



SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS

SLOBODAN JOVANOVIĆ: LIFE, WORK, TIMES ON THE OCCASION OF THE 150th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

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SLOBODAN JOVANOVIĆ LIFE, WORK, TIMES

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 150^{th} ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH



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EDITOR'S FOREWORD

The monograph on Slobodan Jovanović (1869-1958), published on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of his birth, represents a unique account of his life, scientific work, society and the times in which he lived. Jovanović's work and his personality have always attracted the attention of the general public. The work he left behind is remarkably voluminous and versatile. It should be noted that a great number of his works was not included in the volumes of his collected works that have been published to date. Slobodan Jovanović worked as a university professor at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade for over forty years. He performed the duties of the dean of the Faculty of Law and the rector of the University of Belgrade. He was the president of the Serbian Royal Academy, legal expert at the Paris Peace Conference, president of the Commission for drafting the Constitution of the new state in 1920, president of the Serbian Cultural Club, president and vice-president of the Ministerial Council of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. In view of the duties he performed, social and political activities represent an important part of the picture of this great scientist of ours. As the president of the Serbian Cultural Club and the pivotal personage of the Serbian people he was delegated to assume the responsibilities of the second vice-president of the Ministerial Council in the government of 27 March 1941. He was the president and vice-president of the government in the country and later in exile. He died in emigration in London in the late 1958, almost a hundred years since his father Vladimir Jovanović, one of the leading Serbian Liberals, had first arrived in the British capital as a political emigrant. Even though Slobodan Jovanović advocated parliamentary bicameral multiparty system, he had never participated in party politics. However, he took part in state politics, as Jovan Dučić wrote in 1942: "Slobodan Jovanović has never been a member of a party, a member of government, or a participant in any plot. He always kept himself at a distance from ruling politics, and yet for this very reason he stood close to its side, as its yardstick, its judge, and its state prosecutor. He used to be called 'the conscience of the Serbian people'. He was not a political person, but a statesman: always at the helm, and from there always taking in sweeping views that lie ahead of him." In the aftermath of the war, Slobodan Jovanović was convicted at the political trial organized by the new communist rule in Belgrade in 1946. His personality and work were expelled from the educational system and scientific circles and consigned to oblivion. He was rehabilitated in 2007.

This monograph first presents the biography of Slobodan Jovanović including the chronologically presented works that can be said to represent the milestones of his scientific development, as well as his own theoretical viewpoints. Subsequently, the individual chapters trace the scientific areas he dealt with and scientific achievements he accomplished. The account starts with his theory of the state related to the subject he had taught, that is, General and Special Constitutional Law. It is followed by an account of the special legislation, that is, constitutional law, and an assessment of Slobodan Jovanović as a constitutional-legislative writer. The books in which he interpreted the constitutions of the Kingdom of Serbia and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Vidovdan Constitution) are analyzed and reviewed. The following part of the monograph is devoted to the historiography of Slobodan Jovanović, to the multi-volume political history of Serbia of the 19th century, which is often justifiably regarded as his best-known work. If his other works to do with national history are also taken into account, it can be seen that he encompassed a period from the late 18th to mid-20th century. The subsequent part of the monograph deals with Jovanović as a literary scholar and critic. Special praise is given to his sophisticated language and well-known Belgrade literary style. The final part of the monograph contains Jovanović's bibliography.

With a view to making the text of the monograph easier to read, all footnotes, that is, notes, are to be found at the back of the book.

We thank all the authors for the texts published in the monograph dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the birth of our renowned scientist Slobodan Jovanović.

Kosta Čavoški and Aleksandar Kostić

FROM SLOBODAN JOVANOVIĆ'S CORRESPONDENCE

Boris MILOSAVLJEVIĆ SASA Institute for Balkan Studies

Slobodan Jovanović's writings are stored in different locations. They may be divided chronologically into two main groups. The first group encompasses his documents dated prior to 1941, which to a large extent remained in the country, whereas the other group encompasses his legacy after his death in London, in 1958. Some documents and items preserved abroad in some cases refer to his life in the country. He took some things with him, and some of them were later sent to him by his sister thanks to his friends and relatives who were travelling to London. The manner in which he published his papers abroad best illustrates how difficult it was to work as an émigré. He handed his papers he had written in London in several variants to Radoje Knežević to publish them once certain conditions were to be met. After Slobodan Jovanović's death, Knežević prepared one part of the writings for printing. Since he wanted to compile all his writings, he asked Jovanović's nephew, Andra M. Ristić, to send him some books through some relatives and friends who were to travel abroad. Nowadays documents from the country and abroad are often held together in the same archives.

Slobodan Jovanović lived in Belgrade together with his parents, sister, brother-in-law and his nephew, and their papers constituted a whole, the great archives of the Jovanovićs and the Ristićs. After the First World War in the house lived Vladimir Jovanović, Jelena Jovanović, née Marinković, Slobodan Jovanović, Mihailo G. Ristić (mainly holding diplomatic positions), Pravda Ristić, née Jovanović,



and Andrija Andra M. Ristić. After the death of Jovan and Konstantin Marinković, the uncles of Slobodan Jovanović, and his aunt Hristina Hadži-Toma, some parts of their archives were transferred to the same house. Some parts of the archives were arranged and catalogued (for instance, the archives of Mihailo G. Ristić).

The Jovanovićs and Ristićs' house at 25 Simina Street was severely damaged in the First World War. A bomb fell on its backyard during World War II. And it was as if it fell on a unique, extensive and versatile archive of the Jovanović and Ristić families. In part it was destroyed, whereas some of its parts have never been found, and some parts are kept in different locations. For instance, one letter is held in Slobodan Jovanović's legacy housed in the SASA Archives. The reply to that letter is owned by the family, and kept in the archives of the Cultural Center – the House of the Pavlović family. The letters that are a continuation to previously mentioned correspondence are kept in the Legacy of Mihailo Ristić at the SASA Archives, Personal Fund of Vladimir Jovanović and the Legacy of Kosta St. Pavlović at the Historical Archives of Belgrade, whereas a continuation of correspondence is kept at the Archives of Serbia, Archives of Yugoslavia or is included in private collections (according to the latest information, almost 300 letters, postcards and documents). The same goes for photo-documentation.

In early 1941, having wanted to preserve the archives of his father, Mihailo G. Ristić, Andrija Ristić handed it over to the University Library for safekeeping based on a verbal approval of Uroš Džonić, the Library director. It included five crates that were housed in the room number 17, which were later lost without a trace. One its part was recovered and is kept in the Legacy of Mihailo G. Ristić at the SASA Archives. The catalogue of Ristić's archives is, however, kept somewhere else.

There is a recollection that was written down on how Slobodan Jovanović's personal archives and books were treated after the Second World War, according to which they were destroyed on the spot, after being thoroughly inspected, in the backyard of their house. It is very likely that Slobodan Jovanović himself either destroyed his most important documents and notes or took them with him when he was leaving the country. Even though he had to leave Belgrade very quickly, as a former diplomat and head of the section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that was in charge of cross-border and intelligence affairs, and later the chief of the War Press Bureau of the Intelligence Section of the Supreme Command, he knew how to dispose of classified material. A body of material he amassed bears witness to his extraordinary meticulousness and care of all documents, reports, receipts, payments, savings books. For instance, even a purchase receipt for a Cyrillic typewriter has been preserved, which he used in the interwar period. As already known, Slobodan Jovanović travelled a lot, as evidenced by his passport with stamps and visas, as well as by a great number of postcards that were sent from different European countries, mostly from Italy, Germany and France.

The archive of Slobodan Jovanović, which is kept as a separate archival unit at the SASA Archives, was digitized at the Audio-Visual Archives and Center for Digitization in 2019, owing to great efforts made by its staff. At the same time, it is the first legacy from the SASA Archives that has been entirely digitized. Apart from Jovanović's archive, his letters and memos included

in the legacies of Mihailo G. Ristić, Aleksandar Belić and S. B. Cvijanović, are also kept at the SASA Archives.

An extensive and immensely rich archive of the Jovanovićs, Ristićs, Marinkovićs, Pavlovićs etc. has been preserved at the family archives of the Cultural Center – the House of the Pavlović Family, owing to great efforts and exceptional care of the members of the Pavlović family, Slobodan Jovanović's relatives. In his last will and testament written in London, Slobodan Jovanović named Kosta St. Pavlović as his closest relative. The slides and films shot by Slobodan Jovanović's nephew, Andra Ristić, have been preserved as well. The Audio-Visual Archives and Center for Digitization of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts has managed to develop all these films in cooperation with the Museum of the Film Archive. On that occasion a film was revealed featuring so far unknown shot of Slobodan Jovanović filmed in the 1930's in the backyard of his house at 25 Simina Street.

As already mentioned, Slobodan Jovanović's correspondence is quite voluminous. For instance, the letters from Jovan Jovanović Pižon's personal correspondence have been catalogued bearing dates from different periods at the Archives of Yugoslavia. The documents related to the work of the government when Slobodan Jovanović was Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (classified archives, personal files, telegrams, political reports etc.) are stored at the same archives. For instance, Patriarch Dimitrije's letter to Slobodan Jovanović is stored at the Historical Archives of Belgrade. It would be a great and unique undertaking to digitize Slobodan Jovanović's entire correspondence through joint efforts of institutions and families, as well as the entire body of materials and photo-documentation in its entirety. Please note that we have singled out only twenty-odd letters that serve as a sample of his voluminous correspondence that is safeguarded at different archives.

Num, 9. 3000 wdga, 1878. Fram Cuododane! Lyana Tipalya! Bu mu co y busulo у вания инсина, que ce dudpo bragale, e In Dudper youle, Jus je upaba padoil 3a were. Houses de се још више радовно that du bac u maja uvy Baransa . Am, ona

FAMILY CORRESPONDENCE

Niš, 9 [21] December 1878 Vladimir Jovanović – to Jelena (his wife) and his children (Slobodan and Pravda) (ACCHPF) у свијим спишима пиsaworch usba upura, byes seem, over or пера не говори о ва-Эния Огорна. were Bradasay; wa were Low yajy on Ban to y downy daya. Baca one koure, levje monto je, nelea un " Come je maja bysma? ona seumo, hales co lesta una y souma? Coragale se yeuto, lo da Hales ale apolesa ca jour loums padyjan C. Nulsony? Jeclan ales do randa y dony unan docta rockiej? Dolpru -Theorte une Rawelan od 15 miles who cante a cyle 40 chymentie co Ha Course. legajy roduna obe; sa Tyre box a wyde to co y noby rodunes Barry May Dhadr unp

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Đorđe Jovanović – to (his relative) Vladimir and (his relative's son) Slobodan Jovanović, 1878 (ACCHPF)

14831/1. Georging, 14. mayla, 18901. Quie Jerena! Ly are dego : APXVIB CAHY BEOTTAIL BOURDE od 8 magde sunctor o solizama, lay's can base y vocally maybe overes. ja ce undam, der cto ux do cand agri---3 a your y notion consilvy cluter the Contraday, as chej apreangu, a Zvarabora volvoga. Ne chias in, and juliule, on da ban ja ansesen lore he dyde yedowo sa where againsy. Of pylower ca legis care loan average se my ale munda nese Byatal. Mu-Строно предиване разравени је за "Tracoule", on je not pylevous upolog ceapelogy yrear gryszla. Jos. slaw парија сад је превовијена пословина ow chyrolinelux opedown, rancouka u cleanizary. denemousa, tales, so to ce woba checken Traconte " lake or yelyou wlamonly.

Belgrade, 14 [26] March 1890 Vladimir Jovanović – to Jelena (his wife) and his children (Slobodan and Pravda), Letter, Cyrillic script 2 sheets (ASASA, SJL, 14891/12)

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14891/10.

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Murun gs my

Leipzig, 7 [20] November 1904 Slobodan Jovanović to Vladimir Jovanović (ACCHPF)

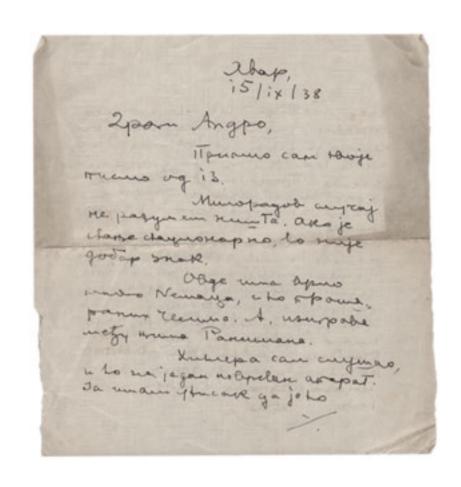
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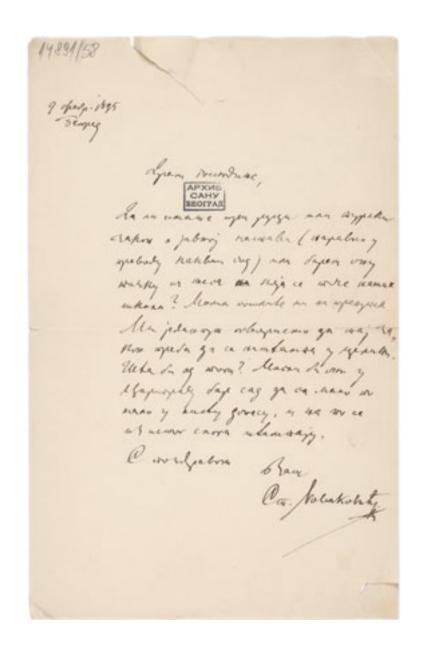
Grain Toursan Cuarty Nemary Bad weat suns, jepto legandat Bars Rije me ga salbogn wont. Zakon ng xulaye Momen Das ogrobogues, also restale your per une Walen - 2/ 3a toman, algude Karengan. alexy to goj selvi. Fargly Bar je bjers goljen meas. Tur frambie a lone operare: workten gagen [18] on the Mayer Regardery Townsolo see go Kensery hepoteter nete whehe stoward goog langues; Nomer menti: sense jisa neber goda kwaj oficka with the place freglanging Karas graph. Not unpete go Bu meant gothe & Bounty Unggo losa. Texari would go po gother gh Ann howayon gropel oyello Velante 29 polo Banes

Belgrade, 1894 Slobodan Jovanović to Mihailo Ristić (ASASA, MRL, 14243/4132) Draga mati, 14(1) puli

Corfu, 14 (1) July 1917 Slobodan Jovanović to his mother Jelena Jovanović (ACCHPF)

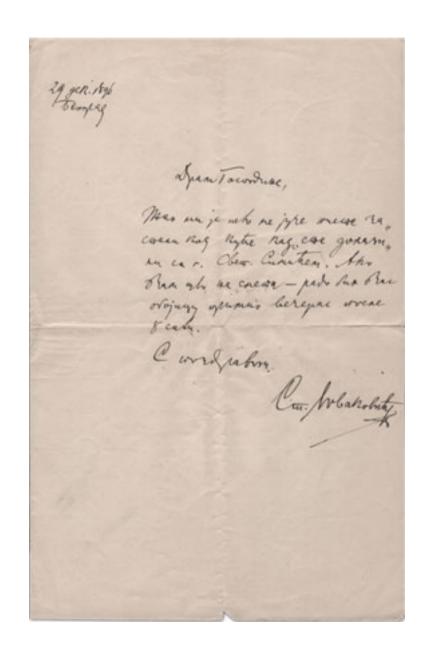


Hvar, 15 September 1938 Slobodan Jovanović to his nephew Andra M. Ristić (ACCHPF) jegan .. megnyn". Che who je suno Eupatus KuxDe y Venerking 50 Kyuno je y cese; Res foranke Opie, anke, lake je a on typ, yout paume Tracade! Tipenalone, a weather pagos meurope uno Whent Twinspea, very amore "can cy suspringh, jep reavers bemiles aminoch wanty mercher octigorathe open a Dane. daging - unquining i capacities sodyrune grans beneur. Newya, koju xohe ga ratope, muy music sapsijani sa pat. Keny: Apostaria and bet igne of chetike put, to you nam je domes? under asgraba apaly tede.



LETTERS SENT TO SLOBODAN JOVANOVIĆ

Belgrade, 9 [21] February 1895 Stojan Novaković, Letter, Cyrillic script, one sheet (ASASA, SJL,14891/58)



Belgrade, 29 December 1896 [10 January 1897] Stojan Novaković, Letter, Cyrillic script, one sheet (ACCHPF)

1489/145 LÉGATION DE SERBIE ATHÈNES The newry the steel a walnugar. For go en em panoje jabie ga tien na y efeny. for he weren ohe wienes no de plesere go here is what , jee ten jeneur to let you has yother. The as ew mean , office office , a ther may fre de des 6 game got got go weens. Ja de ne ver. no Arelyan June - feel my Las & gene go There - In trem go has bet syrge. I. h. As A much let homes you is a botom pay robgan. Tyenda de sa rejournehuje you. mus - In a newhypen - opychowally tag to or grandy y degree yes you so Lowing - will so up Dana . Molye amon who latch, go we whyour a ewa mos. bowety, a bet an youred as a vegan Gated lan Larno.

Athens, 9 [21] September 1896 Pavle Marinković, Cyrillic script, 2 sheets (ASASA, SJL, 14891/45)

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7.5. Mapaline obo has In impulseen Keng youne moje would no young LÉBETION OUVALT DE BERRIE. Lime Hill House Tunbridge Wells Negra a , 12/24 44a /89) Span Tourque Jobanobity, Borna me je sono mos mesane of along gong go bour yknown Konniks women room municipa u Kao magon Casting, a Kao Carrogany foramorately a jor, we chera in were dera the any Bragumpa bout to Februar Chaga suo can y dongony, a de Kina nacryta cyantone ga by y daron goragum. . Kake ne man Komiko hung a dapuar of y burneries, a dure ou mu dan knul ga and ne begun u ga ce , Cherry we hipeline to ea Augus, no bere aromas gopeane observe

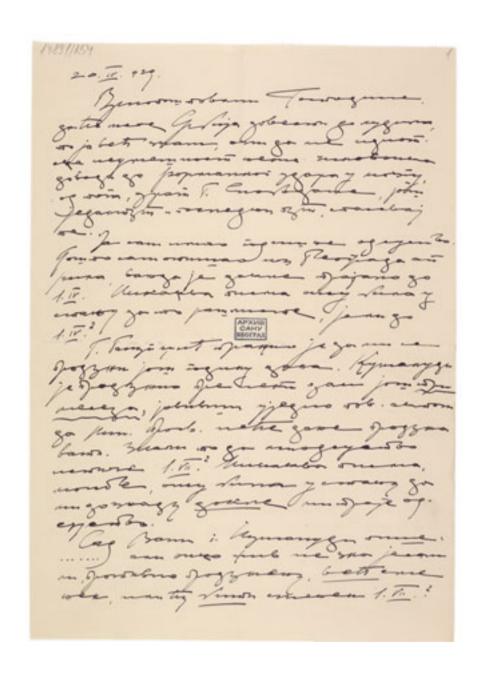
Townbridge, 12/24 July 1898 Čedomilj Mijatović, Cyrillic script, 2 sheets with an envelope (ASASA, SJL, 14891/48) Joseph Jundeponvers and.
Tomogramy Jundeponvers and.
Tomogramy Judomakuly.

George
Cumma 25.

14891148

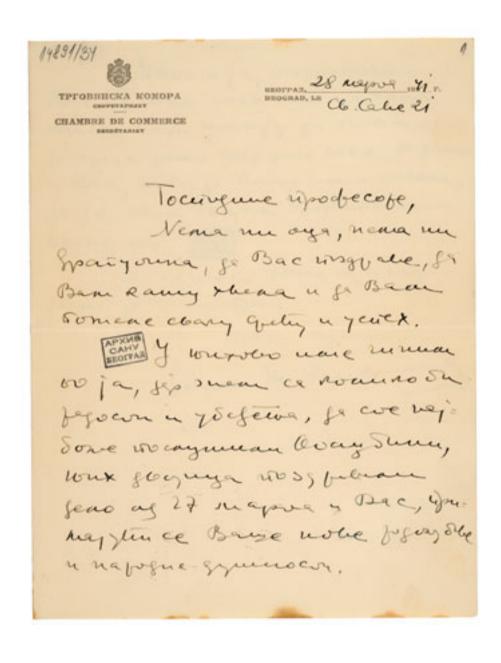
to mean y Trybudgue Bene na organinga. It time a Kajawa jep tiene bugens jejury Kora ta Rae chion observer correction na unu Mymagnin. I Gregy unique a jest dum bogethe wanty obe dapones a hongona. Tobparous duren topethe Knach Kinks chem 3 munera a 6 evenca. Obje y heracolly in nejbota recoga czynyje wychon Racom. New hay Jedelman days by ways en leavent Rober camo jegan with a way 9.24 cak of introp. Thepeda so core gather un Texture Kare Blacking day y 9.20. Bokena whose org your te went procara cawo. In to day gordam ne aramya ra timo orga whoreword in Rapour, Johnschopater rajegno, come caque reglection et Reggrog

y oxoming, Koja je brao ara, u onga sajegue your mano rafa une nere ce manuse y largon trans tress conten 4 8 cans. Ja olly aportan is medo Same unner nocum en coton (ocen 3/6 Kejin trung watpaway dervery Dymory. Am dig torce on a canemate on onge notione on go of tentiment whatever ogathe feeling exchipping so y leastons an Xechine are go a jeguora agrenky Expete way Later of apex schooned wherestory Engine Regick is Johns gumerit ight. Na chapin name matogife 3/6 on soful K ware y Chegy, lether treue a hage was we take protopular - GAHY BEOFFAR Onegyjytu waygow go here me ogrotopian ognax overtainen ga henre goucha getter y Chety of Majordpury-Bene, u unqualmajitu bei endague, ortajeu Jay Canagan, Jobanothy Ban, wohumen contribus Transcery Ma. Whole (ebollerialot)



No address, 20 April 1929 Miloš Crnjanski, Letter, Cyrillic script, 2 sheets (ASASA, SJL, 14891/154)

upa a emesous reliets, a ja join un mor je dege venus angon a le admo samo mos me span facon unne byettajz us leans ora. T. syone sylvande. godingin snamiz nkag he was some sylone spotentife. De many and made and whose



Belgrade, 25 March 1941 Milan Ž. Živanović (expresses his congratulations and makes mention of his father Živan Živanović and his uncle Dragutin Dimitrijević Apis), Cyrillic script, 2 sheets (ASASA, SJL, 14891/34)

Main u ja, vospelveno Brc. Costone caro, uno un reny ones, wein umajo sa ocolave for my a fear napogue boare, buquemo 4 Bec, Rota je Coay Juna isbear, Is joj chear coguar breguo cuma Госпуни. АРХИВ САНУ leconvearo Dear a neva Dear po ca controur. Bay agreen, huan He. Hullandy

991/147

THE MASTER'S LODGE,
TRINITY COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

11th March, 1942.

The Prime Minister, Royal Yugoslav Government.

Dear Prime Minister,

APXIB CAHY EEOIPAII

Thank you very much for

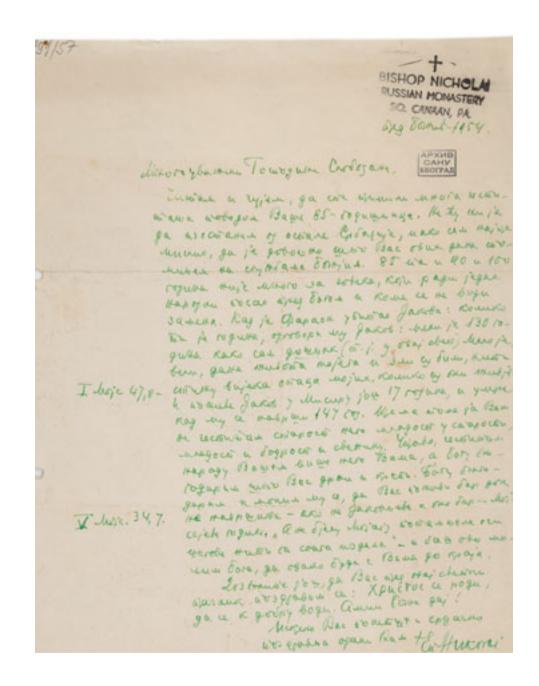
your king letter of March 10th. It was a very great pleasure to Mrs. Trevelyan and myself to have you at the Lodge.

Everyone says that the whole Yugoslav Week here was a great success, and not least your presence and your lecture.

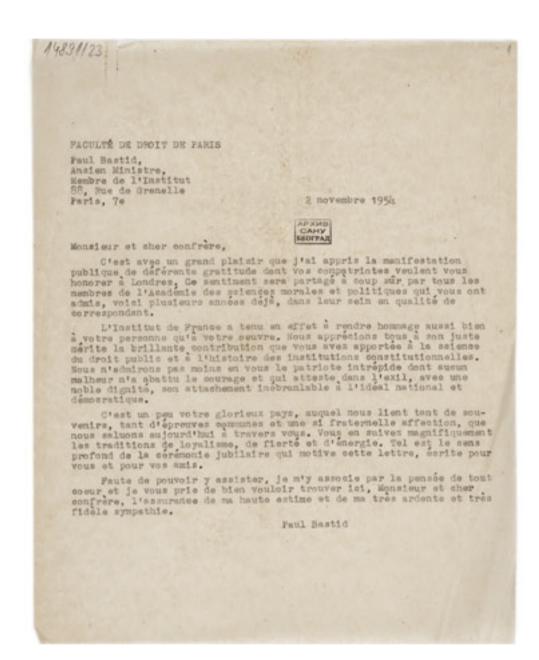
Yours very sincerely,

SM Trevelan.

Cambridge, 11 March 1942 George Trevelyan, Letter, Latin script, in English, one sheet (ASASA, SJL, 14891/147)



A monastery in Russia, just before Christmas, 1954 Bishop Nikolaj congratulates Slobodan Jovanović on his 85th birthday, Letter, Cyrillic script, one sheet (ASASA, SJL, 14891/57)



Paris, 2 November 1954
Paul Bastid, former minister, member of the French Academy of Sciences (Institut de France) congratulates Slobodan Jovanović, a corresponding member of the same Academy, on his 85th birthday.
(ASASA, SJL, 14891/23)