

fond maker history:

## Administration of the City of Belgrade

Administration of the Town of Belgrade, then 1890 Administration of the City of Belgrade, was constituted on July 13, 1839 in accordance with the Statute on municipalities and treated as Municipality of the City of Belgrade until 1841. Jurisdiction of the Administration was administrative – police until 1850. Police Regulation and Police Legislation Book appeared that year, provided Administration juridical authority, which had district majors, thus, since then, it could arbitrate disputes up to 30 days of prison, punishment consists of 35 stick hits, but in cash 8 talir, and to make authority in domain in what district mayors did. The Administration lost in 1889 juridical authority, when city courts acquired it, in accordance with the Constitution from 1888, which supports the stand-alone courts to have the juridical authority.

The most significant change in organization and work of the Administration was done in 1860. Then, for the first time, Belgrade was divided into 6 quarts: Town, Dorćol, Palilula, Terazije, Savamala i Vračar. Quarts represented departments within the Administration, having its office with a minimum necessary officials. The Administration had the gendarmerie group of 120 men and 15 horsemen for performing police tasks. Jurisdiction of the Administration was not defined and has changed in years. Since 1863, under its police jurisdiction came Topčider. Ministry of Internal Affairs was the Administration superior authority, inferior – Municipality of the City of Belgrade until 1903. The Administration performed police duties related to the political and public safety. As Municipality superior authority, had a plenty of other duties relating to the construction, education, health care, social security etc. During the World War I, the Administration did not function and started its work again, after the Unification 1918, in the capital city of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians. In the Administration development we can differentiate two periods – before and after 1930. Despite the necessity of Belgrade and Zagreb to be under jurisdiction of districts territorially belonging to, in accordance with the Regulation on dividing the country on districts, brought after the Vidovdan Constitution on April, 22, the Administration came under direct, supervisory jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Administration jurisdiction based on territory concerned Town and suburb: Dušanovac, Miloševac, Voždovac, Topčider, Čukarica. On organizational, it still consisted of 6 quarts established in XIX century and 4 more commissariats: Topčider, Čukarica, Railway Police and the River Sava Police. Internal organization consisted of 6 departments, later 8. Departments in 1927 were: administrative, passport and personal, construction, public safety, police, registration and foreigners control, traffic, as gendarmerie settled in stations in Voždovac, Dušanovac, Svetosavski krst, Čukarica i Klanica. Regulation on internal authority appeared after the Proclamation of Dictatorship. In new country dividing on 9 districts called Banovina Belgrade left as a special authority unit. The city Administration remained under

jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Minister of Internal Affairs could in charge Manager of the City of Belgrade of tasks in domain of police work within the state (for performing technical and criminal evidence).

January 1930, appeared the Regulation on organization and activity of the Administration. In accordance with the new Regulation, jurisdiction based on territory covered municipalities of Belgrade, Zemun and Pančevo. Regulation on amendment of the Regulation on organization and activities of the Administration brought 1935, expanded its jurisdiction based on territory, on municipality districts: Bežanija, Borča, Veliki mokri lug, Višnjica, Vojlovica, Žarkovo, Železnik, Zemun, Jajinici, Kneževac, Kumodraž, Mali mokri lug, Mirijevo, Ovča and Resnik. The Administration work based on its jurisdiction consisted of general administration duties and state police authority's duties. Organizational structure was the following: The Administration (manager, manager assistant, secretary office), General Administration duties (Construction – Technical Department, Social Politics and Health Care Department, with Social Politics and Health Care Section, Financial Department with Account Office and General School Center) and Police Authority duties (Administrative Department, General Police Department, Criminal Police Department, Traffic Police Department, Technical Police Department and Police Agents Meeting Department). For the Manager of the city, one squad and one troop of state cavalry within gendarmerie were available, having 14.000 people just before the World War II. According to this Regulation the number of quarts was enlarged. Instead of 6, there were 8 now, later 17, which caused changes of territory borders. Organizationally, the most important task had the II Department, General Police Department. The main task of this political police was to provide state security and public order, suspense espionage and to fight action directed against state order. But, the most important task was to struggle against Yugoslav Communist Party, what did its IV, so – called Anticommunist Department. During the World War II in Belgrade, which became the center of occupants' administration and new formed, Quisling authority, the Administration continued its work temporarily named Jurisdiction Office of the City of Belgrade. The Order on police acting in Belgrade, according to the power of German authorities, was brought in April 1941. The Order, replaced the Regulation from 1930. Police started its work in accordance with this Order and special commissar personal orders, which headed the Administration, and German authorities ordering. Police jurisdiction based on territory consisted of municipality territory of: the City of Belgrade, Veliki mokri lug, Višnjica, Žarkovo, Železnik, Jajinci, Kneževac, Kumodraž, Mali mokri lug, Mirijevo i Resnik, as the Municipality of Zemun and Bežanija. At the end of the fall 1941, Zemun and Bežanija were extracted from the jurisdiction of the Administration. Police was divided on XVI quarts and two police commessariat – Railway and River. Quarts and Commissariat were in charge of implementing police authority in practice. Internal organization was the following: Administrative Department, Special Police Department (ex General Police Department with 4 sections), Criminal Police Department, Local Police Department, Moral Preserving Section,

Major Registration Office Section, Financial Section, Police Guard, Police Agents Meeting (later Police Agents Meeting Department), Vet Department, Application Reception Section for Pass-documents for traveling outside the territory of Military Commander of Serbia. Concentration camp in Banjica was registered as Department of the Administration of the City of Belgrade, formed on Decision and Order of the German authorities in July 1941. The Administration had so – called Jew Section, which cooperated with German authorities and existed since the beginning of 1943. After the Quisling Government headed by Nedić was formed, the Administration of the City of Belgrade was under jurisdiction of Ministry of Internal Affairs, and short time, since August 1942 until August 1943, main authority of the Administration of the City was the Chief of Serbian State Security. During the occupation, Special Police Department had the major role in the Administration. Jurisdiction of this department based on territory, precisely its IV Anticommunist Section formally consisted of Belgrade only, but actually of whole Serbia, with its importance for occupant and quisling authority overcame the Administration of the City of Belgrade itself. The Administration finished its work with Belgrade liberating, on October 20, 1944.