesta, po domovima zdravlja, narodnim ambulancama i bolnici i ambulancama, pri bratinskim blagajnama i svuda gde je to bilo potrebno. S obzirom na potrebe naroda za lečenjem, u 1945. godini dozvoljena je privatna

lekarska praksa lekarima u slobodno vreme kada nisu na "zvaničnom mestu". U jednom aktu od 19. februara 1945. godine zdravstvenog odeljenja Povereništva za zdravlje ASNOS-a u Beogradu, Okružom narodnooslobodilačkom odboru u Zaječaru, jasno se stavlja do znanja da je zabrana lekarima da rade privatno bila u suprotnostima sa pravima obolelih -"da za svoje lečenje mogu izabrati ili pozvati lekara koga žele". Dalje se kaže da "Privatna praksa nije zabranjena, niti se može zabraniti rešenjem ONO-a, dok u tome smislu ne budu izdata naređenja". Uz akt dostavljen je i pravilnik o nagradama koju su oni mogli naplatiti od bolesnika i to za jedan "dnevni pregled (od 6 časova ujutru do 8 časova posle podne" - 250 dinara, a u stanu 350. Za intravensku injekciju naplaćivali su 160, za intramuskularnu 80 a za subkutanu 50 dinara.

Među lekarima o kojima je prethodno bilo reči, njih tridesetoro bili su muškarci i bilo je devet žena. Četiri su bile neudate, a dve udovice. Među muškarcima lekarima trojica su bili neoženjeni a jedan udovac. Najveći broj lekara bili su porodični ljudi sa većim brojem dece. Dvojica lekara su imali po četvoro i troje dece. Po dva deteta bilo je u porodicama dvanaestoro lekara, a devetoro lekara je imalo po jedno. Bez dece je bilo četvoro lekara. Muškaraca lekara je bilo najviše u uzrastnoj dobi između 41. i 50. godine - 18, i između 51. i 60. - 7. Po jedan lekar bio je u starostnoj dobi od 21. do 30. godine života, od 31. do 40. i od 61. do 70. godine. Kada je reč o lekarima ženama, i tu je slična situacija. Pet lekarki je bilo u uzrastu između 41. i 50. godine starosti, a po jedna između 31. i 40. i 51. i 60. godine života. Lekari su dobro zarađivali, pa se može reći da su živeli bolje nego drugi. Većina je imala služavku.

III

Jedan od razloga promena broja i sastava lekarskog kadra na području Timočke krajine bio je mobilizacija lekara za potrebe vojske. Iz jednog akta Okružnog narodnooslobodilačkog odbora od 2. februara 1945. godine može se saznati koje je sanitetsko osoblje mobilisano iz pomenutog okruga [3]. Povereništvo zdravlja Predsedništva ASNOS-a u Beogradu upozoreno je da bi zbog mobilisanja sanitetskog osoblja, među kojima je bilo najviše lekara, došlo do "posledica u sanitetskoj organizaciji Okruga koje se ne bi mogle popraviti i usled kojih bi trpeo i vojni i civilni sanitet."

MD Georgije Pedanov, surgeon and doctor of Bratinske blagajne

MD Lepold Brnčić, dentist, doctor of Bratinske blagajne,

MD Stevan Jokanović who was a doctor of the local branch of Bratinske blagajne.

MD Mihajlo Petrovski was a doctor at the health co-operative in Zlot.

The following doctors worked in Knjaževac:

MD Leka. Djoković, served as district medical officer of the People's Committee,

MD Radmilo Janković was acting hospital manager

MD Radomir Vladić, surgeon at the department of surgery at the hospital.

MD Evgenija K. Fijošina worked as a private doctor.

In addition to those mentioned, the following doctors also worked in Timočka krajina:

MD Radmilo Jokanović, served as acting manager in Boljevac,

MD Jovan Panajotović was a doctor at the Bratinske blagajne in Majdanpek and

MD Stojan Nikolić, served as the district clerk of the People's Committee in Donji Milanovac.

The district medical officer of the People's Committee in Andrejevaca was MD Jovan Zguricos while the district medical officer doctor of the local command in Jabukovac was MD Mirko Subotić.

The duty of the district medical officer of the Municipal People's Committee in Salaš was performed by Stevan Ilić.

The private doctor in Kladovo was MD Ljutica Đ. Dimitrijević.

The abovementioned list also includes the following doctors: MD Branko Krstić, Medical Corps. major, MD Dragutin Paunović and MD Milutin Milenović, who returned from captivity and were "proposed to be taken over". MD Milić Milivoje, who lived in Gamzigradska Banja spa, ill and unable to work, was mentioned.

Most doctors in Timočka krajina served in the civil service as health commissioners and district and medical officers of regions and district, doctors of the local command and town doctors, then worked as hospital doctors, doctors of Bratinske blagajne in Bor and Majdanpek, and only a small number of them were private doctors. As doctors were few and people's needs for them were great, regardless of the functions and duties they had in the then

healthcare system, they parallelly worked, as needed, in the hospital, local command, health centres, public clinics and hospitals and clinics at Bratinske blagajne and wherever it was absolutely necessary.

Given the needs of the people for treatment, in 1945, doctors were allowed to undertake private medical practice in their free time when they were not on an "official job". In an act dated on the 19th February 1945, the Health Department of the Health Commission of ASNOS in Belgrade made it clear to the District People's Liberation Committee in Zaječar that the ban for doctors to work privately was contrary to the rights of patients to "be able to choose or call for their treatment any doctor they want ". It further states that "private practice is not, nor can be prohibited by the decision of the ONO until orders are issued in that regard." Along with the act, a rulebook on the rewards they could collect from the patients was submitted for a "daily examination (from 6 am to 8 pm - 250 dinars, and in the patient's flat 350 dinars. For an intravenous injection they charged 160 dinars, for an intramuscular injection 80 dinars and for a subcutaneous one 50 dinars.

Among the doctors mentioned earlier, 30 of them were men and 9 were women. Four female doctors were single and two were widows. Among the male doctors, three were single and one was a widower. Most of the doctors were family people with a lot of children. Two doctors had four and three children respectively. Twelve doctors had two children each, and each of nine doctors had one child. Four doctors didn't have any children. Male doctors were mostly aged between 41 and 50 - 18 of them, and between 51 and 60 - 7 of them. One doctor was aged between 21 and 30, one between 31 and 40 and one between 61 and 70. When it comes to female doctors, the situation is similar. 5 of them were aged between 41 and 50, one between 31 and 40 and one between 51 and 60. Doctors made a lot of money, so it can be said that they lived better than others. Most of them had a maid.

III

One of the reasons for the changes in the number and composition of medical staff in Timočka krajina was the mobilization of doctors for army medical corps. From one act of the District People's Liberation Committee from the 2nd February, 1945, it is possible to find out

Ukupno je mobilisano 18 lekara i to: Dr Mićo Mićović, epidemiolog i upravnik Doma narodnog zdravlja, Dr Bosiljka Popović, šef tuberkuloznog odeljenja bolnice, Dr Dimitrije Popović, specijalista za dečje bolesti iz Zaječara, Dr Stevan Jokanović, rudarski lekar u Boru, Dr Veljko Milanović, lekar komande mesta u Andrejevцу, Dr Stevan Ilić, sreski lekar u Salašu, Dr Dara Letić-Nikolić, specijalista zaraznih bolesti, Dr Staslava Perić-Ružić, bolnički lekar i Dr Draginja Zdravković, privatni lekar iz Negotina, Dr Slavko Pištelić, sreski lekar i upravnik bolnice u Kladovu za vojnu bolnicu u Kruževcu.

Dr Mićo Mićović mobilisan je na dužnost lekara "14 korpusa bolnice", kao i Dr Dimitrije Popović, šef dečjeg odeljenja, Dr Radmilo Spaljoković, specijalista za uho, grlo i nos i šef ušnog odeljenja kao i Dr Časlav Babić, hirurug i šef hiruruskog odeljenja zaječarske bolnice. Pored pomenutih lekara, bio je mobilisan Dr Branko S. Milosavljević, privatni lekar, Dr Vladimir Kujundžić, lekar dečjeg doma u Negotinu, Dr Borivoje Ilić, saobraćajni lekar iz Knjaževca i Dr Sotir Stavridis, hirurug i šef hiruruskog odeljenja knjaževačke bolnice, Dr Kosta Mihajlović, referent sanitetske komande mesta u Boljevcu, Dr Aleksandar D. Anastasijević, lekar komande mesta u Boru, Dr Miliwoje S. Kosanović, sreski lekar u Salašu, Dr Miodrag Jelisijević, hirurug sanitetski major i Dr Svetolik Pacić, uredski lekar, Dr Božidar Stanojević, lekar školske poliklinike iz Zaječara i Dr Radomir Vladić, hirurug i šef hiruruskog odeljenja iz Knjaževca.

Okružni narodnooslobodilački odbor se zauzimao posebno da se demobilise Dr Slavko Pištelić koji je uživao veliko poverenje tadašnjih vlasti i obavljao važne javno-zdravstvene funkcije sreskog lekara i sanitetskog referenta Komande mesta u Kladovu i vodio bolnicu, i mesto njega mobilise Dr Ljutica Dimtrijević, privatni lekar, "bivši narodni poslanik i perjanica Stojadinovića i Cvetkovića koji nije sposoban, ni poverljiv da zameni mobilisanog Dr Pištelića pri NOO, Komandi mesta i da vodi bolnicu [4], tako da bi bio pogodan za vojnu službu. „Traženo je da oslobodi mobilizacije i Dr Mićo Mićović, epidemiolog, upravnik Doma narodnog zdravlja, sanitetski referent pri komandi mesta i jedan od glavnih rukovodilaca Sanitetske škole u Zaječaru za vojne i civile sanitarce [5].“ Ukazivalo se na njegovo slabo zdravlje i činjenicu da je imao izvađen bubreg. Traženo je da se oslobodi

obaveza mobilizacije Dr Stanislava Ružić-Perić, v.d. šefa unutrašnjeg odeljenja negotinske bolnice, jer je bila u šestom mesecu trudnoće kao i da se umesto njih mobilise privatni lekar Dr Milan Stojković koji je bio neoženjen i bez dece. Odgovor na ovakve zahteve bio je da se tu ništa ne može uraditi jer je to "stvar vojnih vlasti i potrebe naše vojske". U prvim posleratnim godinama bilo je teško naći meru kako da se obezbedi sanitetski kadar da ne trpe potrebe „narodnooslobodilačke vojske i civilne potrebe saniteta Okruga".

IV

Ministarstvo zdravlja Republike Srbije naredilo je 10. septembra da se popišu i reguistruju svi lekari i sačini imenik lekara, kao i da se o registrovanju izda potvrda svakom lekaru koju će koristiti kada promeni mesto boravka i službu. Okružni narodni odbori imali su obavezu da, pošto sačine pisak svojih lekara, pošalju ga Ministarstvu koje je sačinilo glavni imenik za Srbiju. Iz spiskova lekara objavljuju se osnovni biografski podaci uz svrsishodan komentar iz drugih izvora. Obaveza prijavljivanja lekara bila je neizbežna, jer bi oni lekari koji se nisu njoj podvrgli mogli biti kažnjeni. Kada se lekar upiše u registar dobija, "pismenu potvrdu", a kada napusti područje gde radi, dužan je bio da se javi Okružnom narodnom odboru da dobije ispisnicu bez koje se ne može upisati u imenik Ogružnog odbora na čiju je teritoriju došao. Iz sačuvanih "Upitnika za lekare" koji su korišćeni za upisivanje u registar lekara na području Timočke krajine došlo se do biografskih podataka za sledeće lekare:

Jokanović Lj. Dr Stevan, lekar opšte prakse, na službi u bolnici bratinske blagajne u Boru, rođen je 5. oktobra 1899. godine u Ahenu u Nemačkoj, Srbin po pravoslavnoj veri, jugoslovenski državljanin. Bio je oženjen i imao je četiri sina: Ljubomira, Živorada, Miloša i Vojislava. Medicinski fakultet je završio u Beogradu 1928. godine, a pravo na rad dobio 1929. Govorio je srpski, a služio se francuskim i nemačkim jezikom. Za vreme rata radio je u Brestovačkoj banji kao upravnik i banjski lekar i kao lekar bolnice bratinske blagajne. U narodno-oslobodilačkoj borbi je učestvovao "idejno i propagandno". Stanovao je u "borskom rudniku" u ulici Sarajevskoj broj 10.

Pedanov I. Dr Georgije, hirurug, lekar bolnice bratinske blagajne borskog rudnika,

which medical staffs were mobilized from the mentioned district (3). The Health Commission of the Presidency of ASNOS in Belgrade was warned that the recruitment of medical staff, most of whom were doctors, would have "consequences in the medical organization of the District that could not be remedied and as a result of which both military and civilian medical care would suffer."

A total of 18 doctors were mobilized: MD Mičo Mićović, epidemiologist and manager of the public health centre, MD Bosiljka Popović, head of the department of tuberculosis at the hospital, MD Dimitrije Popović, paediatrics specialist from Zaječar, MD Stevan Jokanović, doctor at the mine in Bor, MD Veljko Milanović, doctor of the local command in Andrejevaca, MD Stevan Ilić, district doctor in Salaš, MD Dara Letić-Nikolić, infectious disease specialist, MD Staslava Perić-Ružić, hospital doctor and MD Draginja Zdravković, private doctor from Negotin as well as MD Slavko Pištelić, district doctor and manager of the hospital in Kladovo to the military hospital in Kruževac.

MD Mičo Mićović was mobilized as a doctor of the "14th Corps of the Hospital", and so was MD Dimitrije Popović, head of the children's department, MD Radmilo Spalajković, ear, throat and nose specialist, head of the department of otorhinolaryngology and MD Časlav Babić, surgeon and head of the department of surgery at Zaječar Hospital. Apart from the above-mentioned doctors, the following doctors were also mobilized: MD Branko S. Milosavljević, single, private doctor, MD Vladimir Kujundžić, doctor of the children's home in Negotin, MD Borivoje Ilić, traffic doctor from Knjaževac and MD Sotir Stavridis, surgeon, head of the department of surgery at Knjaževac hospital, MD Kosta Mihajlović, officer of the medical command in Boljevac, MD Aleksandar D. Anastasijević doctor of the local command in Bor, MD Milivoje S. Kosanović district doctor in Salaš, MD Miodrag Jelisijević, surgeon, major of medical service and MD Svetolik Pacić, dispensary doctor, MD Božidar Stanojević, doctor of school polyclinics from Zaječar and MD Radomir Vladić, surgeon, head of the department of surgery from Knjaževac.

The District People's Liberation Committee was particularly interested in demobilization of MD Slavko Pištelić, who enjoyed a large trust of authorities at the time and performed important public health

functions of a district doctor, and the medical officer of the Command in Kladovo and at the same time ran the hospital, and mobilization, in his place, of MD Ljutica Dimtrijević a doctor, "a former MP and the best of the bunch from Stojadinović and Cvetković, who is neither capable nor trustworthy to replace the mobilized MD Pišetlić at the NLC, at the Command and to run the hospital (4), so he would be suitable for military service." It was also demanded that Mičo Mićović, epidemiologist "manager of the Public Health Centre, medical officer at the local command and one of the main administrators of the Medical School in Zaječar for military and civilian paramedics should not be mobilized (5)." His poor health and the fact that he had had a kidney removed were emphasized. It was requested that MD Stanislava Ružić-Perić, acting head of the internal department at the Negotin hospital should not be mobilized because she was in the sixth month of pregnancy, and that instead of them, a private doctor MD Milan Stojkocić, who was single and without children, be mobilized. The reply to these requests was that nothing could be done because it was "a matter for military authorities related to the needs of our army". In the early post-war years, it was difficult to find a way to secure medical personnel so that the needs of the "People's Liberation Army and the civilian needs of the district's medical services would not suffer..."

IV

On the 10th September, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia ordered that all doctors be registered - and a directory of doctors be compiled, as well as that a certificate of registration be issued to each doctor when he changed his place of residence and service. Having made the list of their doctors, the district people's committees were obliged to send it to the Ministry, which then compiled the main directory for Serbia. From the lists of doctors, basic biographical data from other sources were published along with appropriate commentary. The obligation to register doctors could not be avoided, because those doctors who did not submit to it could be punished. When a doctor was entered in the register, he received a "written confirmation", so that when he left the area where he worked, he was obliged to contact the District People's Committee to get a certificate of withdrawal without which he could

rođen je 31. marta 1887. godine u Neforošću, u poltovksoj guberniji u Rusiji. Rus je po poreklu, "jugoslovenski podanik" pravoslavne veorispovesti. Bio je oženjen i imao je sina Evgenija i ćerku Katarinu. Diplomirao je na Medicinskom fakultetu u Odesi 6. septembra 1913. godine. Pravo na lekarsku praksu dobio je oktobra 1924. godine. Govorio je ruski i srpski. Posle kapitulacije Jugoslavije zaposlio se kao lekar hirurg bratinske blagajne borskog rudnika. U narodnooslobodilačkoj borbi je učestvovao "idejno".

Ivković S. Dr Božidar, lekar opšte prakse, upravnik bolnice bratinske blagajne borskog rudnika, rođen je 1902. godine u Prokuplju. Radio je honorarno kao zdravstveni referent za borski srez. Bio je Srbin, jugoslovenski državljanin, pravoslavne veorispovesti. Imao je ženu Sofiju i sina Danila. Diplomirao je na Medicinskom fakultetu u Beogradu 1931. godine. Pravo na lekarsku praksu imao je od 1932. godine. Služio se francuskim i nemačkim jezikom. Od kapitulacije Jugoslavije 14. aprila 1941. pa do 25. avgusta 1942. proveo je u Nemačkoj kao jugoslovenski ratni zarobljenik, a od januara 1943. godine radio je lekar u bolnici bratinske blagajne borskog rudnika u Boru. U narodnooslobodilačkoj borbi učestvovao je "idejno". Stanovao je borskom rudniku u Ljubljanskoj ulici broj 2.

Anastasijević D. Dr Aleksandar, lekar opšte prakse u bolnici bratinske blagajne borskih rudnika u Boru, rođen je 16. jula 1900. godine u Kragujevcu. Bio je i lekar mesnog narodnog odbora u Boru. Bio je Srbin, jugoslovenski državljanin, pravoslavne veorispovesti. Diplomirao je na Medicinskom fakultetu u Beču 1927. godine. Pravo na lekarsku praksu imao je od 1929. godine. Govorio je francuski i nemački jezik. Vreme kapitulacije proveo je kao lekar u bolnici bratinske blagajne u Boru. U narodnooslobodilačkom pokretu učestvovao je "idejno". Bio je oženjen, bez dece. Stanovao je u borskom rudniku u Sarajevskoj ulici broj 5 a.

Džinić Dr Fadil, ginekolog i operator, lekar hirurškog odeljenja bolnice mesne bratinske blagajne u Boru, rođen je 28. septembra 1909. godine u Banjoj Luci. Bio je Hrvat po poreklu, jugoslovenski državljanin, muslimanske veroispovesti. Završio je Medicinski fakultet u Zagrebu. Govorio je francuski i nemački jezik. Od kapitulacije Jugoslavije do 1942. godine proveo je kao

asistent ginekološke klinike u Zagrebu, a od te godine do oslobođenja bio je na radu u Nemačkoj. Jedno vreme posle oslobođenja radio je na IV odeljenju Glavne vojne bolnice u Zagrebu, a posle toga u bolnici bratinske blagajne borskog rudnika. Bio je oženjen i imao je kćer Faridu.

Brenčić J. Dr Leopold, zubni lekar bolnice mesne bratinske blagajne u Boru, specijalista za usne i zubne bolesti, rođen je 18. oktobra 1905. godine u Petcu u Sloveniji. Slovenac po poreklu, jugoslovenski državljanin, katoličke veroispovesti. Završio je Medicinski fakultet u Pragu. Od kapitulacije Jugoslavije do oslobođenja proveo je kao zubni lekar u bolnici mesne bratinske blagajne u Boru. Nije učestvovao u narodnooslobodilačkom pokretu. Bio je oženjen, bez dece. Stanovao je u borskom rudniku u Sarajevskoj ulici broj 1.

Panajotović J. Dr Jovan, lekar bratinske blagajne u Majdanpeku, rođen je 1877. godine u Beogradu. Završio je Medicinski fakultet u Gracu u Austriji. Pravo na lekarsku praksu imao je od 1906. godine. Govorio je nemački jezik. Vreme od kapitulacije Jugoslavije do oslobođenja proveo je u Beogradu i Majdanpeku, gde je i posle toga radio kao lekar bratinske blagajne. U narodnooslobodilačkoj borbi nije učestvovao zbog starosti i bolesti. Bio je oženjen i bez dece.

Gligorijević I. Dr Milan, sreski sanitetski referent, rođen je 14. septembra 1895. godine u Donjem Milanovcu. Sporedna služba mu je bila lekar bratinske blagajne u Donjem Milanovcu i Direkcije rečne plovidbe. Bio je Srbin po poreklu, jugoslovenski državljanin, pravoslavne vere. Medicinski fakultet završio je 1930. godine u Beogradu. Pravo na lekarsku praksu imao je od 1931. godine. Nije imao posebnu specijalnost u struci. Govorio je nemački, francuski i rumunski. Nemci su ga zarobili 1941. godine kao upravnika vojne bolnice u Kruševcu i pustili kući u maju mesecu kao bolesnog. Od tada je živio u Donjem Milanovcu kao otpušten iz državne službe od okupatora. Dobrovoljno je stupio u jedinice 25. divizije kao lekar 16. brigade 9. septembra. Radio je kao lekar u hirurškoj ekipi tih jedinica i kao epidemiolog do 30. marta 1945. godine, učestvujući u svim borbama tih jedinica po Srbiji i Bosni. Bio je oženjen i imao je dva sina.

Atanasković P. Dr Svetislav, malariolog, upravnik doma zdravlja u Negotinu, rođen je 3. maja 1895. godine u Mozgovu, u aleksinačkom srezu. Sporedna služba mu je bila sreski sanitetski referent i saobraćajni lekar. Bio je

not be entered in the directory of the District Committee of the new territory.

From the preserved "Questionnaires for doctors" which were used for registering in the register of doctors in Timočka krajina, biographical data were obtained for the following doctors:

MD Jokanović Lj. Stevan, a general practitioner, serving in the hospital of Bratinske blagajne in Bor, was born on the 5th October, 1899 in Aachen, Germany. He was a Serb of Orthodox faith, a Yugoslav citizen. He was married and had four sons: Ljubomir, Živorad, Miloš and Vojislav. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade in 1928, and in 1929 he acquired the right to work. He spoke Serbian and also used French and German. During the war, he worked in Brestovačka Banja spa as the manager and spa doctor and as a doctor at the hospital of Bratinske blagajne. He took part in the national liberation struggle "ideologically and propagandistically". He dwelled in "the Bor mine" at 10, Sarajevska Street.

MD Pedanov I. Georgije, surgeon, doctor at the hospital of Bratinske blagajne of the Bor mine, was born on the 31st March, 1887 in Neforošč, in Poltava province in Russia. He was a Russian, a "Yugoslav subject" of Orthodox faith. He was married and had a son, Evgeni, and a daughter, Katarina. He graduated from the Medical Faculty in Odessa on the 6th September, 1913. He acquired the right to practice medicine in October 1924. He spoke Russian and Serbian. After the capitulation of Yugoslavia, he got a job as a surgeon at Bratinske blagajne at the Bor mine. He participated "ideologically" in the national liberation struggle.

MD Ivković Božidar, a general practitioner, manager of the hospital of Bratinske blagajne of the Bor mine, was born in 1902 in Prokuplje. He worked part-time as a medical officer for the Bor district. He was a Serb, a Yugoslav citizen, of Orthodox faith. He had a wife Sofia and a son Danilo. He graduated from the Medical Faculty in Belgrade in 1931. He acquired the right to practice medicine in 1932. He spoke French and German. From the moment of the capitulation of Yugoslavia, on the 14th April, 1941, until the 25th August, 1942, he spent time in Germany as a Yugoslav prisoner of war, and from January 1943 he worked as a doctor in the hospital of Bratinske blagajne of the Bor mine in Bor. He participated in the national liberation struggle "ideologically". He lived in the Bor mine at 2, Ljubljanska Street.

MD Anastasijević D. Aleksandar, general practitioner in the hospital of Bratinske blagajne of the Bor mines in Bor, was born on the 16th July, 1900 in Kragujevac. He was also a doctor at the local people's committee in Bor. He was a Serb, a Yugoslav citizen, of Orthodox faith. He graduated from the Medical School in Vienna in 1927. He had had the right to practice medicine since 1929. He spoke French and German. He spent the time during the capitulation as a doctor in the hospital of Bratinske

blagajne in Bor. He participated "ideologically" in the people's liberation movement. He was married, without children. He lived in the Bor mine at 5 a, Sarajevska Street.

MD Džinić Fadil, gynecologist and surgeon, doctor of the department of surgery at the hospital of local Bratinske blagajne in Bor, was born on the 28th September, 1909 in Banja Luka. He was a Croat, a Yugoslav citizen, of Muslim faith. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Zagreb. He spoke French and German. From the moment of the capitulation of Yugoslavia until 1942, he spent time as an assistant at a gynaecological clinic in Zagreb, and from that year until the liberation he worked in Germany. After the Liberation for a while, he worked at the 4th ward of the Main Military Hospital in Zagreb, and after that to this moment in the hospital of Bratinske blagajne of the Bor mine. He was married and had a daughter, Farida.

MD Brenčić J. Leopold, a dentist at the hospital of local Bratinske blagajne in Bor, a specialist in oral and dental diseases, was born on the 18th October, 1905 in Petac, Slovenia. He was a Slovenian, a Yugoslav citizen, of Catholic faith. He graduated from the Medical faculty in Prague. From the moment of capitulation of Yugoslavia until the liberation, he worked as a dentist in the hospital of local Bratinske blagajne in Bor. He did not participate in the People's liberation movement. He was married, without children. He lived in the Bor mine at 1, Sarajevska Street.

MD Panajotović J. Jovan, doctor of Bratinske blagajne in Majdanpek, was born in 1877 in Belgrade. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Graz, Austria. He had had the right to practice medicine since 1906. He spoke German. He spent the time from the capitulation of Yugoslavia until the liberation in Belgrade and Majdanpek, where he still worked as a doctor for Bratinske blagajne. He did not take part in the national liberation struggle due to his age and illness. He was married, without children.

MD Gligorijević I. Milan, district medical officer, was born on the 14th September, 1895 in Donji Milanovac. His "secondary service" was a doctor of Bratinske blagajne in Donji Milanovac and the Directorate of River Navigation. He was a Serb, a Yugoslav citizen, of Orthodox faith. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade in 1930. He had had the right to practice medicine since 1931. He did not have a particular specialty in the profession. He spoke German, French and Romanian.

As the manager of the military hospital in Kruševac in 1941, he was captured by the Germans and released home in May as a patient. Since then, he lived in Donji Milanovac, fired from the civil service by the occupiers. On the 9th September, he voluntarily joined the units of the 25th Division, as a doctor of the 16th Brigade. He worked as a doctor in the surgical team of those units and as an epidemiologist until the 30th March, 1945, taking part in all the battles of these

Srbin po poreklu, jugoslovenski državljanin, pravoslavne veroispovesti. Završio je Medicinski fakultet u Parizu 1924. godine. Pravo na lekarsku praksu imao je od 1925. godine. U vreme kapitulacije Jugoslavije bio je jedno vreme u zarobljeništvu, da bi se obreo kao izbeglica u Negotinu gde je do oslobođenja sarađivao sa sreskim narodnooslobodilačkim odborom. Bio je oženjen i imao je sina [6].

Stojković Đ. Dr Milan, lekar celokupnog lekarstva, privatni lekar, rođen je 20. aprila 1889. godine u Negotinu. Radio je i kao saobraćajni lekar. Srbin je bio po poreklu, jugoslovenski podanik, pravoslavne veroispovesti. Medicinski fakultet je završio 1924. godine u Parizu, a pravo na lekarsku praksu stekao je 1918. godine. Pre II svetskog rata bio je narodni poslanik i pokretao je inicijative za izgradnju vodovoda po nekim selima Negotinske krajine. Od kapitulacije Jugoslavije do oslobođenja bio je jedno vreme u zarobljeništvu, a zatim u Negotinu. U narodnooslobodilačkoj borbi je učestvovao kao lekar komande mesta i područja. Bio je neoženjen. Stanovao je u Dušanovoj ulici u Negotinu [7].

Andelković Dr Nikola, lekar opšte medicine, radio je kao uredski lekar-činovnik. Rođen je 28. decembra u Negotinu. Medicinu je završio januara 1924. godine kada je stekao i pravo na lekarsku praksu. Mobilisan je 6. septembra 1944. godine i radio je kao lekar komande mesta i područja. Bio je oženjen i otac jednog deteta. Stanovao je u Voskresenjskoj uluci broj 13. u Negotinu [8].

Kostić K. Dr Miodrag, hirur, upravnik bolnice u Negotinu i šef hirurškog odeljenja, rođen je 4. avgusta 1895. godine u Kragujevcu. Bio je po poreklu Srbin, jugoslovenski podanik, pravoslavne veroispovesti. Medicinski fakultet je završio 12. jula 1922. u Lionu, u Francuskoj. Pravo na lekarsku praksu stekao je 1923. godine. Govorio je dobro francuski, a služio se engleskim i nemačkim jezikom. Posle kapitulacije Jugoslavije bio je dve godine u zarobljeništvu, a nakon toga vratio se u Negotin. Nije učestvovao u narodnooslobodilačkoj borbi, osim što je lečio ranjenike. Bio je oženjen i nije imao dece. Stanovao je u ulici Kraljevića Marka broj 4. u Negotinu [9].

Arsović S. Dr Ljubica, specijalista za unutrašnje bolesti, šef odeljenja za unutrašnje bolesti negotinske bolnice, rođena je 25. decembra 1900. godine u Beogradu, Srпкиnja po

poreklu, jugoslovenski podanik, pravoslavne vere. Medicinski fakultet je završila u Beogradu 26. aprila 1926. godine, a pravo na lekarsku praksu stekla je 1930. godine. Služila se francuskim i nemačkim jezikom. U periodu od kapitulacije Jugoslavije do oslobođenja radila je kao lekar unutrašnjeg odeljenja zaječarske bolnice, a zatim na istoj funkciji od 15. jula 1945. godine u negotinskoj bolnici. Nije učestvovala u narodnooslobodilačkoj borbi. Bila je neudata. Stanovala je u ulici Stanoja Nešića broj 3, u Negotinu [10].

Pored pomenutih lekara, početkom 1946. godine na području Timočke krajine radili su i ovi lekari:

Dr Radomir Nikolić iz Trnavca, rođen 1899. godine, radio je kao sreski sanitetski referent; Dr Cvetko Gligorijević iz Malog Jasenovca, rođen 1915. godine, radio je kao gradski sanitetski referent u Zaječaru; Dr Leko Đolović, rođen 1893. godine, obavljao je dužnost sanitetskog referenta u Knjaževcu; Dr Milutin Milenović, rođen 1901. godine u Knjaževcu, bio je lekar u istom mestu; Dr Aleksandar Pavlovski, rođen 1904. godine u Kijevu, Dr Kosta Mihajlović, rođen 1883. godine u Trnjanu i Dr Stevan Ilić rođen 1998. godine u Donjim Kamenici.

Izvori podataka : Istorijski arhiv Zaječar

1. IAZ, fond ONO, fascikla XXX/ 1945.
2. IAZ, fond ONO, fascikla XXXI/1946.
3. IAZ, fond ONO, fascikla XXX, broj 1555/2/1945.
4. IAZ, fond ONO, fascikla XXX, broj 1555/2/1945.
5. IAZ, fond ONO, fascikla XXX, broj 1555/2/1945.
6. IAZ, fond ONO, fascikla XXXI, broj 2330/14/1946.
7. IAZ, fond ONO, fascikla XXXI, broj 2330/14/1946.
8. IAZ, fond ONO, fascikla XXXI, broj 2330/14/1946.
9. IAZ, fond ONO, fascikla XXXI, broj 2330/14/1946.
10. IAZ, fond ONO, fascikla XXXI, broj 2330/14/1946.

units in Serbia and Bosnia. He was married and had two sons.

MD Atanasković P. Svetislav, malariologist, manager of the health centre in Negotin, was born on the 3rd May, 1895 in Mozgovo, in the Aleksinac district. His immediate service was - district medical officer and traffic doctor. He was a Serb, a Yugoslav citizen, of Orthodox faith. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Paris in 1924. He had had the right to practice medicine since 1925. After the capitulation of Yugoslavia, he was in captivity for a while, only to end up as a refugee in Negotin, where he cooperated with the district people's liberation committee until the liberation. He was married and had a son (6).

MD Stojković Đ. Milan, a doctor of all medicine, a private doctor, was born on 20th . 44 1889 in Negotin. He also worked as a traffic doctor was a Serb, a Yugoslav subject, of Orthodox faith. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in 1924 in Paris, and had had the right to practice medicine since 1918. Before World War II, he was an MP and launched initiatives for the construction of water supply systems in some villages of the Negotin region. From the moment of the capitulation of Yugoslavia until the liberation, he was in captivity for some time and then found himself in Negotin. He participated in the national liberation struggle as a doctor of the command of the place and the area. He was single. He lived in Dušanova Street in Negotin (7).

MD Andjelković Il. Nikola, a general practitioner, who worked as a dispensary doctor-clerk, was born on the 28th December in Negotin. He completed the study of medicine in January 1924, when he acquired the right to practice medicine. On the 6th September, 1944, he was mobilized and worked as a doctor for the local and regional command. He was married and had one child. He lived at 13, Vaskresenjska Street in Negotin (8).

MD Kostić K. Miodrag, surgeon, manager of the hospital in Negotin and head of the department of surgery, was born on the 4th August, 1895 in Kragujevac. He was a Yugoslav citizen of Orthodox faith. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine on the 12th July, 1922 in Lyon, France. He acquired the right to practice medicine in 1923. He spoke French well and used English and German. After the capitulation of Yugoslavia, he was in captivity for two years, and after that he returned to Negotin. He did not take part in the national liberation struggle, except for the treatment of the wounded. He was married, without children. He lived at 4, Kraljevića Marka Street in Negotin (9).

MD Arsović S. Ljubica, an internal medicine specialist, head of the department for internal medicine of Negotin hospital, was born on the 25th December, 1900 in Belgrade. She was a Serb, a Yugoslav subject, of Orthodox faith. She graduated from the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade on the 26th April, 1926, and had had the right to practice

medicine since 1930. She spoke French and German. In the period from the capitulation of Yugoslavia until the liberation, she worked as a doctor of the internal department at Zaječar hospital, and then in the same position, from the 15th July, 1945, at Negotin hospital. She did not take part in the national liberation struggle. She was single. She lived at 3, Stanoja Nešića Street, in Negotin (10).

Apart from the abovementioned, the following doctors also worked in Timočka Krajina at the beginning of 1946: MD Radomir Nikolić, born in 1899, from Trnovac, worked as a district medical officer, MD Cvetko Gligorijević, born in 1915, from Mali Jasenovac, worked as the town medical officer in Zaječar, MD Leko Đolović, born in 1893, worked as a medical officer in Knjaževac, MD Milutin Milenović, born in 1901, from Knjaževac, worked as a doctor in Knjaževac, MD Aleksandar Pavlovski, born in 1904 in Kiev, MD Kosta Mihajlović, born in 1883 in Trnjane and MD Stevan Ilić, born in 1898 in Donja Kamenica.

Data sources

1. Historical Archives Zaječar, ONO fund, file folder XXX/ 1945.
2. Historical Archives Zaječar, ONO fund, file folder XXXI/1946.
3. Historical Archives Zaječar, ONO fund, file folder XXX, number 1555/2/1945.
4. Historical Archives Zaječar, ONO fund, file folder XXX, number 1555/2/1945,
5. Historical Archives Zaječar, ONO fund, file folder XXXI, number 2330/14/1946.
6. Historical Archives Zaječar, ONO fund, file folder XXXI, number 2330/14/1946.
7. Historical Archives Zaječar, ONO fund, file folder XXXI, number 2330/14/1946.
8. Historical Archives Zaječar, ONO fund, file folder XXXI, number 2330/14/1946.
9. Historical Archives Zaječar, ONO fund, file folder XXXI, number 2330/14/1946.
10. Historical Archives Zaječar, ONO fund, file folder XXXI, number 2330/14/1946.