



# CORE LOCAL PORTFOLIO FOR KOTOR



### Document Control Sheet

<b>Project</b>	REDISCOVER – Rediscover, expose and exploit the concealed Jewish heritage of the Danube Region
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The local portfolio includes the content below:

1. Short abstract about the Rediscover project and content of the portfolio
2. Outputs of each Workshop within the workshop series (evaluation)
3. City/region profile
4. Status of Jewish Cultural Heritage products and services (case studies) – what we have/missing
5. Potential connections to other local/partnership level initiatives (cross-country thematic routes)
6. All ideas and products with description of message, target groups and activities, visibility
7. Implementation ideas (development)

## 1. Short abstract about the Rediscover project and content of the portfolio

The municipality of Kotor is a partner on the project 'Discovering, exhibiting and using Jewish heritage in the Danube Region - REDISCOVER', which has been approved for funding under the Danube Transnational INTERREG Danube Program.

The main goal of the project is to discover the potential of the common Jewish heritage of the project area and to develop modern tourism solutions with results in the form of thematic pilot projects as well as transnational tourism products and services. Explore, revive and present the hidden intellectual heritage along with locally available Jewish cultural heritage of project partner cities is also within the main objective of the Rediscover project. .

Project partners are the 9 municipalities of Danube region mid-sized cities which used to be homes to very prosperous Jewish communities before World War II: Szeged (HU, acting as Lead partner), Banja Luka (BA), Galati (RO), Kotor (ME), Murska Sobota (SI), Osijek (HR), Regensburg (DE), Subotica (RS) and Timisoara (RO).

Thematic project partners are Institute for Culture, Tourism and Sport Murska Sobota (SI); Municipal Museum of Subotica (RS) and Szeged and Surroundings Tourism Nonprofit Ltd. (HU)

Thematic associated strategic partners (ASPs) are: Jewish Community of Banja Luka (BA); Jewish Community of Montenegro; Jewish Community of Osijek (HR); Jewish Community of Szeged (HU); Jewish Community Timisoara (RO); Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities.

## 2. Outputs of each Workshop within the workshop series

### 2.1. Output of the Capacity building workshop

The Capacity building workshop was organized in Kotor, on July 26<sup>th</sup>, 2019. Several ideas were discussed and all of them taken into account. Prof. Moric believes that the product should be designed taking into account the tourism demand and other elements of the market, but also the state of our offer. The most sustainable products are those which have international significance and are based on local needs and resources. It is useful to have primary cultural attractions, as well as a range of secondary and tertiary services. The primary cultural attraction is a synagogue, in this case, building it, and a host of other data, the place, the location of the Second World War is in the zone of secondary and tertiary attractions that should not be ignored. It is important that cultural heritage is dispersed throughout Montenegro, which means that the tourist product will not be binded only to Kotor or the capital, Podgorica, but to have a broad spatial concept. Tourist routes serve to import dispersed heritage not only through Montenegro, but regionally. Long-term sustainable cultural products should be attractive throughout whole year. Prof Dr Pekovic in her presentation explained the Business planning in cultural tourism. Many practical examples were given. The audience found the most interesting Business Strategy Development, where through the practical example of city of Verona, the audience could relate with the possibility of creating the tourism product, as well as utilizing numerous potentials of story telling elements.

Mr Vuk Loncarevic, creative director of UNIBREND company, was in charge of branding of the city of Kotor. His presentation included the explanation of the whole process of the realization of the this very important project. He also explained the concept of branding highlighting it's challenges, benefits and importance.

The conclusive part of the workshop was dedicated to discussion and questions. The representatives of the Museums of Kotor raised some interesting reflections, and proposals. They have a project idea for the Museum of Kotor which was analyzed and will be further developed in one of the following workshops.

During the fase of the review of current state, we all agreed that there is a big gap in the touristic offer of Kotor for Jewish population. One of the proposals was to organize kosher food preparation training for local restaurants. Since this is an interesting and obtainable small goal, it will be further addressed during the match making workshop.

### 2.2. Output of the Inventory workshop

The Inventory workshop was organized in Kotor on July 26th, 2019. as the second part of a whole day event. During the workshop, results of the research conducted on the Jewish cultural heritage were presented. The audience was enthusiastic to see that the research was extended to include not only the heritage present in the Municipality of Kotor but to the whole area of Montenegro.

The representatives of Jewish community of Montenegro were particularly satisfied and glad for all the precious data collected, and congratulated for the work done.

Considering the fact that in our city of Kotor we don't have a lot of intangible elements, this extended research gave us the opportunity to explore more cultural routes and products as well as creating new ideas as tourism products.

The tangible and intangible elements of Jewish cultural heritage with potential of becoming tourism products have been identified and evaluated.

The story-telling element in the creation of the cultural products was highlighted. Particular attention was dedicated to the idea of creation of the offer by enabling the preparation of kosher food in the restaurants for Jewish local people as well as tourists visiting Kotor. Including this element would enrich the touristic offer of Kotor greatly.

The importance of intangible cultural heritage elements has also been highlighted, especially related to the oral histories of the people.

The stakeholders who are active in the tourism field mentioned the need for greater visibility for the Jewish Community.

Considering the fact that the number of cruise ships increased, we should take into consideration creating an adequate tourist offer to match this particular tourist group.

### 2.3. Output of the Match-making workshop

The Match-making workshop was organized in Kotor on September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019. All the representatives of major restaurants and hotel chains were invited to participate as to further discuss the introduction of kosher cuisine into their respective restaurants.

Other stakeholders were also invited, Museums of Kotor were one of them and they made an interesting contribution to potential outputs for the pilot action.

Organizing a tour in cooperation with the Perast Museum of the Kotor Museum and exhibition of collection of business cards of distinguished Jewish personas that Mrs Luigi Vickovic encountered during his diplomatic mission in Thessaloniki.

Thematic dinner with the XIX century menu could also be organized.

### 3. City/region profile

Kotor (pop. 13 510 in 2014) is a coastal town in Montenegro surrounded by fortifications built during the Venetian period. The city is a popular tourist destination because of its natural environment and the historical old town that is part of the World Heritage Site of the region of Kotor.

The first traces of Jewish presence in Montenegro date back to the 10th century. In the Middle Ages, most of the Jewish people came to Montenegro from Spain and Portugal or from Constantinople, at the beginning of the 16th century. After World War II only a very small number of Jews remained in Montenegro. Today the community is the youngest and probably smallest Jewish community in the world. It is founded in 2011 and currently has 55 registered members.

There is an old Jewish cemetery in the city and a memorial dedicated to a resistance movement fighter. Recent archaeological research suggests however, that there will be some more traces of Jewish life in Montenegro. The community provides regular religious and community service. The importance of the collection and preservation of personal memories through oral history projects is recognized within the community. They also issue a magazine called Almanac where memories and stories are collected and published.

Montenegro is an open society where personal freedom and religious rights are guaranteed by the law. Being a multi-confessional country there is great respect for Jewish people and their contribution to the world civilization, which is an important asset to build on. The city is very interested to better explore its Jewish heritage, identify places as tourist products that indicate to the Jewish presence.

It aims to include a complete Jewish heritage in the overall touristic offer and increase the visibility of this untapped heritage. This attempt is supported by the increasing visitors' numbers in the city. Among them Jewish people, who when visiting Kotor express great interest in its Jewish heritage.

ts open and cooperative attitude towards stakeholders, the presence and preparedness of the local community willing to support the initiative.

There are strong competences related to oral history, or historiography, tourism development within the Jewish community that will be tapped into for the sake of the project. The fact that there is no cultural resistance or isolation of the local Jewish minority, is a further advantage.

The city has already experience in relating to its Jewish heritage and is keen to explore this further (by creating a joint inventory of local Jewish heritage portfolios (cemetery in Kotor,

living area of Sabbatai Zevi and cultural protection of Sefer Torah). Therefore, the city is very interested to include a complete Jewish heritage and cultural inheritance in the overall touristic offer.

## 4. Status of Jewish Cultural Heritage products and services (case studies) – what we have/missing

### 4.1. Kotor

- **Jewish cemetery, Škaljari, Kotor**

**There is a Jewish burial ground in the town cemetery in Škaljari, which was in function in the 19th and early 20th century.**

After Boka Kotorska became part of Austria in 1814, it was forbidden to bury the dead in churches and yards. In 1820, the Bishop of Kotor designated a plot for the town cemetery in Škaljari, while half of the plot of land was ceded to the Orthodox Church. From the part of the cemetery that belonged to the Catholic Church, the Bishop of Kotor set aside a plot (no. 485/2) for the Jewish community in Kotor. In fact, a document from 1884 is preserved in the archives in Kotor, which divulges that Giuseppe Finzi, on behalf of the Jewish community, had requested that this plot of land be entered into the Comunità Israelitica due to being erroneously entered as part of the land of the municipality of Kotor.

The cemetery is rectangular and enclosed by a plaster-enclosed stone fence, with a height of c. 1-1-20 m, and the entrance gate is erected on the southern wall. There are 8-9 stone graves in the cemetery, with inscriptions of the names of the deceased, as well as the years of their birth and death.

The Jewish cemetery is not in function today, although it is still maintained by the municipality of Kotor. The members of the Jewish community from Kotor buried in the 20th century are interred in the Catholic part of the Škaljari cemetery.

The burial ground is located in the immediate vicinity of the old town of Kotor, so it can be incorporated in the town's tourist offer, with some storytelling about the members of the Jewish community of Kotor in the 19th and early 20th centuries.



Jewish cemetery in Kotor

- **The Karnel Villa in Prčanj, Kotor**

**The Karnel Villa in Prčanj purchased in 1925 by the Women's Jewish Society from Belgrade was as a convalescent center for children from Jewish families from Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia.**

The house was raised by Regina Marassi's father or husband. It leans on a courtyard and the Luković-Grado house. The store belonging to the Milin family was also sold to the Women's Jewish Society and merged with the Marassi House.

The Karnel Villa in Prčanj was purchased in 1925 by the Women's Jewish Society of Belgrade. The section for travel of the Jewish Women's Society, spearheaded by Mary Farhi and in cooperation with the Sarajevo-based La Humanidad and Ashkenazi Gentlefolk Societies, as well as the Skopje-based Women's Society, organized the convalescence of Prčanj children from Jewish families from Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia.

The villa was home to 120-130 children between the ages of 6 and 12 during the months of July and August. The courtyard of the villa contained a swimming pool where younger children learned to swim, while the older ones swam in the sea.

- **Memorial-plaque to Jan Karski, the park in front of the old town in Kotor**

**In 2014, the Memorial to Jan Karski (1914-2000) was placed in the park in front of the old town in Kotor.**

A memorial plaque to Jan Karski (1914-2000) was erected on October 27, 2014 in a park in front of the old town in Kotor. The Polish Parliament declared 2014 as the year of Jan Karski, who was among the first to send information to Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt about the suffering of the Jews in the concentration camps in Poland. Karski was proclaimed as one of the Righteous Among the Nations by Yad Vashema in 1982, and he is a winner of the Polish Order of the White Eagle (1995), the American Medal of Freedom (2012) and an Honorary Citizen of Israel (1994). The memorial plaque was erected in the presence of the President of the Jewish Community of Montenegro, Yasha Alfandari, Ambassador of Israel HE Yossef Levi, Ambassador of Poland HE Ms Grazina Sikorska, Kotor Mayor Ms Maja Čatović and Cetinje Mayor Aleksandar Bogdanović. The inscription on the plaque reads: «Dedicated to Jan Karski (1914-2000), the man who tried to stop the Holocaust. Karski-emissary of the Polish Underground State during WW II reported to the Allied leaders about the German Nazi annihilation of European Jews. Embassy of Poland, Embassy of Israel and JNF-KKL Jerusalem, 27<sup>th</sup> of October 2014». An olive tree was planted next to the memorial plaque.

As the memorial plaque is located at the entrance of the old town of Kotor, it is possible to incorporate it into the tourist offer, with some storytelling about Jan Karski.



Memorial plaque to Jan Karski, Kotor

#### 4.2. Podgorica

- **A Jewish tomb on the southeastern necropolis Dioclea, Podgorica**

**At the southeastern necropolis of the Roman town of Dioclea, 3 km away from Podgorica, there is a preserved painted Jewish tomb, dating to the end of the 3rd and the beginning of the 4th century.**

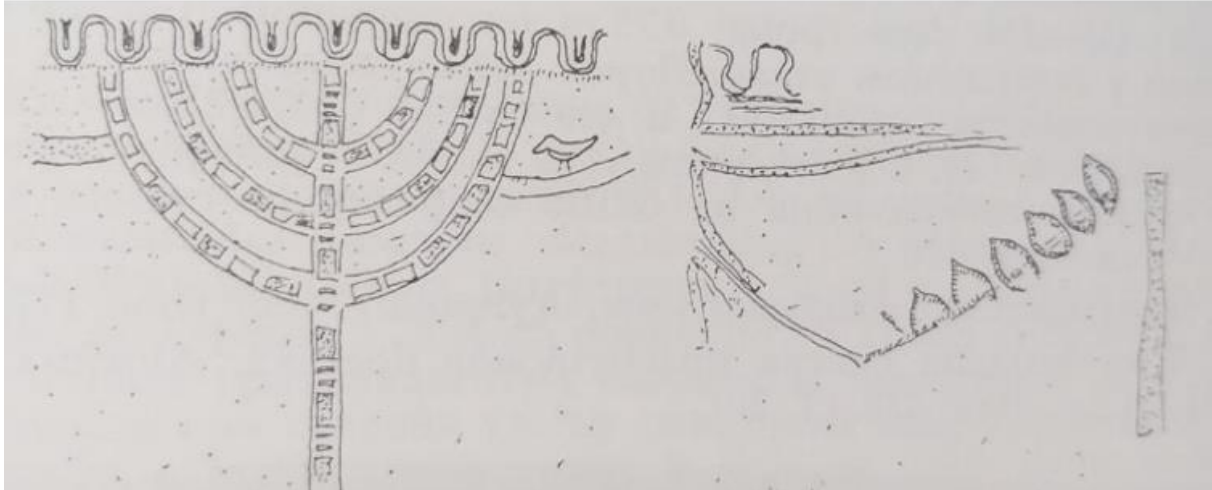
The tomb with the number 281 was discovered at the southeast necropolis of Dioclea in 1960. It is built of pressed stone and bound with mortar (2.07 x 0.84 x 0.86 m), whose cover consists of four massive stone slabs. Two people were buried there with their heads pointing to the north side of the tomb. The burial was carried out in two steps – the two bodies were initially inhumed and partially preserved, lying along the eastern wall, and they were subsequently buried in the center of the tomb. However, due to poor preservation, the genders of the buried persons were never determined.

The lateral sides of the tomb are covered with a thick layer of plaster, which is coated with a finer mortar on the north side. The outer contours of the motifs were engraved in fresh plaster, and the interstices were painted in al fresco red and tan blue. The central motif is a large seven-branched candlestick flanked by garlands and bird figures. A sack or wreath with large heart-shaped leaves is depicted on the east wall. On the west wall, there is a representation of a star, a vessel and several fruits. Above all three fields is a protruding upper row of stonework, decorated with a kind of cymatium molding that mimics decorative architectural stone plastic. The decoration of this tomb was made in the late 3rd or 4th century.

The Jewish tomb is significant as it is a testimony to the cosmopolitan character of Dioclea and rounds off the depiction of a small number of Jewish monuments from the Roman period preserved in the Balkan Peninsula.



Dioclea



The Tomb 281

- **Bust of Moša Pijade, Podgorica, the plateau at the corner of Ivan Crnojević Boulevard and Rista Stijović Street**

**The bust of Moša Pijade, the work of sculptor Drago Đurović, was mounted in Titograd in 1973 .**

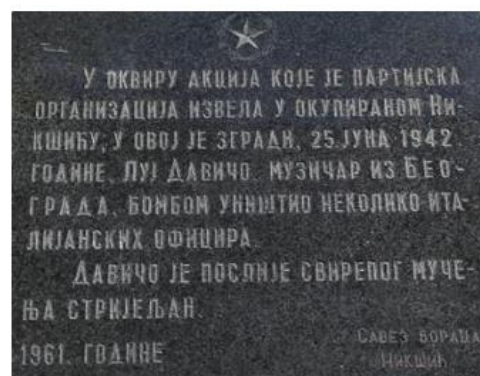
The bust of Moša Pijade, the work of sculptor Drago Đurović, was mounted in Titograd in 1973 in front of the council building. Later on it was moved to the plateau on the corner of the Ivan Crnojević Boulevard and Rista Stijović Street.

Moša Pijade (1890-1957) came from a Belgrade-based Sephardic family, his parents being Samuel and Sara (Ruso). He studied painting in 1906-1910 in Munich and Paris and became a member of the CPY in 1920. Due to setting up an illegal printing press of the CC CPY in Belgrade, he was sentenced to prison in 1925, which he served in Sremska Mitrovica and Lepoglava until 1939. In January 1940 he was arrested again and taken to the Bileća camp where he remained until April of the same year. After the occupation of Yugoslavia, the CC CPY sent him to Montenegro, where he resided illegally under the pseudonym Uncle Janko. He played an important role in organizing the July 13 uprising and partisan units in Montenegro, especially in the Durmitor area. Pijade was the writer of the Foča Regulations (1942), he worked on organizing AVNOJ (1942), and he was the founder of the Tanjug news agency (1943). After World War II, he was a member of the Federal National Assembly and the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Serbia. Also, Pijade was President of the Federal Executive Council from 1953 to 1954, and President of the Federal Assembly from 1954 to 1957. He was a member of the Politburo of the CC CPY, the Presidency of the Socialist Union of the Working People of Yugoslavia,

a regular member of the SASA, a member of the Association of Journalists and the Association of Fine Artists.

#### 4.3. Nikšić

- **The memorial plaque to Lujo Davičo in Nikšić**  
**26 Karađorđeva Street, Nikšić**



Memorial plaque to Lujo Davico, Niksic

**A memorial plaque was erected on the building, which was then the Nikšić Hotel and where, on June 15, 1942, Lujo Davičo, a ballet master and music educator from Belgrade, assassinated Italian fascist officers.**



Lujo Davičo (1908-1942) descended from a Sephardic family from Belgrade. Benko and Streja (Levi) Davičo had three sons: Samuil Bosko, Avram Arsen and Lujo. In 1930, Lujo graduated from the Jacques Dalcroze Institute in Geneva. Upon his return to Belgrade, he was a lecturer at the Stanković Music School and at the Academy of Music.

On the eve of World War II, Lujo Davičo joined the CPY, and was active in composing revolutionary songs. After the capitulation of Yugoslavia, he conceivably arrived in Nikšić with communist Elijah Erbez and was some employed as a waiter at the Nikšić Hotel, owned by the Makrid family.

On June 15, 1942, in the hall of the Nikšić Hotel where 32 fascist officers had congregated, Lujo Davičo activated a bomb hidden under a tray. Two officers were killed and several were injured. He was sentenced to death by the Italian Military Court and yet it is unknown where he was executed and buried. The name of Lujo Davičo is one of many inscribed on the Monument to Fallen Fighters of World War II in the foothills of Trebjesa in Nikšić. The monument was erected in 1985-1987 according to the project of architect Ljubomir Vojvodić.

The memorial plaque set up in 1961 reads thus: "Within the actions carried out in this building by the party organization in occupied Nikšić on 15 June 1942, Lujo Davičo, a musician from Belgrade, destroyed several Italian officers with bombs. Davičo was shot after being brutally tortured."

The memorial plaque of Lujo Davičo can be incorporated in the tourist offer as it is located in the center of Nikšić. It can be correlated with the monument under Trebjesa hill.

4.4. Kolašin

- **Partisan Memorial Cemetery Breza, Kolašin, the Rena Abravanel Memorial**



**Rena Abravanel was arrested by the Chetniks in December 1942 and taken to prison in Kolašin, where she was shot in March 1943.**



Rena, Rudi and Jakov

Rena Abravanel (1918-1943) was born in the Jewish family of Jakov and Sofija (Aronović) from Pirot. The Abravanel family moved to Belgrade before World War II and soon after, Rena became a member of the CPY Committee of the 3rd Region in Belgrade. As a medical student, she met Jovan Ćorović, whom she married before the war began. She participated in the March demonstration in 1941 and after the capitulation of Yugoslavia, she came to Montenegro, whereupon she joined the National Liberation Army in August 1941. Abravanel worked on organizing the Women's Antifascist Front of Yugoslavia in the Durmitor Division and in early December 1941, she was elected party cell secretary in Žabljak and became a member of the party's municipal bureau. When the partisans retreated to Bosnia in June 1942, she and her husband Jovan remained in illegality. In December 1942, 16 illegal fighters led by Jovan Ćorović set off for Bosnia. The enemy surrounded them near Stabanska Lakes and Jovan activated his last bomb under himself, Bogdan Kotlica and Rena. Jovan and Bogdan were killed and Rena was wounded and captured by the Chetniks, then taken to the Žabljak and later the Kolašin prison. She was executed in March 1943. In fact, a partisan song was composed in celebration of her heroism. Also, Rena Abravanel is the holder of a partisan memorial and her husband was named a People's Hero in 1951.

- **The Partisan Memorial Cemetery Breza, Kolašin, the Dr Ružica Rip Memorial**



**Ružica Rip, a medical doctor, was caught by the Chetniks at the beginning of January 1942. She was taken to Kolašin prison, where she was hanged in March 1942.**

Ružica Rip (1914-1942) came from a Jewish family from Bezdan in Vojvodina. Her parents were Dezider and Julija (Brader) Rip. She graduated from the University of Belgrade, the School of Medicine in 1940, the same year she was admitted to the CPY. She was a member of the Group of Advanced Healthcare Professionals who provided

medical treatment to the Communists illegally. At the beginning of May 1941, she came to Montenegro with her fiancé Milutin Lakićević to join the Partisans. From July 1941, she managed the Partisan hospital in Kolašin, and during the Battle of Pljevlja in December 1941, she administered the Žabljak hospital. Also, she was a physician for the Komski Partisan Detachment. She was captured by the Chetniks during the evacuation of the wounded from the Morača Monastery in early 1942 and taken to Kolašin prison and hanged on March 25, 1942. In fact, she put a noose on herself and pushed back the chair she was standing on. Her fiancé, Milutin, who died in May 1942 in Sinajevina, was named a People's Hero in 1952. At the First Congress of Partisan Physicians, held September 25-26, 1942 in Bosanski Petrovac, Dr. Mladen Stojanović, Dr. Mišo Pantić, Dr. Safet Mujić and Dr. Ružica Rip were elected for the honorary presidency, along with Tito.



Ruzica Rip

#### 4.5. Žabljak

- **Memorial plaque on an old school in Žabljak**

A memorial plaque commemorating the residing of Moša Pijade in this town in 1941 was erected on an old school in Žabljak.

A memorial plaque was erected on an old school in Žabljak to commemorate the residing of Moša Pijade in this town in 1941. The school was initially built of stone and subsequently plastered. On the right side of the building's main entrance there is a black granite plaque with a five-pointed sign and the following inscription:

In 1941, Uncle Janko, alias Comrade Moša Pijade, stayed and worked in this house. 1961.

Union of Fighters Žabljak.

Moša Pijade (1890-1957) came from a Belgrade-based Sephardic family, his parents being Samuel and Sara (Ruso). He studied painting in 1906-1910 in Munich and Paris, and became a member of the CPY in 1920. Due to setting up an illegal printing press of the CC CPY in Belgrade, he was sentenced to prison in 1925, which he served in Sremska Mitrovica and Lepoglava until 1939. In January 1940 he was arrested again and taken to the Bileća camp where he remained until April of the same year. After the occupation of Yugoslavia, the CC CPY sent him to Montenegro, where he resided illegally under the pseudonym Uncle Janko. He played an important role in organizing the July 13 uprising and partisan units in Montenegro, especially in the Durmitor area. Pijade was the writer of the Foča Regulations (1942), he worked on organizing AVNOJ (1942), and he was the founder of the Tanjug news agency (1943). After World War II, he was a member of the Federal National Assembly and the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Serbia. Also, Pijade was President of the Federal Executive Council from 1953 to 1954, and President of the Federal Assembly from 1954 to 1957. He was a member of the Politburo of the CC CPY, the Presidency of the Socialist Union of the Working People of Yugoslavia, a regular member of the SASA, a member of the Association of Journalists and the Association of Fine Artists.

#### 4.6. Cetinje

- **The bust of Danilo Kiš, the yard of the Đurđe Crnojević Central Library, Cetinje**

**The bust of Danilo Kiš, one of the most prominent Yugoslav writers, was erected in Cetinje in 1993. Danilo Kiš lived in Cetinje in the 1947-1954 period.**

**The bust of Danilo Kiš, placed in Cetinje on October 15, 1993, is the work of the sculptor Pavle Pejović.**



Danilo Kiš was born in 1935 in Subotica. His father Eduard was descended from the Jewish family Kiš (Kon) and his mother Milica was from the Montenegrin Dragičević family. They lived in Novi Sad until 1942, when they left for Hungary. Eduard was taken to Zalaegerseg camp in 1944 and then to Auschwitz, where he was killed. Danilo arrived in Cetinje with his mother Milica and sister Danica in 1947 and stayed with his uncle Risto Dragičević. In 1954 he finished high school in Cetinje. In the same year he enrolled at the Faculty of Philosophy (World Literature Department), graduating in 1958. He was a Serbo-Croatian lecturer in Strasbourg in 1962-1964, a dramaturge at Atelje 212 in 1966-1968, and a Serbo-Croatian lecturer at the Universities of Bordeaux and Lille from 1973-1976. Kiš lived in Paris from 1979 until his death in 1989 and was buried in the Alley of the Greats in Belgrade. Having won many Yugoslav and international awards, he was a contributing member of SANU since 1988. Kiš's works have been translated into more than 20 languages.

The most famous literary works by Danilo Kiš are *The Attic* (1962), *Garden, Ashes* (1965), *Early Sorrows* (1969), *Hourglass* (1972), *A Tomb for Boris Davidovič* (1976), *The Anatomy Class* (1978), *The Encyclopedia of the Dead* (1983), *A Bitter Deposit of Experience* (1990), *Life, Literature* (1990), et al.



Danilo Kis

### **Intangible cultural heritage elements (existing and missing)**

#### **4.7. Jewish songs, music and dance that could be performed in Montenegro**

- **Haverim Shell Israel dance group, 13 Stjepan Radić Street**

#### **A dance group of Osijek Jewish Community existing since 1998**

Haverim Shell Israel is a dance group of Osijek Jewish Community, which has been active since 1998 in several rooms of Osijek Jewish Community. It has got 18 members aged 7 to 43 who learn and perform traditional Jewish dances of the Israeli folklore (Sephardic, desert, hasidic, Yemeni, Greek, Bible dances et.al.), as well as all the other dances they fancy. They practice, perform and participate in different dancing seminars and competitions all around Croatia and Europe.

- **The Days of Jewish culture, Osijek, 13 Stjepan Radić Street**

**The Days of Jewish culture are organized every year. The manifestation consists of different cultural events, lectures and presentations.**

The Days of Jewish culture are organized every year, usually in September, related to the European days of Jewish culture which typically has a central theme for whole Europe. The Day or Days of Jewish culture consist of different cultural events (dance, literary

meetings and book promotions, performances, exhibitions and concerts), lectures and presentations, depending on the central theme (in 2018 it was 'storytelling').

- **Occasional Evening of Sephardic music, Osijek, 13 Stjepan Radić Street or other concert halls**

**Occasional Evening of Sephardic music has been organised in Osijek, in the premises of the Jewish Community or in some other concert / performance hall**

Evening of Sephardic music has been organized in Osijek on several occasions hosting prominent performers of this kind of music. In 2007 it was organized in the premises of the Jewish Community, and in 2019 or in Children's Theatre.

- **Osijek pianist school of Makso (Max) and Elza Hankin (Chankin), 1 European Avenue**

**The famous Osijek music school of the first half of the 20th ct.run by the Jewish musician couple named Hankin (Chankin).**

It was the famous Osijek pianist school of the first half of the 20th ct.run by the couple of music pedagogues, Elza and Makso Hankin (Max Chankin). Elza was an excellent concert pianist and music teacher, born in Vienna. Makso was an opera soloist at the Croatian National Theatre in Osijek. Both were deported in 1942 and died as Holocaust victims. They committed suicide.

- **Lav Mirski International Singing Competition, Academy of Arts and Culture in Osijek**

**The competition organised every year in May by Academy of Arts and Culture in Osijek honouring Lav Mirski (Leo Fritz), the great Osijek violoncello player and conductor, head of the Croatian National Theatre in Osijek in the period between 1956 and 1961.**

The competition organized every year since 2013 in May by Academy of Arts and Culture in Osijek, honoring Lav Mirski (Leo Fritz), the great Osijek violoncello player and conductor, Osijek Music School headmaster, the director of the opera in the Croatian National Theatre in Osijek, and even the Theatre Head in the period between 1956 and 1961. This event gathers competitors from all over the world, including Israeli singers.

4.8. Jewish heritahe in Montenegrin literature

- **Danilo Kiš (1935-1989)**

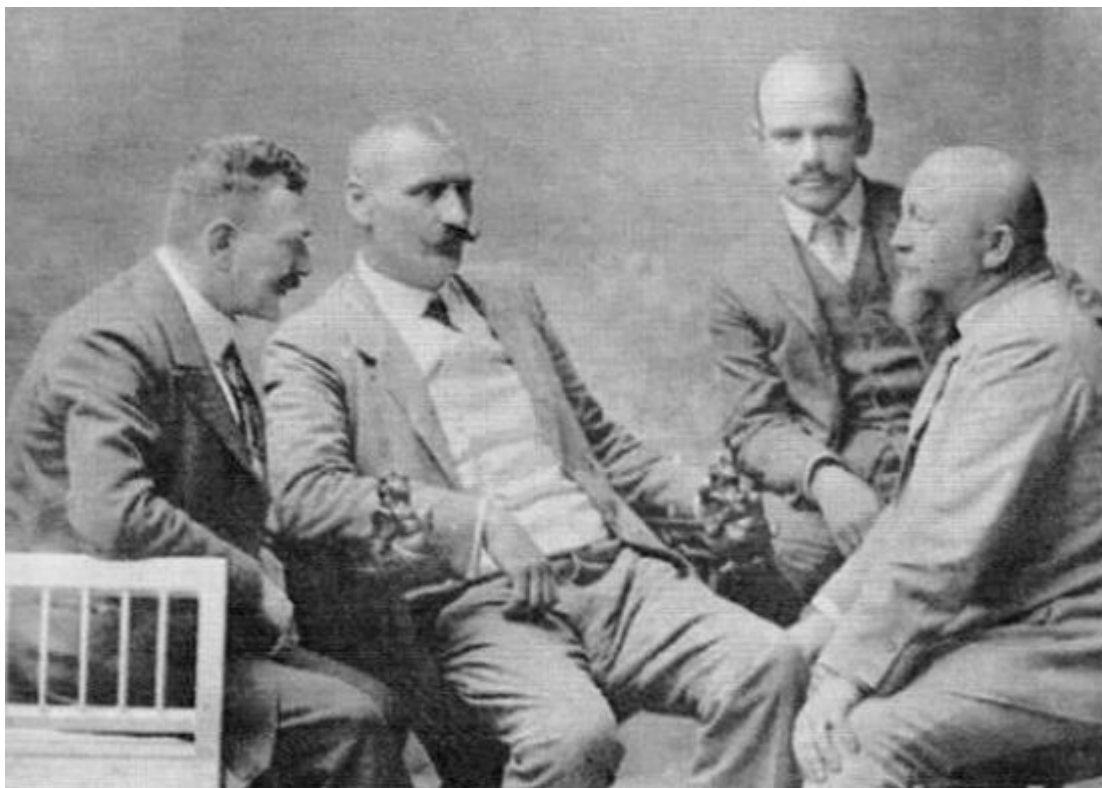
**Danilo Kiš, one of the most prominent Yugoslav writer lived in Cetinje in the 1947-1954 period.**

Danilo Kiš was born in 1935 in Subotica. His father Eduard was descended from the Jewish family Kiš (Kon) and his mother Milica was from the Montenegrin Dragičević family. They lived in Novi Sad until 1942, when they left for Hungary. Eduard was taken to Zalaegerseg camp in 1944 and then to Auschwitz, where he was killed. Danilo arrived in Cetinje with his mother Milica and sister Danica in 1947 and stayed with his uncle Risto Dragičević. In 1954 he finished high school in Cetinje. In the same year he enrolled at the Faculty of Philosophy (World Literature Department), graduating in 1958. He was a Serbo-Croatian lecturer in Strasbourg in 1962-1964, a dramaturge at Atelje 212 in 1966-1968, and a Serbo-Croatian lecturer at the Universities of Bordeaux and Lille from 1973-1976. Kiš lived in Paris from 1979 until his death in 1989 and was buried in the Alley of the Greats in Belgrade. Having won many Yugoslav and international awards, he was a contributing member of SANU since 1988. Kiš's works have been translated into more than 20 languages.

The most famous literary works by Danilo Kiš are *The Attic* (1962), *Garden, Ashes* (1965), *Early Sorrows* (1969), *Hourglass* (1972), *A Tomb for Boris Davidovič* (1976), *The Anatomy Class* (1978), *The Encyclopedia of the Dead* (1983), *A Bitter Deposit of Experience* (1990), *Life, Literature* (1990), et al.

4.9. Jewish heritage in arts

- **Rudolf Mosinger, Cetinje**



R. Mosinger, D. Djukic, D. Plavsic, 1910.

**The Croatian photographer Rudolf Mosinger visited Montenegro in 1910, where he shot a large number of photographs that are significant for the study of Montenegro's cultural heritage.**

Rudolf Mosinger (1865-1918), a Croat photographer of Jewish origin, studied under Dr Jozef Szekely from 1885 to 1887, opening a studio in Zagreb in 1894. Also, he founded the first Croat Institute in 1898, and the Photo Institute in 1900. His company, Monopol film R. Mosinger - Mosinger film, imported and distributed European films.

Mosinger came to Cetinje in April 1910 as he was engaged on the preparation for the ceremony on the occasion of Montenegro transferring from a principality to a kingdom and the celebration of the 50 years of the reign of Nikola I Petrović Njegoš, authoring the photo album *The Royal House of Petrović Njegoš and Photos from Montenegro*. He shot a great number of photographs with motifs of Montenegrin towns, of which some 175 were preserved. Also, a special edition of Montenegrin stamps was published, and shares for the National Bank of the Kingdom of Montenegro, as well as vignettes for the Court Administration of Montenegrin and seals for the Ministry of the Interior and the Court. Due to his activities in Montenegro, he was awarded the Royal Montenegrin Court photographer title.

#### 4.10. Jewish heritage in oral history

- **Dr Vera Pavićević**

**Vera's mother Iboja-Ibika Dajč-Ljubinka Medigović was born 1913 in jewish merchant family in Subotica. She came in Montenegro in 1941. After the liberation, she married Milo Medigovic, with whom he had daughter Vera and son Vanja. She was the director of the National Health Center in Bar (1952-1955).**

Vera Pavićević is a daughter of Iboja-Ibika Dajč-Ljubinka Medigović and Milo Medigović. Vera's mother Iboja-Ibika Dajč-Ljubinka Medigović was born in 1913. jewish merchant family in Subotica. Her father was Simon and mother was Rosa, maiden name Frenkel. She graduated at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade (1932-1936). She met with revolutionary ideas at Paul Pope's house in Belgrade. Since 1938, she worked at Urology Clinics in Belgrade. At the beginning of the war in 1941, she came to Ulcinj with her husband Dejan Mijuskovic. In September 1943, they were given a son, Mirko. Dejan Mijušković was killed by Albanian fascist in 1943. Ibojka was hidden as nun in the archdiocese of the Bar by Archbishop Nikola Dobrečić. She has been in partisan units since 1944. After the liberation, she married Milo Medigovic, with whom he had daughter Vera and son Vanja. She was the director of the National Health Center in Bar (1952-1955). Ibojka was awarded different montenegrin Prize. In 2012 Vera Pavićević published a book "Iskorak".

#### 4.11. Prominent personalities

- **Zlata Raićević**

**Zlata Raicevic, maiden name Levi (born in Ždala close to Koprivnica, Kingdom of SHS, on September 16th 1920. – died in Podgorica, January 2nd 1996.) theater, film and television actress.**

Zlata Raicevic, maiden name Levi (born in Ždala close to Koprivnica, Kingdom of SHS, on September 16th 1920. – died in Podgorica, January 2nd 1996.) theater, film and television actress.

Parents were Hungarian Jews: father Sandor (Aleksandar) Levi, member of forward movement, in Hungary and mother Ilonka Levi, maiden name Policer. They emigrated to the Kingdom of SHS at 1920, when their first daughter Zlata was born. She completed elementary and grammar school in Koprivnica. Afterwards, she has completed two years of Polytechnic, in Zagreb (chemistry and biology) and she married a prominent lawyer from Novi Becej (Zrenjanin, later). Being a Jew, she was detained 1941 in Sajmiste camp where her eldest son Slobodab was born. Owing to her husband's connections, she managed to break free and spend the war in Zrenjanin

area. After her husband's death in 1945, as a widow with two sons, Slobodan, who was born in the camp, and Milivoje, born in 1944, she was working as a professor of chemistry and biology, in Zrenjanin and later in Sombor.

She tried to move to Israel, did not get exit visas for her sons, therefore she gave up. She employed as a professor with grammar school in Zrenjanin and later on, in Sombor. At the same time she was also engaged in the Zrenjanin and Sombor theater. As an already proven actress she moves to work, this time only as an actress at the National Theater of the Bosnian Krajina, where she was engaged from 1952 to 1957. She performed at the National Theater in Mostar from 1958 to 1961 when she moved to Titograd with her spouse Radomir and son Djordje. She was a member of the ensemble of the Montenegrin National Theater in Titograd, as a drama leader until his retirement, but she was, actually, active until her death. Throughout her career, she has been playing dozens of theater, film and television roles. For her artistic merits, among other recognitions, she was awarded a biggest Montenegrin recognition of the Thirteenth of July Prize, as well as the Mostar Liberation Prize. Being a worthy citizen of Podgorica, the street in capital city is named after her.

#### 4.12. Intangible cultural heritage elements - Rituals, Customs, Traditions, Philanthropy in Montenegro

- **Purim celebrations**

#### **Jewish Community of Montenegro organises Purim celebrations every year.**

PURIM is the most fun of all the holidays. It is celebrated on the premises of the Jewish Community in Podgorica. While reading the Book of Esther, the name of the villain Haman is mocked, and a wooden noisemaker called a groggier is used to make as much noise as possible. Parties, masquerades, as well as giving gifts in food and drink are common. Triangular fruit-jam-packed cakes called hamantaschen are served. Purim-organized indoors within the Jewish Community premises.

- **Hanukkah celebrations**

#### **Jewish Community of Montenegro organizes Hanukkah celebrations every year.**

HANUKKAH is a happy holiday, especially for children. It was first celebrated in 2018 at the Independence Square in Podgorica. Candles are burned and foods fried in oil are served, in memory of the miracle involving a small amount of olive oil that burned for eight days and nights. The most popular dish is the potato latke (pancake), as well as doughnuts.

Hanukkah -an open event, celebrated at public space (e.g. town square); available for all interested people; comprise Hanukkah candel lighting; involve music performance

- **Pesach celebrations**

**Jewish Community of Montenegro organizes Pesach celebrations every year.**

During the evening, four cups of wine are drunk at different stages of the storytelling. The Seder plate is served, with matzos, chicken necks, a roasted hard-boiled egg, bitter herbs, horseradish, celery or parsley as well as charoset. Seder dinner organized at nice and posh restaurant.

- **Shavuot celebration**

**Jewish Community of Montenegro organizes Shavuot celebrations every year.**

SHAVUOT involves a festive evening meal consisting of dairy products, reading from the Book of Ruth and decorating the home with greenery. Shavuot-organized indoors within the Jewish Community premises.

- **Sukkot celebration**

**Jewish Community of Montenegro organizes Sukkot celebrations every year.**

SUKKOT is one of the most fun holidays. A hut made from cloth, wood or metal is built to sleep and serve food in. Sukkot- organized outdoors within Jewish Community - serving milk buffet in sukkot.

- **Rosh Hashanah celebration**

**Jewish Community of Montenegro organizes Rosh Hashanah celebrations every year.**

ROSH HASHANAH is a holiday that marks the beginning of the "new Jewish year." The custom is sounding the shofar, a hollow ram's horn. The usual menu includes apples and honey. Rosh Hashanah - organized in pleasant and friendly atmosphere at Jewish Community premises.

- **Yom Kippur celebration**

**Jewish Community of Montenegro organizes Pesach celebrations every year.**

YOM KIPPUR is the holiday of reconciliation, repentance and forgiveness. Food, drink, bathing, and marital relations are prohibited. Fasting begins at sunset and ends with the start of the next day, and a special Ne'ilah prayer service is held and the shofar is sounded. Yom Kippur -organized at Jewish Community premises.

- **LAG B'OMER celebration**

**Jewish Community of Montenegro organizes LAG B'OMER celebrations every year.**

LAG B'OMER is a smaller holiday and falls between April and May. Families go on picnics and outings, and children go out to the fields with their teachers with bows and arrows. Lighting bonfires is the best-known custom of this holiday. Lag B` Omer- organized outdoors within Jewish Community premises.

- **Shabbat celebrations**

**Jewish Community of Montenegro organizes Shabbat celebrations every year.**

SHABBAT is the seventh day of the week that begins at sunset on Friday and ends on Saturday night. It begins with prayer and a solemn dinner, and the Sabbath is used for socializing, reading and resting. Shabbat- organized within Jewish Community premises.

## 5. Potential connections to other local/partnership level initiatives (cross-country thematic routes)

- **Theme trails**

Theme trails are a “network of regional attractions that are marked under a mutual theme in order to bring potential visitors into a region” (Meyer-Cech, 2005, p. 137). They could be managed by different actors (public, private and NGOs). The basis of the trails are to bring operators together in specific regions to discover ways of partnering along an rural tourism theme, to develop themed rural product, to increase attractiveness of their offer and ultimately experience increased income and number of visits.

Thematic trails are important as a field of cross-sectorial cooperation between tourism (e.g. restaurants, accommodation), culture (e.g. museum and interpretative centers), trade (e.g. souvenirs and other shops) and food/agricultural sector (e.g. farmers, mills, dairy farms).

Different interests could join together these members. Tourism and culture sector could increase the number of tourist visits and overnights; trade sector could develop diversified

offer of various domestic and authentic products and goods, and agricultural sector could

benefit by selling their products more easily. Today, there are 8 theme trails in Montenegro (see Table 1.) Most of them are based on food (cheese, ham, honey, olive oil and wine), and two are regional (Via Dinarica and Old Royal Montenegro Trail). Two of them are micro-trails with less than 10 members (Cheese Trail and Honey Trail and Tales). Three of them are cross-border initiatives (Olive Trail, Ethno-gastronomic Trail and Via Dinarica). All of them are created externally either by foreign development agencies such as GIZ, SNV or domestic NGOs (e.g. CSTI). Regarding their structure and geographical dispersion, all of them represent a combination of linear and regional structure.

**Table 1 The Number and Structure of Theme Trails in Montenegro**

Theme trails	Number of members
Cheese Route	5
Ethno-gastronomic Trail	31
Ham Trail Njeguši	14

Honey Trail and Tales	8
Old Royal Montenegro Trail	12
Olive Trail	35
Via Dinarica Route	60
Wine Trail	33

Source: Author (Ilija Moric University of Montenegro, Faculty of Tourism and Hotel Management, Kotor, Montenegro)

Main characteristics of the Trails are pulled out and commented as follows:

- Cheese Route.** The development of the project was helped by Italian and Montenegrin experts and supporting institutions (e.g. Ministries of Tourism and Agriculture - Montenegro / Ministries of Environment, Land and Sea - Italy). Route involves 5 farms located in the Kolašin Mountains. Each site along the route deals with a specific theme connected to “the world of cheese”. Warm-heartedness, unconditional and sincere hospitality, simplicity, feeling of respectful family values and the past are the qualities you will find visiting the producers at the cheese farms. The main objective of the Cheese Route is to employ an innovative marketing strategy in order to increase the value generated by milk processing and products distribution through a better visibility of the whole sector and the differentiated offer (<http://www.montenegro-mountains.com/cheese-routes>, 12.04.2013).
- Ethno-gastronomic Route.** This project was implemented with the assistance of the EU under the IPA cross-border programme, by CERAI (Centre for Rural Studies and International Agriculture - Spain), PRC (Permaculture Resource Centre – Albania) and CSTI (Centre for Sustainable Tourism Initiatives – Montenegro). Trail has brought together tradition, nature, crafts and hospitality from Lake Skadar located on the border between Albania and Montenegro. It involves 31 members from Montenegro and 27 members from Albania. Its cross-border character offers unique opportunity to valorize natural and cultural heritage of Lake Skadar and whole surrounding rural area (<http://www.cstimontenegro.org>, 12.04.2013).

- **Ham Trail Njeguši.** Small village of Njeguši, located in Lovćen mountain massif, is very important historical site connected with Montenegrin royal dynasty Petrović Njegoš. Apart from that, this place is famous for its delicacies – smoked ham and cheese. This theme trail involves different actors: smokehouses and factories, cheese making facilities, national restaurants, accommodation facilities, hiking or horse riding offers and other activities and attractions. Although relatively small, this cluster could be classified as most developed with the highest level of internal and external cooperation, comparing to other trails in Montenegro (<http://www.montenegro.travel>, 12.04.2013.).
- **Honey Trails and Tales.** It involves 8 beekeeping places, located in area of Cetinje municipality. This micro-cluster is quite attractive and offers a great number of activities and attractions (hiking trails, biking and sailing, wine cellars, outdoor exhibitions, fishing villages). The project is implemented by GTZ, NTO and LTO (<http://www.montenegro.travel>, 12.04.2013).
- **Old Royal Montenegro Trails.** This trail is implemented by CSTI and involves 12 businesses, all of them family owned, such as: accommodation facilities, cheese producers, wine producers, olive oil producers, prosciutto producers and honey producers. The project is funded by GTZ and Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (<http://www.montenegro.travel>, 12.04.2013).
- **Olive Trail.** This project was implemented, with the assistance of EU under the IPA crossborder programme between Montenegro and Croatia, by SNV (Dutch Development 102 Business Systems Research Vol. 4 No. 2 / December 2013 Agency), Croatian Centre for Agriculture, Food and Village – Croatia. The trail is based on the authentic production of olive oil and involves 52 small family businesses from Dubrovnik-Neretva County (Croatia) and 35 from Boka Bay and Bar (Montenegro). Its cross-border character offers great potentials for future development. Thanks to its locations on the south of Montenegro and around the area of Dubrovnik, this Trail is expected to be the most profitable in the future (<http://www.olive-tourism.org>, 12.04.2013).
- **Via Dinarica.** This project was implemented with the assistance of EU under the IPA cross-border programme between Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), by CSTI – Montenegro, and KES Limit – BiH. It involves 60 important points of interest in Montenegro and 43 in BiH. Via Dinarica is a route that passes through the most

attractive mountain areas of the Dinaric Alps. Via Dinarica promotes tourism for the purpose of economic development of the region, while preserving the environment and respecting the socio-cultural diversity and authenticity of local communities. This Route is the largest one and covers the area of

Durmitor National Park and involves more than 100 local businesses from each side of border. Its cross-border character is a very convenient platform for creating attractive nature based products and visitor experiences (<http://www.cstimontenegro.org>, 12.04.2013).

- **Wine Trail.** The project is implemented by GTZ, NTO and LTOs (Cetinje, Bar and Podgorica). It involves 33 wine producers, mostly from the area of Lake Skadar. The Wine Trail is very convenient for hikers and cyclists and it is promoted together with other attractions and activities in the area. Most of the members provide short visits and wine tasting, but the accommodation offer is still limited. This Trail is one of the most important for regional and rural development, and further support is needed in order to provide more tourists visits and income (<http://www.crnogorskavina.com>, 12.04.2013.).

- **Potential touristic route**

Post-World War II monuments found in Montenegro represent important potential for the development of a new local and regional cultural tourism route. These monuments, mostly built after World War II represent memorials to fighting against fascism, but also some of them possess exceptional artistic value. An Assessments of post-World War II monuments in Montenegro, developed in 2019, recognized 11 most important monuments that might form future potential cultural routes. It is expected that tourist operators will start organizing cultural routes on “Post-World War II monuments in Montenegro” and there is a potential to include Jewish cultural heritage in it.

- **European Routes of Jewish Heritage**

The key goals of the European Route of Jewish Heritage are to preserve, promote and keep alive Jewish heritage, to develop tourism around these sites, and to broaden awareness of the cultural richness brought by the Jewish people to Europe. The locations involved in such routes include archaeological sites, synagogues and cemeteries, ritual baths, Jewish quarters, monuments and memorials, archives, libraries and specialist museums, and a route itself can vary in scale from

neighbourhood, to city, region, country and indeed trans-national. The project is a part of the initiative of the Council of Europe, while it is coordinated by the AEPJ.

- **Jewish Heritage Europe**

Jewish Heritage Europe is an expanding web portal to news, information and resources concerning Jewish monuments and heritage sites all over Europe. A project of the Rothschild Foundation (Hanadiv) Europe, JHE fosters communication and information exchange regarding restoration, funding, best practices, advisory services, and more.

- **The Cultural Guide to Jewish Europe – JGuideEurope**

Edited by a sixteen-member team of journalists and historians, The Cultural Guide to Jewish Europe invites travellers to discover an unknown Europe off the beaten tourist-track. In addition to famous, not-to-be missed sites such as the ghetto of Venice, the old Jewish quarter of Prague, and the Anne Frank House, this guide explores the treasures of Jewish culture that are absent from other travel guides.

- **The European Cemeteries Route**

The European Cemeteries Route offers the visitors the possibility to literally walk through the local history, to learn about important personalities who have worked and left their mark in cities. Traveling through this route actually enables visitors to discover the local, national and European Cultural Heritage at rest in cemeteries. It helps to raise European citizens' awareness of the importance of Europe's significant cemeteries in their multicultural dimension.

## **All ideas and products with description of message, target groups and activities, visibility**

### **5.1. Short-term ideas and products**

Message	Research of archival material, literature and the press;
Target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experts in the field of heritage,</li> <li>• Local public authority and institutions</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil society, including NGOs and experts organisation</li> <li>• General Public, tourists, media</li> </ul>
Activities	Performing archival research in the Historical Archives in Kotor and other archival institutions in Montenegro
Visibility	Partners web site, web site of Municipality of Kotor

Message	Architectural Research
Target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experts in the field of heritage,</li> <li>• Local public authority and institutions</li> <li>• Civil society, including NGOs and experts organisation</li> <li>• General Public, tourists, media</li> </ul>
Activities	The study of history (creation of the cemetery and its functioning in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, etc.)
Visibility	Partners web site, web site of Municipality of Kotor

Message	The results of the research work will be used to present the Jewish cultural heritage in Kotor. This segment of the work involves organizing an exhibition, creating an exhibition catalog and leaflets and setting up info boards in front of the entrance to the Jewish Cemetery in Škaljari and the Karmel Villa in Prčanj. The complete material will be prepared in Montenegrin and English
Target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experts in the field of heritage,</li> <li>• Local public authority and institutions</li> <li>• Civil society, including NGOs and experts organisation</li> <li>• General Public, tourists, media,...tourists guides</li> </ul>
Activities	<p>Preparing and organizing an exhibition in Kotor;</p> <p>Preparing and printing the exhibition catalog;</p>

	Preparing and printing leaflets on the Jewish cultural heritage in Kotor;
Visibility	Partners web site, web site of Municipality of Kotor, distribution through local tourist agency channels

Message	Setting up info boards at the entrance to the Jewish Cemetery in Škaljari and the Karnel Villa in Prčanj
Target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Public, tourists, media,...tourists guides</li> <li>• Experts in the field of heritage,</li> <li>• Local public authority and institutions</li> <li>• Civil society, including NGOs and experts organisation</li> </ul>
Activities	Production of info boards;  Setting up an info boards
Visibility	Partners web site, web site of Municipality of Kotor, visible on the site

Message	On the dates relevant to Jewish history, workshops for citizens of Kotor will be organized, during which they visit the Memorial plaque to Jan Karsky in the park in front of the Old Town, the Jewish Cemetery in Škaljari, Karnel Villa in Prčanj, etc.
Target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Public, tourists, media,...tourists guides</li> <li>• Experts in the field of heritage,</li> <li>• Local public authority and institutions</li> <li>• Civil society, including NGOs and experts organisation</li> </ul>
Activities	Training tourist guides for the presentation of the Jewish cultural heritage in Kotor;  Organizing workshops for citizens of Kotor and tourists,
Visibility	Partners web site, web site of Municipality of Kotor, local media

Message	The presentation of Jewish cuisine would be followed by a concert of Jewish music organized in a public space in Kotor, involving the students of the Vida Matjan music school in Kotor
Target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Public, tourists, media,...tourists guides</li> <li>• Experts in the filed of heritage,</li> <li>• Local restaurants and cooks;</li> <li>• Local public authority and institutions</li> <li>• Civil society, including NGOs and experts organisation</li> </ul>
Activities	<p>Organizing a kosher food preparation workshop and tasting the prepared meals;</p> <p>Organizing a concert of Jewish music at a public space in Kotor.</p> <p>Short video about Jewish heritage in Kotor</p>
Visibility	Online streaming service, Partners web site, web site of Municipality of Kotor, local media

Message	The project partners have their own websites to inform the public about their activities in the fields of culture, heritage protection, history, tourism and promotion. To make web pages more accessible to foreign audiences, it is necessary to ensure that all pages are translated into English at least.
Target groups	<p>General public, experts, tourists, media</p> <p>Local public authority</p> <p>interest groups including NGOs</p> <p>SME</p> <p>International organisation under international law</p>
Activities	Review of texts on existing web pages, revision of texts if necessary, translation of texts, publication of translations within existing web pages.
Visibility	Websites of project partners.

Message	Museum exhibit and thematic dinner
Target groups	Jewish visitors, tourists
Activities	In cooperation with the Perast Museum, organizing a tour of the Museum and exhibition of collection of visit cards of distinguished Jewish persons that Mrs Luigi Vickovic encountered during his diplomatic mission in Thessaloniki. Thematic dinner with the XIX century menu.
Visibility	Web sites, local media

- **Guided tour for tourist Board, tourist agencies and workers, and media**

Message	As already mentioned, the popularization of Jewish heritage in Kotor so far within the Tourist Board and among tourist workers is not yet sufficient. Within the guided tour along the trails of the Jewish heritage of Kotor, we will raise awareness within the mentioned target groups, about the importance of Jewish heritage and the potential it offers in the context of cultural tourism.
Target groups	Local tourist organisations and their employees, media  Local public authority  interest groups including NGOs  SME  International organisation under international law
Activities	Preparing guidance with an itinerary, inviting target groups, guiding the tours.
Visibility	On site.

## 5.2. Long-term ideas and products

- **Mobile app and QR codes on sites with virtual presentations**

Message	We want to popularize the Jewish heritage using state-of-the-art digital technologies. They provide visitors with a more attractive cultural heritage experience. .
Target groups	General public, school groups, local community, tourists, media  Local public authority  interest groups including NGOs  SME  International organisation under international law
Activities	Text preparation, selection of visual materials, proofreading and translation of texts, selection of a mobile application developer based on a public tender, application testing, application launch, presentations.
Visibility	On site using mobile devices.

### **Informational points with audio-video presentations**

Message	Similar to the previous product, the establishment of information points with audio-visual presentation will offer visitors and tourists a more attractive experience of Jewish cultural heritage.  Information points would be places related to Jewish heritage. In particular, the personal stories of Jews who once lived and worked in
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	Kotor or Montenegro.
Target groups	General public, school groups, local community, tourists, media  Local public authority  interest groups including NGOs  SME  International organisation under international law
Activities	Preparation of texts, selection of pictorial material, proofreading and translation of texts, selection of contractor for placement of information points and provider of audio-visual equipment on the basis of a public tender, layout, presentation.
Visibility	On site.

- **Presentation of “Did you know?”**

<i>Message</i>	Along with the material Jewish heritage, quite a lot of intangible heritage was also preserved. These are mostly personal stories, as well as stories related to Jewish everyday life and their economic activities. All these stories, which have not yet been sufficiently presented, reveal how members of different ethnic and religious groups once coexisted and how their cultures intertwined and complemented each other. These are extremely attractive stories
Target groups	General public, school groups, tourists, media  Local public authority  interest groups including NGOs  SME  International organisation under international law
Activities	Research and selection of stories, design of story presentation, public presentation.
Visibility	The stories will be available at the locations (museums, cultural centres, tourist information offices) and in electronic form on the websites of the project partners.

- **Kosher food options in the region**

Message	Montenegro does not yet have a kosher food supply, which would provide a more comprehensive tourist offer especially for Jewish tourists. Organized tasting of kosher food would certainly attract domestic visitors as well.
Target groups	General public, tourists Local public authority interest groups including NGOs SME International organisation under international law
Activities	Analysis of the existing catering offer in Montenegro and neighbouring countries, evaluation of a possible supply of kosher food
Visibility	Kosher food would be offered by selected catering providers, and promoted on web sites (for example of tourist information offices).

- **TV show on Jewish heritage (shown on National TV)**

Message	Montenegrin National Television is regularly involved in also occasionally broadcasts content that sheds light on the status of Jewish people in the world, as well as numerous documentaries on the Jewish communities. The documentary would also be suitable for screening at domestic and foreign film festivals.
Target groups	General public, media Local public authority interest groups including NGOs SME International organisation under international law
Activities	Establishment of cooperation with RTCG, scenario design, location recording, selection of additional image material, production, public

	broadcasting.
Visibility	The TV show should be screened on Slovene National Television.

## 6. Implementation ideas (development)

Timeline of the implementation of the ideas for 2020/2021 (starting already in last quarter of 2019):

- Research of archival material, literature and the press;
- Architectural Research
- Preparing and organizing an exhibition in Kotor;
- Preparing and printing the exhibition catalog;
- Preparing and printing leaflets on the Jewish cultural heritage in Kotor;
- Setting up info boards at the entrance to the Jewish Cemetery in Škaljari and the Karmel Villa in Prčanj
- Training tourist guides for the presentation of the Jewish cultural heritage in Kotor;
- Organizing workshops for citizens of Kotor and tourists
- Short documentary about Jewish heritage in Kotor.
- Organizing a kosher food preparation workshop and tasting the prepared meals;
- Organizing a concert of Jewish music at a public space in Kotor.