



El-shatt

MUZEJ REVOLUCIJE NARODA HRVATSKE

At the end of 1943, the units of the German 2nd Panzer Army began large-scale operations designed to destroy the units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia on the Adriatic coast and islands. German units engaged in these operations committed savage atrocities and mass crimes. The civilian population withdrew to the islands under the escort of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. By an agreement with the Allied military authorities in the Middle East, about 30,000 refugees were transported, via Vis and southern Italy, to Egypt in the first half of 1944.

Yugoslav refugee camps in Egypt were located mainly in El Shatt desert area and at El Khatatba and Tolumat.

The Allied military authorities agreed with the National Liberation Committee of Yugoslavia that all internal affairs in the camps should be run by the Refugee Central Committee, which was responsible directly to the Regional People's Liberation Committee for Dalmatia. The full autonomy of the Yugoslav Refugee Organization in Egypt in relation to the Allies made it possible for the refugees themselves, for the Central Committee, branch committees in camps and political organizations to transplant the spirit, ideas and ideals of the People's Liberation War to their new desert home and to become, through their activity and sense of organization, the best propagators of the truth about the Yugoslav People's Liberation War abroad.

Material supplies for refugees were provided at first by the Allied Middle East Refugee Relief Administration (MERRA) and later by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). However, the day-to-day life in the desert was organized, with great efforts, by the people themselves. Primary schools were started and by the end of 1944 they already had 5,756 pupils. There were also two grammar schools with 1,194 pupils, a teacher-training school, vocational school, music school, arts and crafts school, and courses for illiterates and various other courses.

A great deal of attention was devoted to the health service. The main hospital at El Shatt had six wards with 400 beds, while camps II and III had polyclinics and field hospitals with 20 to 25 beds each. In every camp there were two to three outpatient clinics and a dentist surgery.

More than 50 service workshops were at the disposal of the people in the camps, and two production plants manufactured bricks and soap.

People's Universities and performance groups were active in all camps. The «Pioneer Theatre» for children was also established, as well as the brass band, dancing groups, folklore and ballet companies. Highly successful performances given by Yugoslav refugee artists and groups in Cairo, Port Said, Alexandria and other places spread the truth about Yugoslavia and about the aspirations of its people. In June 1944, an exhibition was mounted at El Shatt under the slogan «By Struggle and Effort»; similar exhibitions at Cairo and Alexandria presented a cross-section picture of life and work in Yugoslav refugee camps.

A lively publishing activity was another feature of camp life. The Refugee Central Committee published a daily «Naš List», in addition to which there were also seven other periodicals, numerous booklets, books and textbooks.

Between February 1944 and March 1946, 28,100 people lived at El Shatt; 475 babies were born there; 715 persons died and 172 got married. When their country was free again, the refugees returned to their homes and with the assistance of people's authorities began the difficult task of reconstruction.

This exhibition commemorates the sufferings of that part of our people who left their homes to escape the terror of the enemy but who transplanted the spirit, ideas and organization of the People's Liberation War into the foreign land.

(Text by Šime Vlasanović)
(Lay-out by Lujo Lozica)



NA MASOVNIM SASTANCIMA NAROD ZBJEGA ODLUČIVAO JE O ORGANIZACIJI ŽIVOTA I RADA RUKOVOĐEN CENTRALNIM ODBOROM ZBJEGA (COZ) I ODBORIMA U POJEDINIM LOGORIMA I POLITICKIM ORGANIZACIJAMA.

SOBA U DJEČJEM ODJELU BOLNICE U EL SHATTU.



VAZNU ULOGU U JACANJU MORALNO-POLITIČKOG JEDINSTVA NARODA ZBJEGA
IMALA JE STAMPA.
PORED DNEVNIKA «NAŠ LIST» IZLAZILE SU: «VIJESTI» U LOGORIMA EL KHATATBA
I TOLUMBAT, «KRONIKA ZBJEGA» I «15 DANA» BILTENI COZ-A, DVA LISTA ZA
PIONIRE, «OMLADINSKA RIJEC» — GLASILO USAOJ-A U ZBJEGU, «ŽENA ZBJEGA —
GLASILO AFZ-A U ZBJEGU, TE «PROSVJETA» IZDANJE PROSVJETNOG ODJELA COZ-A.



Koncem 1943. god. jedinice 2. njemačke oklopne armije poduzele su operacije s namjerom da unište jedinice Narodnooslobodilačke vojske Jugoslavije na jadranskoj obali i otocima. Njemačke jedinice vršile su teška zvjerstva i masovne zločine. Pod zaštitom i uz pomoć Narodnooslobodilačke vojske Jugoslavije, nedoručko stanovništvo povlačilo se na otoke. U sporazumu sa Savezničkim vojnim vlastima na Srednjem istoku oko 30.000 izbjeglog stanovništva prevezeno je u prvoj polovini 1944. g. preko Visa u južnu Italiju, a odatle u Egipat.

Jugoslavenski zbjeg u Egiptu bio je većim dijelom smješten u pustinjskom području El Shatt, te u El Khatatbi i Tolumbatu.

Sporazumno s Nacionalnim komitetom oslobođenja Jugoslavije Savezničke vojne vlasti prihvatile su gotovu činjenicu, da unutrašnjim životom i radom zbjega rukovodi Centralni odbor zbjega (COZ), koji je za svoj rad odgovarao Oblasnom narodnooslobodilačkom odboru Dalmacije. Puna autonomija omogućila je da izbjegli narod, pod vodstvom Centralnog odbora zbjega i logorskih odbora, te političkih organizacija, prenese na ovo pustinjsko područje duh, ideje i ciljeve narodnooslobodilačke borbe, i svojom aktivnošću i smislom za organizaciju, bude najbolji propagator istine u inozemstvu o narodnooslobodilačkoj borbi Jugoslavije.

Brigu o materijalnom snabdijevanju jugoslavenskog zbjega preuzela je na sebe MERRA, saveznička organizacija za prihvat i pomoć zbjegova na Srednjem istoku, a kasnije UNRRA, organizacija Ujedinjenih nacija za pomoć i obnovu. Međutim, narod zbjega vlastitim je snagama, uz velike napore, organizirao svoj život u pustinji. Otvorene su osnovne škole u kojima je krajem 1944. g. bilo 5756 daka. Djelovale su 2 gimnazije sa 1194 učenika, učiteljska, zanatska, muzička i škola za umjetnički obrt, te analfabetski i razni stručni tečajevi.

Velika pažnja posvećena je zdravstvenoj službi. Glavna bolnica u El Shattu imala je 6 odjeljenja s 400 kreveta, a II i III logor imali su polikliniku i bolnicu sa 20 do 25 kreveta. U svakom logoru radile su 2 do 3 ambulante, te zubna ambulanta.

U logorima je organizirana uslužna i servisna služba s preko 50 radionica, a osposobljena su i dva pogona-tvornice za proizvodnju opeka i sapuna.

U svim logorima djelovala su narodna sveučilišta i kulturno-umjetničke grupe. Organizirani su »Pionirsko kazalište«, duvački orkestar, zborovi, plesne, folklorne i baletne trupe. Uspješni nastupi umjetničkih ansambala jugoslavenskog zbjega u Kairu, Port Saidu, Aleksandriji i drugim mjestima, širili su istinu o Jugoslaviji i težnjama njenih naroda. U junu 1944. g. organizirana je u El Shattu izložba pod geslom »Borbom i radom«, a slične izložbe otvorene su u Kairu i Aleksandriji, koje su dale presjek života i rada jugoslavenskog zbjega.

U logorima je organizirana živa izdavačka djelatnost. Centralni odbor zbjega izdavao je dnevnik »Naš list«. Osim toga, izdavano je još 7 listova i časopisa i niz brošura, knjiga i udžbenika.

Od februara 1944. g. do marta 1946. g. u El Shattu je bilo 28.100 osoba. Za vrijeme boravka jugoslavenskog zbjega u Egiptu rađeno je 475 djece, umrlo je 715 osoba, a vjenčale su se 172 osobe. Oslobođenjem domovine izbjegli narod se vratio kućama i uz pomoć narodnih vlasti započeo obnovom svojih domova.

Ova izložba posvećena je sjećanju na dio našeg naroda, koji je pred terorom neprijatelja napustio svoje domove, ali je na strani teritorij prenio duh, ideje i organiziranost narodnooslobodilačke borbe.

(Tekst napisao: Šime Vlasanović)
(Likovna obrada: Lujo Lozica)

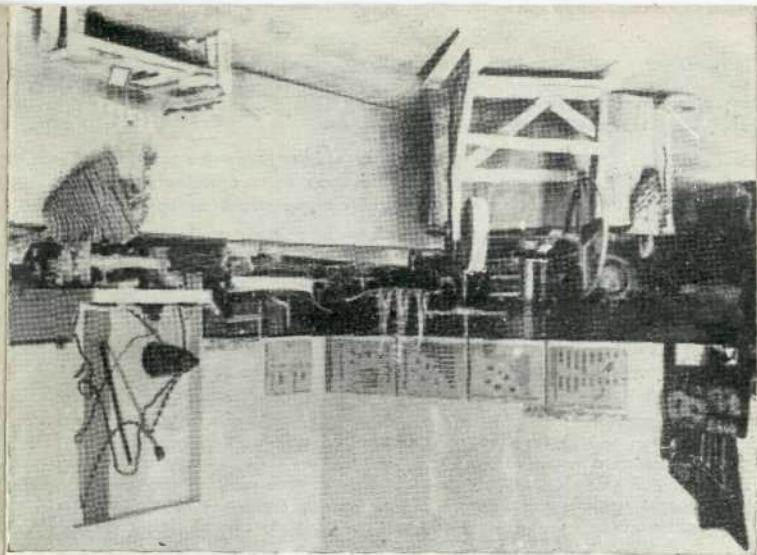
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KONCERT CENTRALNOG ZBORA ZBJEGA U KAIRU KOJIM DIRIGIRA JOSIP HATZE.

OKO 30.000 LJUDI KRAJEM 1943. GOD. I POČETKOM 1944. GOD. PREBAČENO JE
PREKO OTOKA VISA U ZBJEG U JUZNU ITALIJU. KRAJEM JANUARA 1944. GOD.
POČELO JE TRANSPORTIRANJE ZBJEGA SAVEZNICIMA BRODOVIMA U EGIPAT
I U PUSTINI JE ORGANIZIRAN LOGOR EL SHATT.





KULTURNO - INFORMATIVNI ODEL CO-ZA
KRAJEM 1944. G. ORGANIZIRAO JE IZLOZBE
U EL SHATTU, KAIRU I ALEKSANDRIJI O
ZIVOTU I RADU ZBEGA.

JEDNA OD OSNOVNIH ŠKOLA U LCGORU
EL SHATT.

