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The numbering of the annexes follows their order of appearance in both the dissertation and the book.

Acknowledgements:

I would like to thank all members of the Serbian diaspora who contributed to the preparation of the book *The Serbian Diaspora in France: The Challenges of the Third Age* by dedicating their time to completing questionnaires and participating in interviews, thereby sharing their migration experiences with us.

In memory of Professor Dr. Violeta Šiljak

A Brief Illustrated Overview of the Presence of Serbs in France from the 19th Century to the Present Day

The presence of Serbs in France spans a period of nearly two centuries. From the education of elites in the nineteenth century, at a time when the small Serbian principality was striving to catch up with Europe, to the most recent migrations after the 2000s, Serbs have maintained a continuous presence in France.

It is, however, not easy to determine the numerical scope of the Serbian diaspora in this country, and there are no precise data on the subject, either in Serbian or in French sources. Methodological approaches vary from one state to another, while existing databases remain incomplete. According to the 2011 Census of the Republic of Serbia, only 6.5% of all persons residing or working abroad were in France, which ranked behind Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. It may therefore be concluded that France has gradually lost some of its attractiveness as a destination country for Serbian migrants, for various reasons: restrictive migration policies, a high unemployment rate, and a strong presence of migrants originating from Africa and Asia.

However, data from the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee) show a steady increase in the number of Serbs and persons of Serbian origin in France. These include individuals arriving through family reunification, students, and professionals coming for a fixed period, some of whom settle permanently. According to 2019 data (Insee, 2022), France counted 85,700 immigrants born in Serbia and 66,300 Serbian nationals. These figures clearly show that there are more persons born in Serbia (to non-French parents) than persons holding Serbian nationality, which indicates that a notable number of Serbs in France acquire the nationality of the host country. This leads to the conclusion that many of them intend to settle in France on a long-term basis.

The long-standing Serbian presence in France and their adaptation to life in this country are also confirmed by the data from the 2011 Serbian Census, according to which persons residing and working abroad stay on average longer in France than in any other immigration country. The average duration of residence and work there is 14.4 years, and 32.9% of Serbian immigrants have been living there for 20 years or more (Stanković, 2014). The majority of our compatriots in France, namely 68.69%, according to the same census, come from the geographical area statistically designated as Southern Serbia. Among them, 35.38% originate from the region of Southern and Eastern Serbia, and 33.31% from the region of Šumadija and Western Serbia. Data concerning Kosovo and Metohija, which also belongs to this statistical group, are not provided. From Northern Serbia come 31.31% of Serbian nationals, including 16.06% from Vojvodina and 15.25% from the Belgrade region (Stanković, 2014). According to the results of the 2011 Census, Serbian immigration to France does not rank among those with the highest average level of education. It should, however, be emphasized that migration flows to France follow broader general trends: an increasing number of highly qualified individuals from urban environments are arriving, mainly from the Belgrade region and other major urban centres, as demonstrated by the results of our empirical research.

Given the long-standing presence of Serbs in France, one may speak of several waves of their settlement in this country.

The first wave began in the mid-nineteenth century, when Serbian envoys came to France for education and training. Upon their return to Serbia, they formed the elite of this small country—diplomats, university professors—and contributed to the dissemination and strengthening of French influence in Serbia.

Only a few figures have been retained here: Ivan Đaja, founder in Belgrade of the first Chair of Physiology in Southeast Europe, and Mihailo Gavrilović, founder of the State Archives of Serbia. Alongside them is also a text devoted to Gaston Gravier, geographer and anthropologist, a student of Jovan Cvijić, who in 1909 was appointed lecturer in the French language at the University of Belgrade.

Au cours de ses travaux Gaston Gravier apprécia de plus en plus la Serbie. Elle devint sa seconde patrie. Il participa à la campagne d'Albanie. Peu à peu il eût l'intuition que les destinées de la Serbie étaient liées en Europe à celles de la France. Avec ardeur il travailla à rapprocher ses deux patries et à faire connaître la Serbie en France. Il écrivit dans les „Annales de Géographie“ dans „le Bulletin de la Société de Géographie commerciale de Paris“ dans la „Revue de Paris“ dans la „Correspondance d'Orient“ dans „l'Effort“ dans „Questions diplomatiques et coloniales“ dans „le Temps“ et dans „le Figaro“. Ses articles, reflet d'un esprit probe et curieux rendirent justice à la Serbie calomniée par les revues autrichiennes. Ils inquiétèrent le gouvernement autrichien. En 1913 la monarchie dualiste lui offrit un poste dans une de ses universités avec des émoluments triples de ceux qu'il recevait à Belgrade. Il refusa dédaigneusement de laisser neutraliser sa conscience. En 1914 il rejoignit un régiment lorrain pour défendre les deux patries qu'il ne séparait plus dans sa pensée. Il mourut au Champ l'honneur en Artois le 30 Mai 1915, laissant à ses successeurs la rude tâche de l'égalier.

Pour les oeuvres, voir les Annales de Géographie du 15 Novembre 1915 page 458.

Yves Chataigneau.



IVAN ĐAJA



MIHAILO GAVRILOVIĆ

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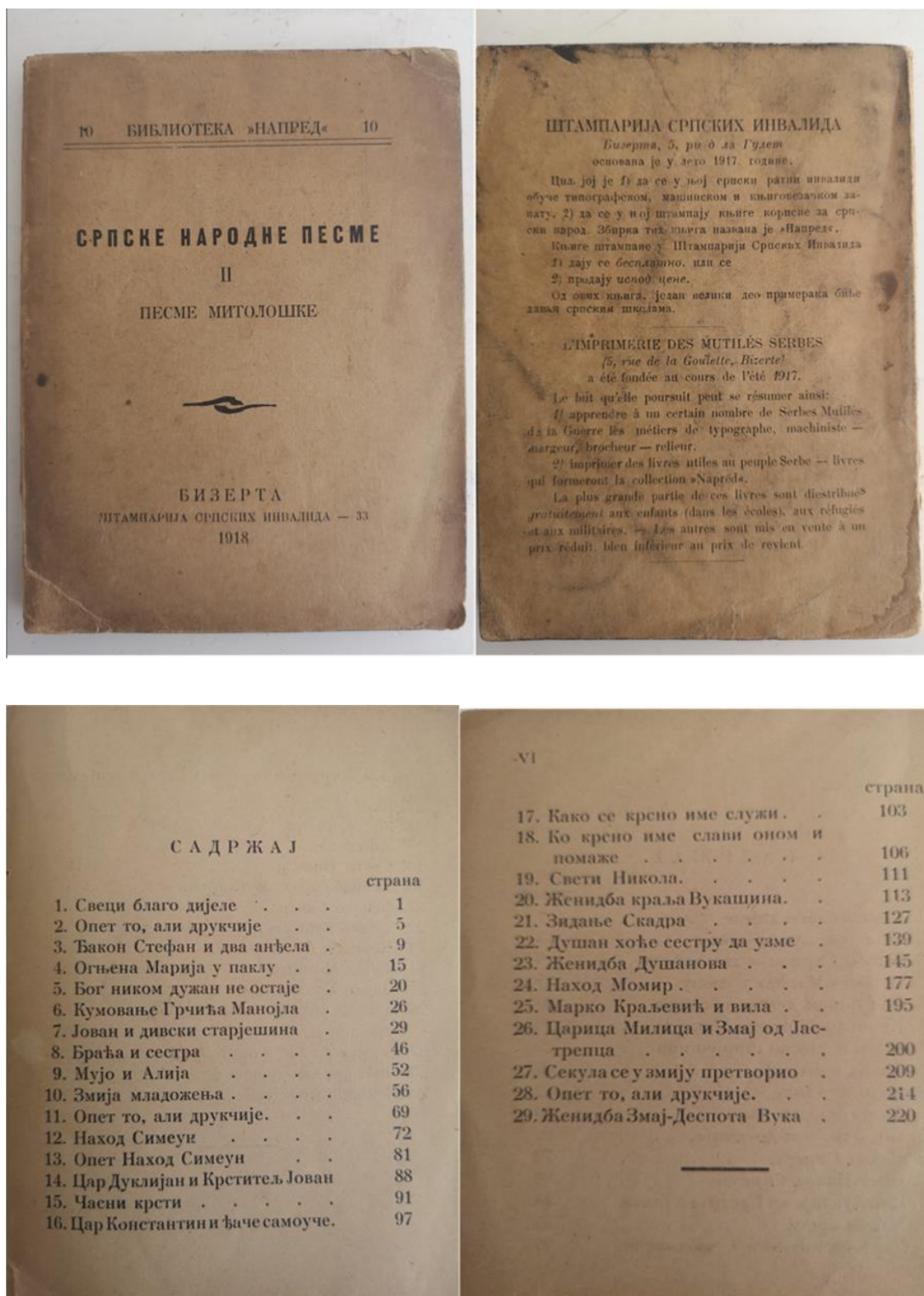
The second wave is linked to the tragic events of the First World War, as well as to the military and humanitarian assistance provided by France to Serbia through the care of its soldiers and the reception of its refugees on French territory.

Serbian soldiers recovering in a French hospital in Tunisia during the First World War



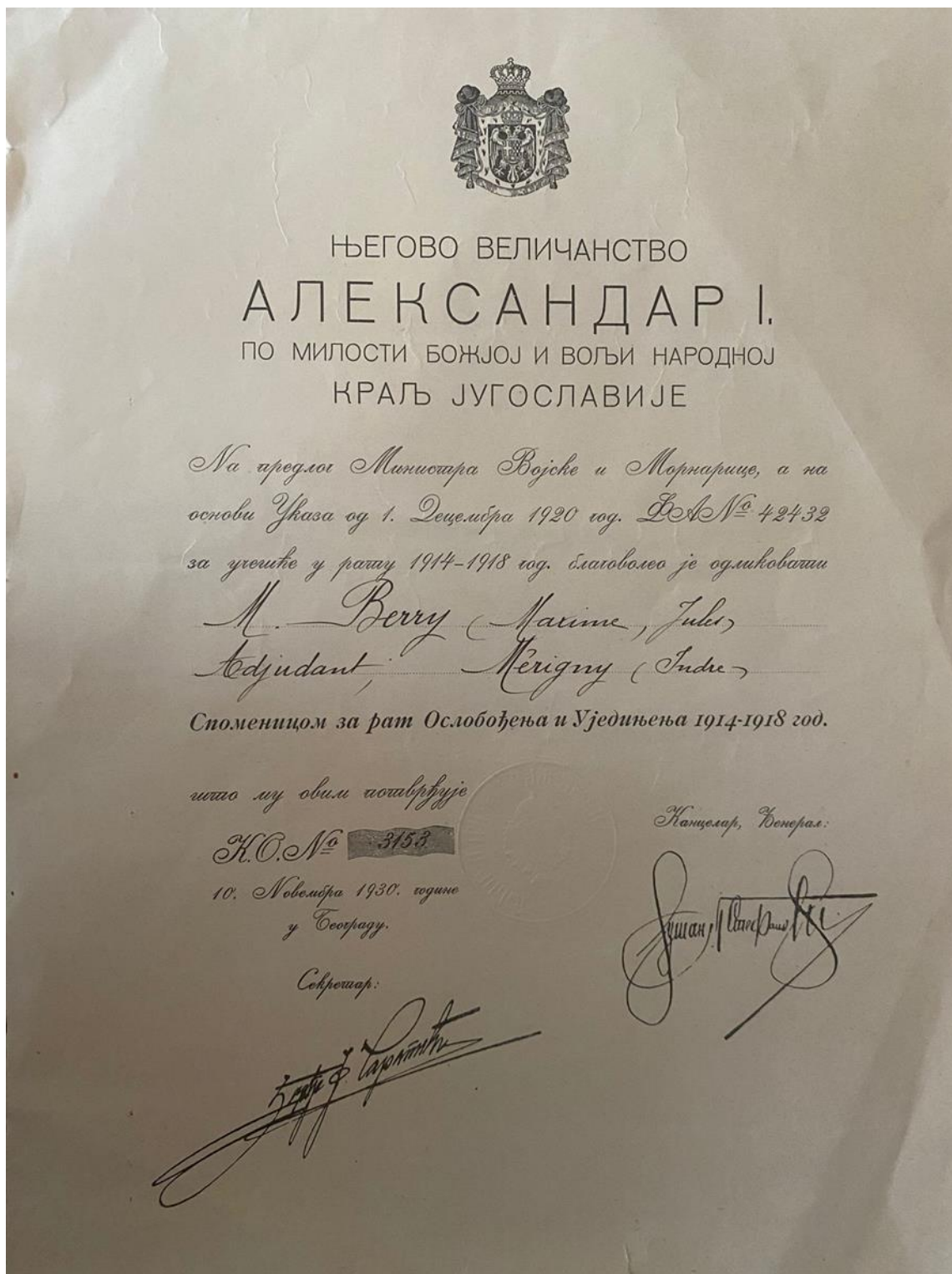
Document preserved in the personal archives of Mr. Duško D. Filipović (Belgrade), whose grandfather, Milorad Filipović, wounded during the First World War, was admitted to and treated at the hospital in Bizerte.

Book of Serbian Military Invalids, printed in Bizerte in 1918.



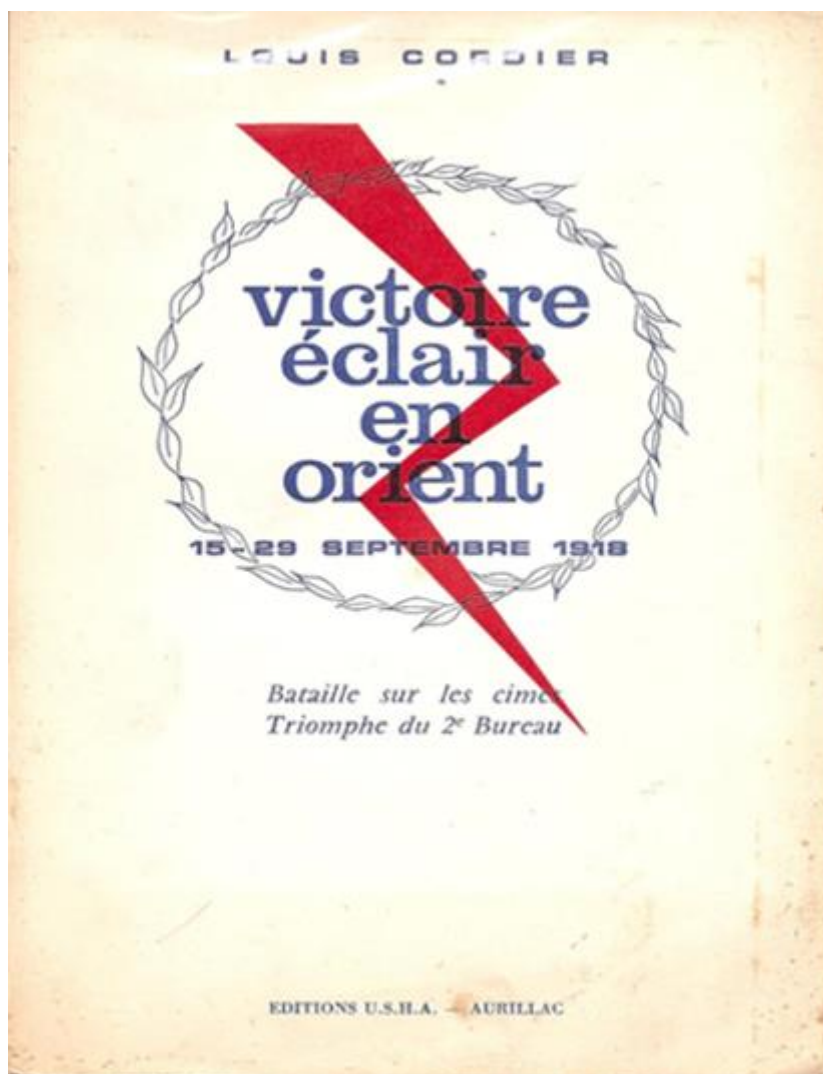
From the personal archives of Mrs. Ivanka Nedić-Radovanović (Belgrade), whose father, while recovering in Bizerte, met her mother, a French nurse, whom he later married; she subsequently settled in Belgrade, where she lived until her death in the 1980s.

**Commemorative Decoration of the 1914–1918 War, awarded by King Alexander I
Karadorđević to Mr. M. Berry.**



From the personal archives of Mr. Jean-Claude Fillaud.

Book by a French author devoted to the heroic struggle of the Serbian army on the Salonika Front during the First World War.



From the personal archives of Professor Boško I. Bojović.

Serbian military cemeteries in France

Thiais (94), Paris region: 743 Serbian soldiers are buried there.



Alongside the crosses bearing Serbian names stands the Muslim tombstone of Essad Pasha Toptani, the Albanian statesman who ensured the passage of the Serbian army through Albania during the First World War. *(Photographs from the personal archives of Ljiljana Ć. Blagojević).*

Saint-Mandrier, near Toulon (83): 22 Serbian soldiers are buried there.



Photographs from the personal archives of Ljiljana Č. Blagojević.

Mandelieu-la-Napoule, near Cannes (06): seven Serbian soldiers are buried there.



Photographs from the personal archives of Ljiljana Č. Blagojević.

Monuments in France: the monument in Paris

The monument to King Peter I and King Alexander I is a joint memorial located in Paris. It is primarily dedicated to King Alexander I Karađorđević, who was assassinated in 1934 in an attack carried out on French soil, but also to his father, King Peter I Karađorđević. The monument was inaugurated on 9 October 1936, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Marseille assassination. The monument was created by the French sculptor Maxime Real del Sarte.



Inauguration of the monument on 9 October 1936, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the assassination of King Alexander I. *Source: Gallica, National Library of France.*

The equestrian statue of King Alexander I Karađorđević is flanked by the figures of his father, King Peter I, and Marshal Franchet d'Espèrey. The monument is located at Place de Colombie in Paris, on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne, in the 16th arrondissement.



Source: http://paris1900.lartnouveau.com/paris16/places/place_de_colombie.htm



Monuments in Marseille :

1. Commemorative plaque in Marseille, at the site of the assassination of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Louis Barthou.



2. Monument in memory of King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, who were killed in the Marseille assassination of 1934.



The project entitled “Peace and Work” was completed in 1938 and solemnly inaugurated in 1941. The monumental shield is supported by two pillars adorned with bas-reliefs, as well as by two large allegorical female figures representing France and Yugoslavia. In front stand four life-size female sculptures, arranged in two groups of two, holding portraits of the two victims.

Authors: Maxime Réal del Sarte (sculptor), Antonio Sartorio (sculptor), Gaston Castel (sculptor), Louis Botinelly (sculptor), Élie-Jean Vézien (sculptor)

Source: *Monumentum – Map of French Historical Monuments*

As an extension of this wave, the interwar period saw a number of Serbs settle in France, where they found employment, while a significant number of students and artists came in order to broaden their knowledge and enrich their artistic inspiration. After the 1929 crisis in the United States, some Serbs returned from America to settle in France, while others left France to fight in the Spanish Civil War.

RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CONJOINT

Nom *Karan*

Prénoms *Paul*

Né le *1887*

à *Croquet*

Nationalité d'origine *Serbe Croate*

INDICATIONS

concernant le contrat de travail,
s'il s'agit d'un salarié.

ENFANTS au-dessous de 15 ans.

PRENOMS	AGE	LIEU DE NAISSANCE	OBSERVATIONS
<i>Olga au</i>	<i>Belgrade</i>		

LIEU DE RESIDENCE ET ADRESSE

Paris


CARTE N° 367212

Le titulaire de la présente carte a déclaré ne pas venir occuper un emploi salarié.

Residence permit of Karan Paul (Karanović Pavle), dating from the 1920s.



Pavle Karanović (Paul Karan), photographed with his family and workers in front of his woven leather shoe factory, located at 40 Avenue Émile Zola in the 15th arrondissement of Paris, in the 1920s. From the personal archives of Mrs. Vera Blagojević (Belgrade), granddaughter of Pavle Karanović.

	<p>Dordje Marinković (Georges Marinkovitch or Georges Mariel), author of the song “Tamo daleko”</p> <p>Dordje Marinković, known in France as Georges Marinkovitch, was a Serbian-born musician (he played the guitar, zither, old string instruments, and flute), composer, and guitar teacher. He was born in the Kingdom of Serbia on 19 September 1891, in Korbovo, near Kladovo.</p> <p>He served in the Serbian army during the First World War, first as a drummer and later as a zither player in the military orchestra. After the retreat of the Serbian army through Albania, the troops were stationed on the island of Corfu. It was there, in 1916, that he composed the famous patriotic song “Tamo daleko”, which became extremely popular among the soldiers on the Salonika Front and was translated into several languages.</p> <p>Its English title is “Faraway Over There”, its French title “Far Away, Far Away on Corfu” (<i>Au loin, au loin sur Corfou</i>), and in Slovak “Tam v dial”. The song became a kind of unofficial anthem of the Serbian people.</p> <p>After the war, he received a scholarship from King Peter I and settled in France in 1920, then in Paris in 1922, where he secured the copyright to his composition.</p> <p>He also recorded under the name Georges Mariel. He died in Paris in 1977.</p> <p>Sources :</p> <p>https://www.discogs.com/artist/2752971-Georges-Marinkovitch https://lat.rtrs.tv/program/tekst.php?id=2634 https://www.politika.rs/scc/clanak/35510/Kladovcanin-autor-pesme-Tamo-daleko</p>
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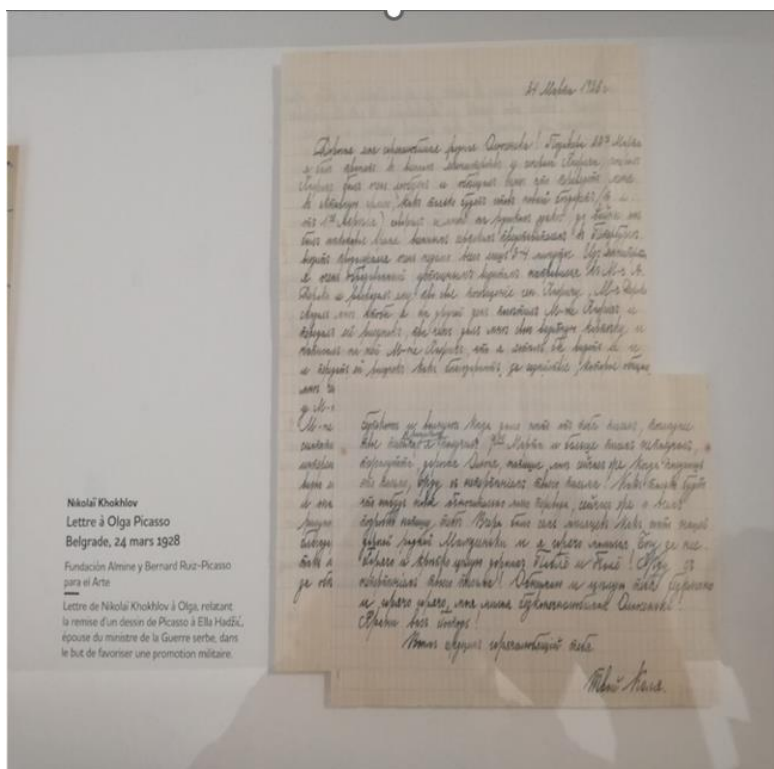
Serbian painters and artists in France during the interwar period



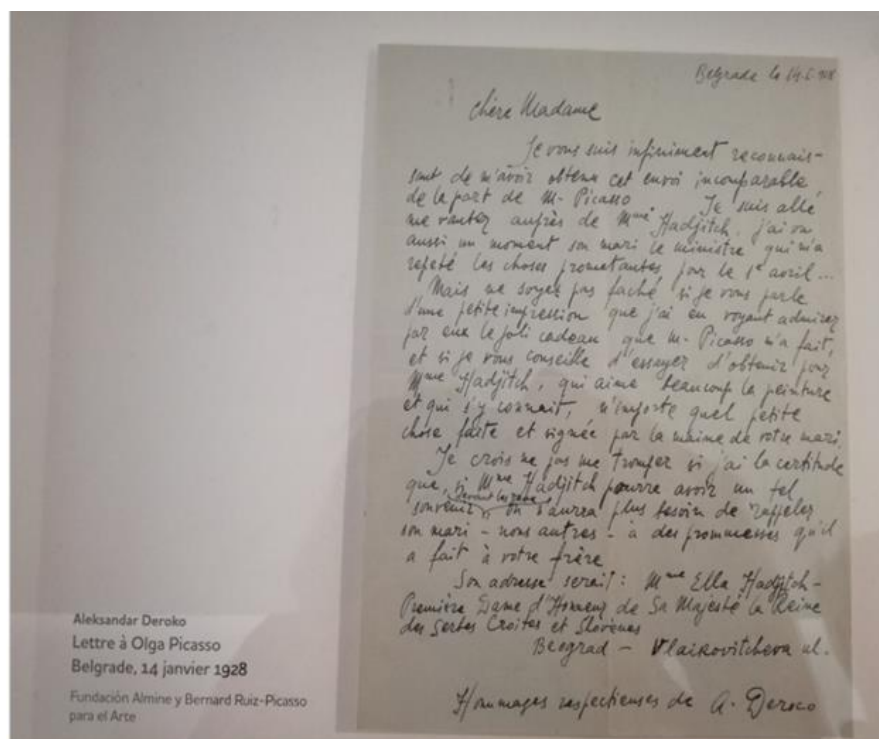
Sava Šumanović – fresco at La Coupole restaurant Paris



Ljubica-Cuca Sokić and Olga Kešeljić in Paris in 1937. Exhibition at the Serbian Cultural Centre in Paris, January 2023.



Nikolai Khokhlov – Letter to Olga Picasso, Belgrade, 24 March 1928. Fondation Almine et Bernard Ruiz-Picasso pour l' Art. *Letter from Nikolai Khokhlov to Olga concerning the delivery of a drawing by Picasso to Ella Hadžić, wife of the Serbian Minister of War, with the aim of facilitating a military promotion.*




Aleksandar Deroko - Letter to Olga Picasso. Belgrade, January 14th, 1928. Fondation Almine et Bernard Ruiz-Picasso pour l' Art.

It is little known that around 3,500 Yugoslavs—mainly Serbs—took part in the French Resistance, and that 1,500 of them enlisted under the French flag as early as the announcement of the mobilization against Germany in 1940 (Laroche, 1965).

Duško Popov, a discreet hero of the Second World War, and the Serbs engaged in the French Resistance

Source: announcement published on 6 June 2019 on the Facebook page of the Embassy of France in Serbia.



Ambassade de France en Serbie / Ambasada Francuske u Srbiji

June 6, 2019 · 🌐

6 juin 1944 / 6 juin 2019

Un combattant serbe du Débarquement de Provence

A la même époque, le célèbre peintre serbe Marko Celebonovic (1902-1986), membre du Groupe des 12 et résidant en France, s'engage dans la Résistance française. En 1944, il devient responsable des Franc-Tireurs Partisans (FTP) de la région entre Hyères et Saint-Raphaël, sur la Côte d'Azur. Sa fille Nicole, elle aussi résistante, est chargée d'écoutes radio et de renseignement. Marko Celebonovic et son groupe combattent aux côtés des troupes françaises et américaines ayant débarquées en Provence le 15 août 1944. Sa fille servira de guide aux troupes américaines pour libérer Saint-Tropez.

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Le saviez-vous ? Le débarquement de Normandie a réussi en partie grâce à un Serbe !

Né en 1912, l'avocat Dusko Popov s'engage en 1941 aux côtés des Alliés. Ayant gagné la confiance des services secrets nazis, il parvient à les tromper sur les intentions des Alliés concernant le Débarquement : son action a contribué à renforcer l'effet de surprise dont bénéficient les troupes qui débarquent en France au matin du 6 juin 1944. Séducteur et fréquentant assidument les casinos dans le cadre de ses missions, il est remarqué par l'officier des renseignements britanniques Ian Flemming : après avoir contribué à la victoire alliée, Dusko Popov inspirera le célèbre personnage de James Bond !

Srbi i 6. juni 1944.

Da li ste znali ? Iskrcavanje u Normandiji je uspelo između ostalog zahvaljujući jednom Srbu !

Advokat Duško Popov, rođen 1912, priključuje se saveznicima 1941. godine. Pošto je uspeo da zadobije poverenje nacističkih tajnih službi, uspeva da ih prevari o stvarnim namerama saveznika vezanim za iskrcavanje ; tako je doprineo da efekat iznenadjenja bude još jači što će koristiti trupama koje su se u zoru 6. juna 1944. iskrcale u Francusku. Bio je veliki zavodnik i kako je često posećivao kazina kad je bio na zadatku, primećuje ga britanski obaveštajni oficir – Jan Fleming. Pošto je doprineo pobedi saveznika, Duško Popov će poslužiti kao inspiracija za čuveni lik Džemsa Bonda !

U iste vreme, čuveni srpski slikar Marko Čelebonović (1902-1986), član grupe « Dvanaestorice » slikara nastanjenih u Francuskoj, priključuje se francuskom Pokretu otpora. 1944, postaje komandant pokreta Slobodnih strelaca i partizana (Franc-Tireurs Partisans FTP) u oblasti između ljera i Sen Rafaela na Azurnoj obali. Njegova kći Nikol, koja je takođe bila pripadnica Pokreta otpora, bila je zadužena za radio vezu i obaveštajne zadatke. Marko Čelebonović i njegova grupa će se boriti zajedno sa francuskim i američkim trupama koje su se iskrcale u Provansi 15. avgusta 1944. Njegova kći će navoditi američke trupe prilikom oslobađanja Sen Tropea.



Nicole Čelebonović – with a pistol at her belt, she was photographed and nicknamed “the girl with the pistol” as she guided American troops through liberated Saint-Tropez.

The third wave consisted of political refugees who arrived immediately after the Second World War: former prisoners of war who had been released, as well as individuals fleeing the new political regime established in Yugoslavia.

The political émigré newspaper *Naša reč*

Прилог I/11 – Лист политичке емиграције „Наша реч“

189 P.P. 3554.726

НАША РЕЧ

PARAIT TOUTES LES SIX SEMAINES NOTRE PAROLE IZLAZI SVAKIH SEST NEDELJA

Pariz, 1. Septembar 1949, Broj 14, Godina II Paris, le 1. Septembre 1949, N° 14, Année II

Трета конференција претставника Srpske demokratske omladine

Претставници SRPSKE DEMOKRATSKE OMLADINE одржали су своју Трету конференцију у времену од 5 до 12 августа ове године. У раду ове конференције учествовала је većина чланова Centralnog odbora Srpske demokratske omladine и чланова Radnog odbora Srpske задруге OSLOBODJENJE — Majstorovic, Marinkovic, Radovanovic, Tosic и Ivkovic из Париза, и Krstic, Jurisic и Hodjera из Зенева.

Свим заседањима конференције претседавао је Marko Krstic, претседник Centralnog odbora Srpske demokratske omladine. Конференција је имала петнаест пленарних састанака и три седнице комисија које су проучавале извесна посебна питања. У оквиру пленарних састанака претресали су се следећи проблеми :

Medjunarodna situacija и sukob Kominform-Tito,
Sukob Kominform-Tito и razvoj prilika у Jugoslaviji,
Problemi srpske и jugoslovenske emigracije,
Osnivanje SAVEZA SRPSKIH ZADRUGA OSLOBODJENJE, и
Organizaciona pitanja Srpske demokratske omladine.

На крају Трете конференције претставника Srpske demokratske omladine doneta је, поред упутстава за рад организација, Декларација Centralnog odbora Srpske demokratske omladine и Radnog odbora Srpske задруге OSLOBODJENJE.

ДЕКЛАРАЦИЈА

чланова Centralnog odbora Srpske demokratske omladine и чланова Radnog odbora Srpske задруге OSLOBODJENJE.

I.

Centralni odbor SRPSKE DEMOKRATSKE OMLADINE у име свих njenih pripadnika и Radni odbor Srpske задруге OSLOBODJENJE у име свих задружних организација одлучили су да на дан 1. septembra 1949 године прогласе оснивање

SAVEZA SRPSKIH ZADRUGA OSLOBODJENJE

који ће обухватати pripadnike омладинског покрета и чланове задруга и претстављати у будућности njihovu основну организацију.

Vec од првих својих иступа, Srpska demokratska omladina подвукла је значај povezanosti nacionalno-politickog и ekonomsko-socialnog рада у избеглиштву. Nacionalno-politicki centri naseg омладинског покрета носили су у себи увек и brigu за ekonomsko обезбеђење, као што су задружне организације давале пример како се бори и ради за nacionalnu stvar srpskog народа.

Ова одлука о оснивању SAVEZA SRPSKIH ZADRUGA OSLOBODJENJE претставља природну последицу shvatanja којима су прозети млади Срби демократи. Razlozi који су njih навели да оснују SAVEZ SRPSKIH ZADRUGA OSLOBODJENJE могу се свести на следеће : 1) Srpska demokratska omladina и задружне организације доказале су dosadasnjim uspesima и озбиљношћу да су стекле право да учествују својим doprinosom и примером у решавању основних питања која namece садашња велика борба srpskog народа за oslobodjenje; 2) потреба рада на najsiрем okupljanju, nacionalnom и socialnom, не само младих него и свих zdravih demokratskih snaga у srpskoj emigraciji; 3) zamah dosadasnjeg рада Srpske demokratske omladine и задружних организација prevazisao је како karakter тако и okvire jednog омладинског покрета.

SAVEZ SRPSKIH ZADRUGA OSLOBODJENJE ставља себи у задатак да, као задружни pokret vezan за nacionalnu и politicku stvar srpskog народа, nastavi idejnu borbu и prosiri organizacioni rad pokreta Srpske demokratske omladine у избеглиштву.

The fourth wave corresponds to the economic diaspora that arrived in the 1960s, following Yugoslavia's turn toward a market economy and the “export” of low-skilled labour. Although this wave consisted predominantly of low-skilled workers, it also included, from the 1960s onward, a smaller number of intellectuals—architects, painters, and other creative professionals. In the 1970s, the French labour market closed to low-skilled labour and, more broadly, to new arrivals. Yet, thanks above all to networks of compatriots, Yugoslav nationals—mainly Serbs—continued to find ways to come to and remain in France.

Excerpt from a video recording of a cultural gathering



The diaspora in the 1970s: gathering around traditional dishes and folk dances (source: private archives / documentation of Radoslav Blagojević).

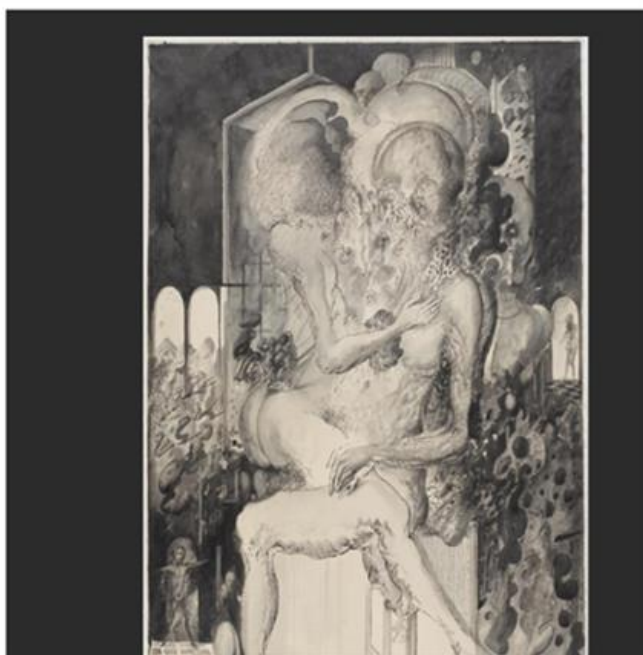
Contemporary painters of Serbian origin in France

Ljuba (Ljubomir Popovic, dit)
(1934, Yougoslavie (avant 1991) -
2016, Serbie)

Les Amours perdus de Saturne

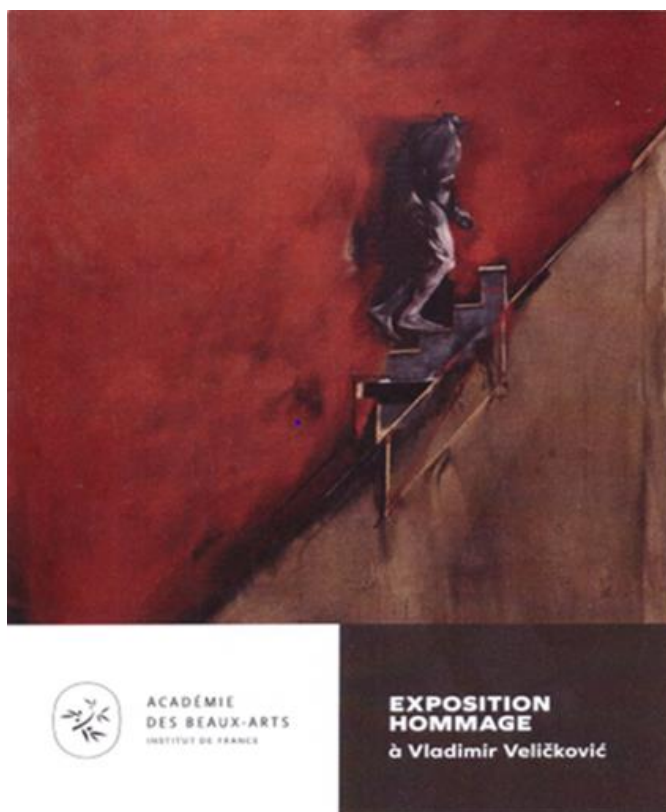
1972

Domaine	Dessin
Technique	Encre de Chine et lavis sur papier
Dimensions	64,7 x 49,6 cm
Acquisition	Donation de la Collection Florence et Daniel Guerlain, 2012
N° d'inventaire	AM 2012-597



Above: work by **Ljuba Popović** in the permanent collection of the Centre Pompidou in Paris.

Source: <https://www.centrepompidou.fr/fr/ressources/oeuvre/cxAbrn9>



Tribute exhibition to **Vladimir Veličković**, held from 8 July to 24 September 2023 at the Académie des Beaux-Arts in Paris, of which he was a member from 2005 to 2019.



The architect **Toma Garevski** with the painters **Kosa Bokšan** and **Petar Omčikus**

(Source : <https://cordmagazine.com/my-life/tomislav-toma-garevski-architect-from-cubura-to-paris-and-international-success/>)



Painter **Miloš Šobajić**

(Source : <https://www.artmagazin.info/index.php/vesti/beograd/in-memoriam-milos-sobajic-1945-2021-pravi-umetnik-je-buntovnik>)

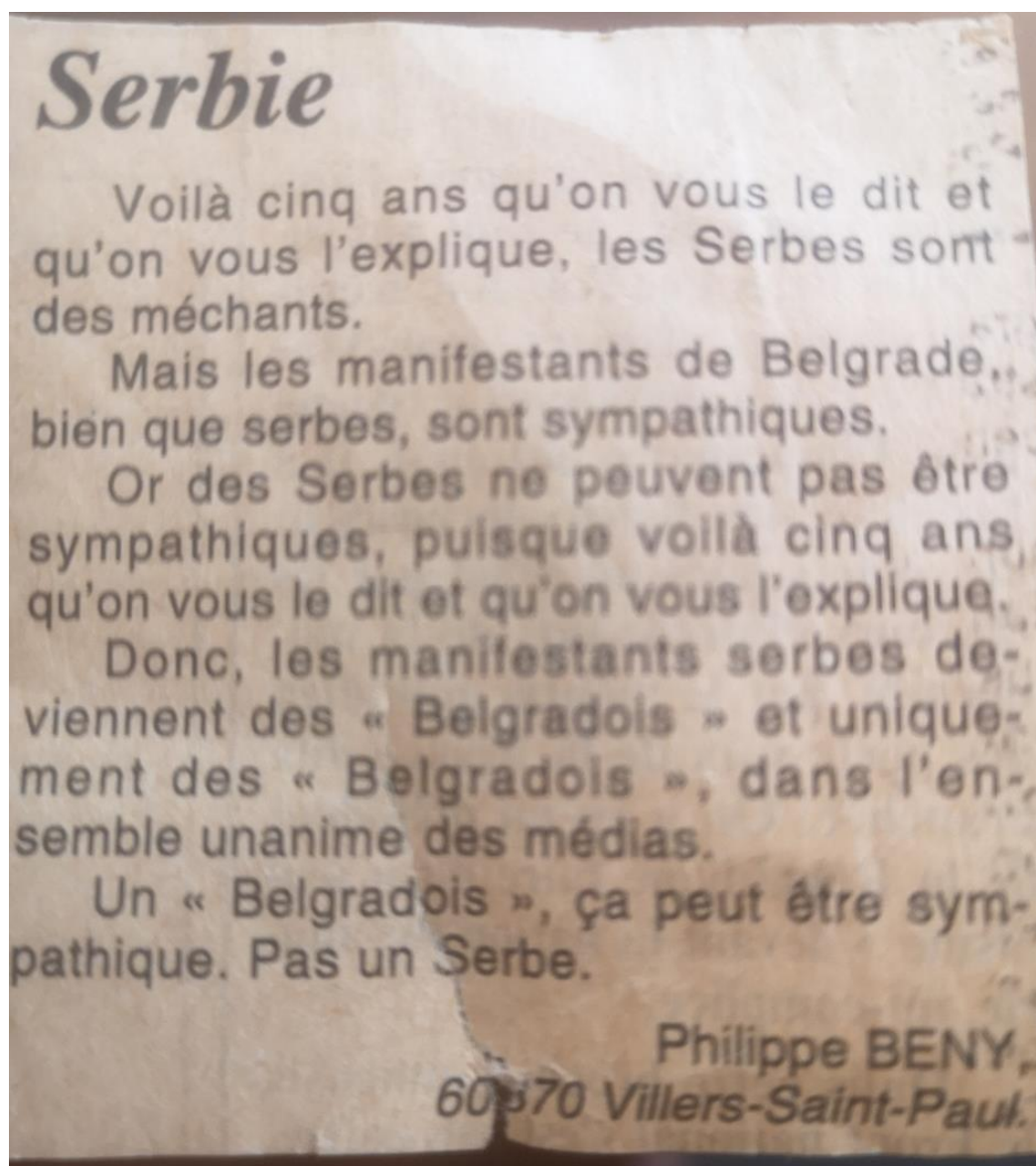
The immigrants' initial intention to return to their homeland after a few years gradually turned into a permanent prolongation of their stay in France. In an interview, the painter **Vladimir Veličković** described his own situation as a “**prolonged temporary stay**”, a phrase that can be applied to a large part of the Serbian diaspora in France.



The fifth wave is linked to the new conflicts that erupted in the Yugoslav region during the 1990s. On the one hand, it led to the arrival of refugees—albeit in smaller numbers than in Germany—as well as individuals seeking shelter from the war; on the other hand, it forced those who had already come to France for a fixed and relatively short period to find ways of extending their stay.

For Serbs, both in their country of origin and among those living abroad in Western countries, this period was one of the most difficult in recent history.

Letter published in the daily newspaper *Le Figaro*, “Letters to the Editor” section, 1996.
(Personal archives of Lj. Č. Blagojević)



Serbia

For the past five years, you have been told and repeatedly reminded: **Serbs are bad.**
Yet the demonstrators in Belgrade, though they are Serbs, are suddenly described as sympathetic.

But Serbs are not supposed to be likeable, since for five years you have been told otherwise.

Thus, in the uniform voice of the media, Serbian demonstrators are turned into simply “**Belgraders.**”
A “**Belgrader**” may be likeable. A Serb may not.

Philippe Beny, 60870 Villiers-Saint-Paul
(Translated by Ljiljana Č. Blagojević)

The sixth wave began in the 2000s, particularly with the liberalization of the visa regime for Serbian nationals and the signing, in 2009, of an agreement concerning the education of Serbian students in France. With the new millennium, the negative image of Serbs shaped during the 1990s gradually began to fade, notably thanks to young talented individuals who started to gain visibility in the media sphere.

Serbia on a silver platter – Ivanović, Janković...



Source : Quotidien Roland Garros, 2007.

Nemanja Radulović, violinist

Novak Đoković, tennis player



This wave brought a young and highly qualified population of migrants, who came to France primarily to pursue higher education. Among these students, some remain only for the duration of their studies before returning to their country of origin or moving on to another destination, while a significant number choose to settle permanently in France.

This new urban student population—more modern and more highly educated, having grown up in the country of origin during and after the wars of the 1990s—often maintains a certain distance not only from the country of origin, but also from the Serbian community already established in France.

Those born in France who have successfully completed their educational and professional trajectories are generally well integrated into French society, while at the same time “reactivating” their Serbian background during family gatherings and through visits to relatives and friends in their country of origin.

All of these young people have undergone a complex process of identity formation: some passed through phases of denying their origins, driven by the desire to merge completely into the majority society; others, by contrast, experienced forms of heightened affirmation of their Serbian identity. Many also went through a sense of instability and non-belonging—the feeling of being “neither from here nor from there”—before ultimately coming to accept their dual belonging as a distinctive feature and a positive resource, in a context shaped by contemporary trends toward mobility and individualization.

Each successive generation thus undergoes a complex process of individuation, confrontation, and recomposition of the identity model inherited from the family, in interaction with elements of the host society’s model, until the emergence of a hybrid migrant identity that becomes its new habitus.

Serbian church and school in Paris



The solemn Christmas liturgy at Saint Sava Church in Paris.
Source :<http://paris.mfa.gov.rs/lat/news.php>



Serbian school at Saint Sava Church in Paris, April 2023. Personal archives of Lj. Č. Blagojević, with the kind permission of Ms. Ljubica Burgić, teacher.



The Serbian language as a subject in the French baccalaureate

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Le candidat traite, dans la langue étrangère,
l'ensemble des questions de l'épreuve pour laquelle il compose.

L'usage des calculatrices et des dictionnaires est interdit.

Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 3 pages numérotées de 1/3 à 3/3.

ISSEFAGTME1 Page : 1/3

Размишљање једног обичног српског вола

Ризних чуда бива у свету, а наша је земља, као што многи велу, плодна чудима у такој мери да већ и чуда више нису чуда. Код нас има људи на врло великом положајима који ништа не мисле, а у накладу за то, или можда из других разлога, почво је размишљати један обичан селачки во, који се ништа не разликује од осталих српских волова. Бог ће знати шта је било да се тај генијални брав одважи на тако дрско предузеће – мишљење, јер се досад доказало да се од тог несрећног заната у Србији само могло имати штете.¹ Хајде, рећимо, да он јадник, у својој наивној и не зна да се у његовој постојбини не рентира тај занат, те му то нећемо приписивати у нарочиту грађанску курж, али, ипак, остаје загонетно што баш во да мисли, кад он нити је бирач, ни одборник², ни кмет³, нити га је ко изабрао у каквој вољујској скупштини за посланика³, или, чак (као је у годинама) за сенатора, а ако је грешник савлао да у каквој вољујској земљи буде министар, онда би, напротив, требао да се вежба како ће што мање мислити, као што то чине одлични министри у неком српским земљама, мада наша земља ни ту нема среће.

На крају крајева, шта се нас тиче што је во у Србији преузео напуштен занат од људи, а може бити да је баш почео мислити по неком природном шагону.

Па каква је то во? Обичан во који има, што рекао зоолозија, главу, труп и удове, све као остали волови; чује вола, пасе траву, зиже со, прежива и риче. Зове се Сињом.

Радоје Домановић (1902)

¹ Објерник: conseiller élu.
² Кмет: Sejm. 1. Synonyme de eves, donc prince; 2. Serf, ou paysan à responsabilité locale.
³ Посланик: député.

ISSEFAGTME1 Page : 2/3

QUESTIONS

I. Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points) :

1. Шта је Сињом? (1 point)
2. Како се чудо десило у овој причи? (1 point)
3. Да ли волови нормално мисле? (1 point)
4. Како је друштво у Србији по икаратору? (1 point)
5. Преведите текст од самог почетка на до едне линије, до „штете.“ (6 points)

II. Expression écrite (10 points) :

Les candidats traitent les **DEUX** questions (70 mots minimum pour chaque question).

Raduje Domanić est le premier satiriste serbe et le plus connu, ce texte a été écrit en 1902.

1. Да ли Домановићев претоветка изказана смех или плач? (5 points)
2. Да ли Домановићев опоме друштва важи само за Србију? Да ли је ово универзалан текст? (5 points)

ISSEFAGTME1 Page : 3/3

Celebration of Saint Sava Day, the school feast of Serbian schools – Serbian school at Saint Sava Church in Paris, February 2026.



Personal archives of Lj. Č. Blagojević.

Selection of literary works by Serbian authors in French



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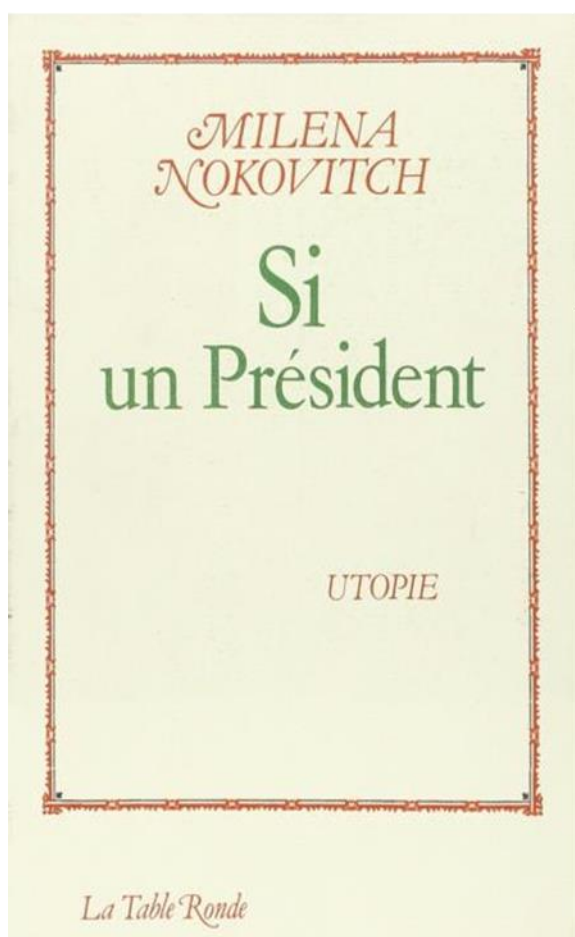
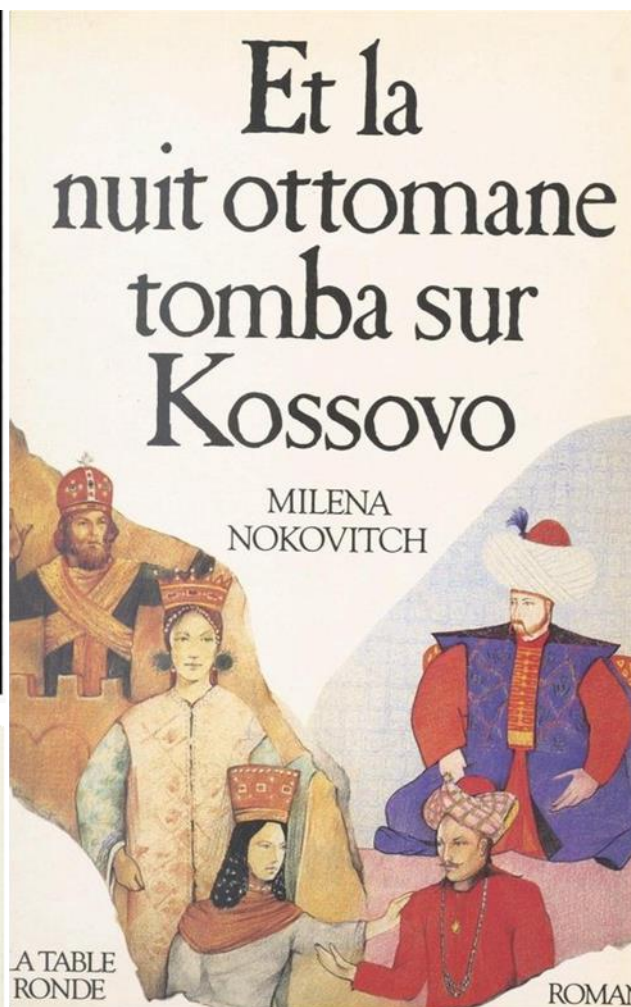
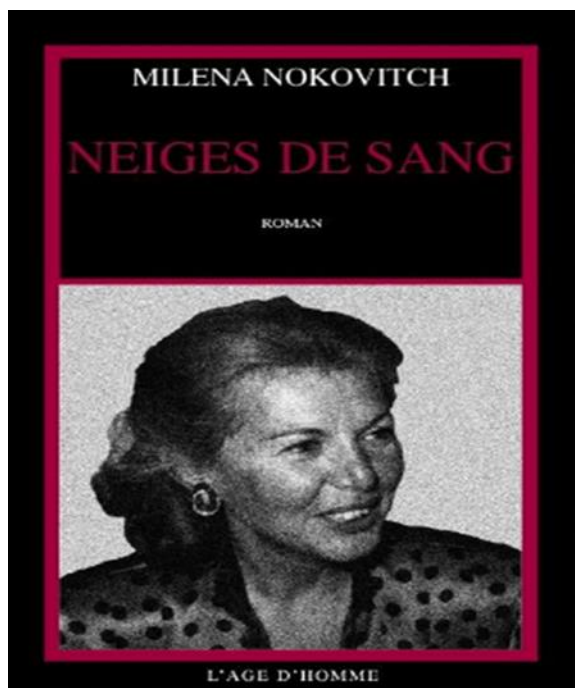
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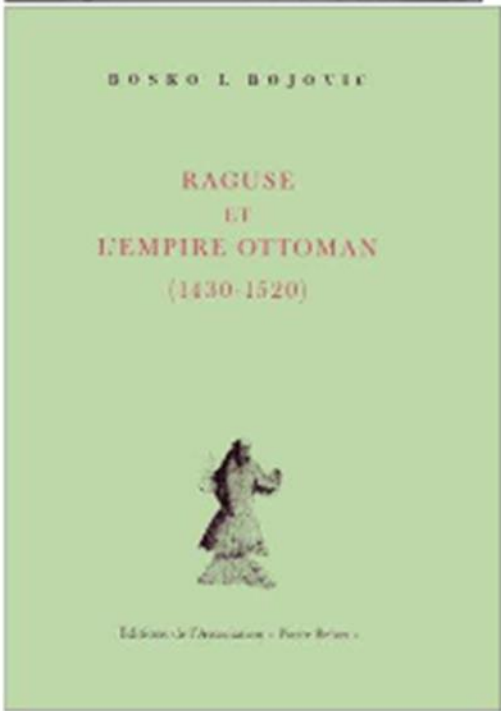
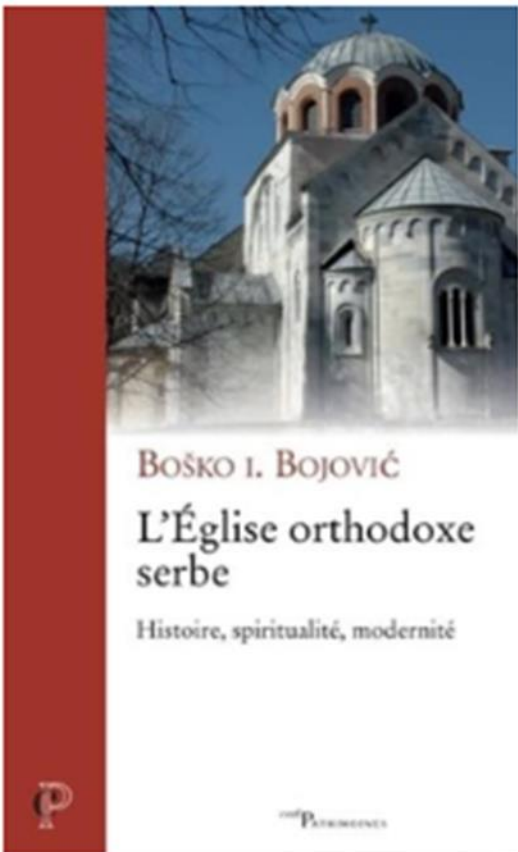
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NOKOVITCH (Milena, Emilienne), Gérante de société. Née le 28 janvier 1934 à Courbevoie (Hauts-de-Seine). Fille de Yoko **Nokovitch**, Industriel, et de **Mimi**, née **Mila Pechukich**

Etudes : Institution du Verbe-Incarné et Lycée Paul-Lagarde à Courbevoie, Faculté des lettres de Paris, Institut des hautes études hispaniques, Institut des hautes études d'Amérique latine et Ecole nationale des langues orientales vivantes. Diplômes : Licenciée ès lettres, Certifiée de langues anglaise et espagnole

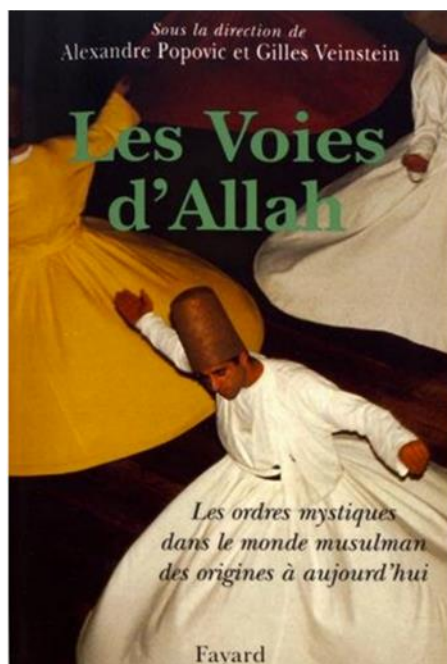
Carrière : Directrice commerciale et du marketing (1960-69) de la filiale française de la société allemande Becker Radio Werke **Htersbach über Karlsruhe**, Gérante (depuis 1970) d'une société rattachée au secteur de la sous-traitance; Conseillère municipale (1971-77), Adjointe au maire d'Asnières-sur-Seine (1977-93), Ancien sénateur de la République serbe (1996), Ancien membre de la Fédération nationale des Clubs perspectives et réalités (Œuvres : Ce que femme veut (essai sociologique), Si un Président (1980), Et la nuit ottomane tomba sur Kosovo (roman, 1985), Pluie d'or sur Samarkand (roman, 1993), Avec les Serbes (en coll.), les Serbes et nous (en coll.) Eloge des Serbes ou de la Dignité du bouc émissaire (en coll.), Alliés des Serbes, d'Hélène d'Anjou à Soljenitsyne (1998), Neiges de sang (2000, Prix du roman européen décerné par l'Association des écrivains de langue française (**Adell**) et Prix de la fondation belgradoise Ratko Petrovic 2004); nombreux articles et conférences sur les problèmes économiques et sociaux de l'entreprise tant en France qu'à l'étranger. Décoration : Chevalier de l'ordre national du Mérite. Distinctions : Médaille d'honneur régionale, départementale et communale



Stefan Nemanja — Saint Siméon et l'idéologie de l'État dans les hagiographies dynastiques du Moyen Âge serbe. Une hagiographie dynastique médio-serbe inédite ; la Vie de saint Siméon — Stefan Nemanja par Nikon le Hiérosolymitain. Étude historique et philologique (corpus-vesti)

Boško I. Bojović

Revue des Études Slaves / Année 1981 / 01-4 / pp. 827-840



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