

KATALOG IZLOŽBE „MORTUI VIVOS DOCENT – KAD MRTVI UČE ŽIVE“ AUTORA JELENE JOVANOVIĆ SIMIĆ I SLOBODANA NIKOLIĆA

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Slika 1. Naslovna korica kataloga izložbe „*Mortui vivos docent – Kad mrtvi uče žive*: Milovan Milovanović i njegovo doba“

Ove se godine proslavlja sto godina od kako je Milovan Milovanović postavljen za vanrednog profesora sudske medicine na Medicinskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu, čime je osnovana Katedra za sudsku medicinu (1,2). Povodom toga, u Muzeju nauke i tehnike organizovana je izložba „*Mortui vivos docent – Kad mrtvi uče žive: Milovan Milovanović i njegovo doba*“, autora dr Jelene Jovanović Simić,

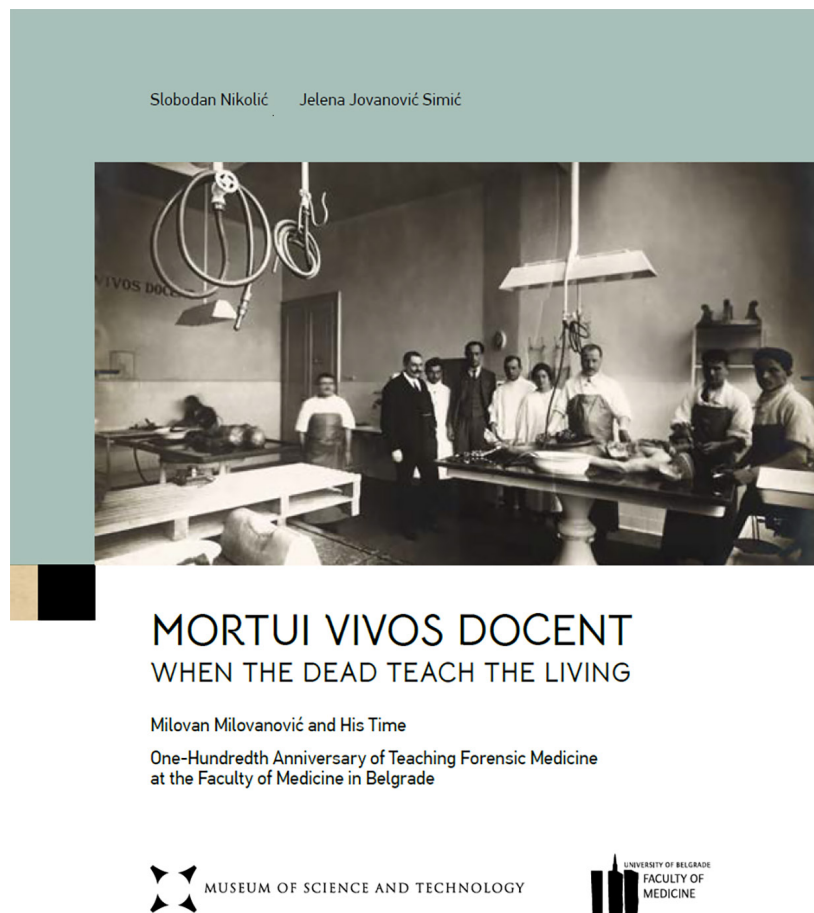
višeg kustosa Muzeja nauke i tehnike, i dr Slobodana Nikolića, profesora sudske medicine Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Ovu izložbu prati i istoimeno katalog, čiji su izdavači Muzej nauke i tehnike i Medicinski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu (Slika 1). Autor grafičkog dizajna kataloga bio je Miloš Janković, a lektor Katarina Spasić. Recenzenti kataloga bili su Slobodan Savić i Dragomir Bondžić (3).

THE EXHIBITION CATALOG “MORTUI VIVOS DOCENT – WHEN THE DEAD TEACH THE LIVING” AUTHORED BY JELENA JOVANOVIĆ SIMIĆ AND SLOBODAN NIKOLIĆ

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Picture 1. Front cover of the Exhibition Catalog “*Mortui vivos docent – When the Dead Teach the Living: Milovan Milovanović and His Time*”

This year marks the hundredth anniversary since Milovan Milovanović was appointed as the Associate Professor of Forensic Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, and thus, the Department of Forensic Medicine was established (1, 2). On this occasion, the Museum of Science and Technology organized the Exhibition “*Mortui vivos docent – When the*

Dead Teach the Living: Milovan Milovanović and His Time,” authored by dr Jelena Jovanović Simić, senior curator of the Museum of Science and Technology and dr Slobodan Nikolić, professor of forensic medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade. This exhibition is accompanied by the Catalog with the same title, published by the Museum of Science and Technology and the

Katalog ima 105 stranica i sastoji se iz pet poglavlja, sa spisikom literature na kraju. U prvom delu kataloga „Iz istorije sudske medicine u Srbiji“ dat je sažet pregled razvoja ove medicinske specijalističke grane u Srbiji, sa posebnim akcentom na život i rad Edvarda Mihela (1864-1915), prvog specijaliste sudske medicine u Srbiji (4). U drugom delu „Milovan Milovanović i njegovo doba“, koji je glavni deo kataloga, kroz devet hronološki raspoređenih celina prikazani su život i rad Milovana Milovanovića (1884-1948): od ranog školovanja u Negotinu i Zaječaru i kasnije u Beču, preko učešća u oslobodilačkim ratovima i Prvom svetskom ratu, rada u Prosekturi Opšte državne bolnice, osnivanja Sudskomedicinskog zavoda, rada na Medicinskom fakultetu i života posle Drugog svetskog rata. Posebno su prikazani i opisani njegov pedagoški i naučni rad, privatni život i okolnosti njegove smrti, odnosno samoubistva. U trećem delu prikazana je Forenzička zbirka Instituta za sudsku medicinu, njen nastanak i razvoj. U četvrtom delu „Iz arhive Instituta“ prikazana su manje poznata dokumenta iz vremena Drugog svetskog rata. I na kraju, u kratkom petom delu navedeni su najznačajniji datumi u jednom veku postojanja Katedre i Instituta – „Institut kroz vreme“.

Katalog je ilustrovan velikim brojem fotografija, pre svega fotografija eksponata prikazanih na izložbi, koji su skoro svi sa Instituta.

Katalog je tako koncipiran da čitalac vrlo lako prati razvoj sudske medicine u Srbiji i u Beogradu, a posebno razvoj Sudskomedicinskog zavoda, odnosno Instituta za sudsku medicinu. Iako je Milovan Milovanović, iz razumljivih razloga, centralna ličnost u katalogu, u tekstu je jasno istaknuto i ko su njegovi prethodnici, ali i ko su nastavljači njegove škole sudske medicine: pre svega Julijana Bogićević (1990-1977), njegova najvernija saradnica, kasnije prva žena u zvanju redovnog profesora i prva žena na mestu dekana nekog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu i to u periodu 1959/60. i 1962-64. godine (4). Tekst je praćen mnogim citatima iz knjiga i zapisa kako Milovana Milovanovića, tako i njegovih savremenika, koji, zajedno sa eksponatima i dokumentima, daju odličan uvid u to kako se razvijao Sudskomedicinski zavod između dva svetska rata.

Koji i kakvi su bili sudskomedicinski slučajevi i kako su oni rešavani u Milovanovićevo doba, predstavljeno je u trećem delu kataloga, kroz prikaz konkretnih preparata i predmeta iz Forenzičke

zbirke Instituta (5). Svaki od ovih preparata i predmeta stavljen je u konkretni onovremeni kontekst, koliko je to bilo moguće. Sami preparati i predmeti, ali i obdukcioni protokoli, fotografije sa policijskih uviđaja, sheme sa povredama crtane tokom obdukcija, povredna sredstva, oruđa i oružja, članci iz dnevnih novina, prateća dokumenta – sve nam ovo daje skoro potpunu rekonstrukciju konkretnih događaja i dočarava način onovremenog rešavanja svakog predstavljenog sudskomedicinskog slučaja. Ali ne samo to: poneke staklene stojnice tzv. mokrih preparata koji su opisani u katalogu, tokom priprema za prikazivanje na izložbi bile su otvorene i preparati dodatno analizirani. Od nekih su tom prilikom uzeti isečci za mikroskopski pregled, te su ovi nalazi omogućili dodatna razjašnjenja datih slučajeva. Takođe, u tekstu kataloga pravljen su i paralele između ondašnjih povreda, bolesti ili porekla smrti, koje su određeni prikazani preparati ilustrovali, sa onim šta možemo danas da vidimo u sudskomedicinskoj praksi: to je posebno dobro prikazao tekst o sifilisu, kao i urađeni savremeni snimak kompjuterizovanom tomografijom preparata srca i kičmenog stuba preparata iz Forenzičke zbirke. Ovaj deo kataloga ne bavi se, dakle, samo istorijskim činjenicama i istorijskim pregledom rada u Prosekturi, već ima i dodatnu didaktičku vrednost.

U četvrtoj celini kataloga, prikazana su manje poznata dokumenta koja imaju posebnu vrednost. Autori u delu „Iz arhive Instituta“ navode devetnaest imena osoba umrlih u Opštoj državnoj bolnici u Beogradu i obdukovanih u Zavodu, a koje su bile žrtve eksplozije municije u Smederevskoj tvrđavi 5. juna 1941. Tu je i Zapisnik o ekshumaciji tela rodoljuba, žrtava okupacione i kolaboracionističke vlasti u Srbiji, streljanih i sahranjenih od 27. aprila do 2. oktobra 1944, a sam Zapisnik je sastavljen aprila 1945. Takođe, predstavljen je i Zapisnik o pregledu tela žrtava ustaške vlasti u Nezavisnoj državi Hrvatskoj, nađenih na obalama Dunava i Save kod Beograda tokom leta 1942. godine.

U katalogu se nalaze i tri vrlo vredne fotografije, koje su ovom prilikom prvi put objavljene. Sve tri su iz Arhive Instituta za histologiju i embriologiju Medicinskog fakulteta „Prof. dr Aleksandar Đ. Kostić“ u Beogradu, i to iz fotografske zaostavštine profesora Aleksandra Đ. Kostića, a autori kataloga i izložbe dobili su ih zahvaljujući profesorki Neli Puškaš. Na jednoj je obdukciona sala Sudskomedicinskog zavoda, pre nego što su in-

Faculty of Medicine University of Belgrade (Picture 1). The author of the graphic design of the Catalog was Miloš Janković, and the proofreader was Katarina Spasić. The reviewers of the Catalog were Slobodan Savić and Dragomir Bondžić (3).

The Catalog has 105 pages and five chapters, with a bibliography at the end. In the first section of the catalog, "From the History of Forensic Medicine in Serbia," a brief review of the development of this field of medicine is given, with a special accent put on the life and work of Edvard Mihel (1864-1915), the first Forensic Medicine specialist in Serbia (4). In the second section, "Milovan Milovanović and His Time," which is the main part of the catalog, the life and work of Milovan Milovanović (1884-1948) are presented through nine chronologically arranged units: from his early school days in Negotin and Zaječar and later in Vienna, through his participation in liberation wars and the World War I, work in the Autopsy Department – Prosecture of the General State Hospital, the establishment of the Institute of Forensic Medicine, work at the Faculty of Medicine and life after the World War II. His pedagogical and scientific work, private life, and the circumstances of his death, that is, suicide, are especially presented and described. The third section, the Forensic Collection of the Institute of Forensic Medicine, presents its creation and development. In the fourth section, "From the Institute's Archives," less-known documents from the period of World War II are presented. Finally, in the short fifth section, "The Institute through Time," the most significant dates of the first century of the Department and Institute are listed.

The Catalog is illustrated with many photographs, primarily of specimens presented at the Exhibition, most of which are from the Institute.

The concept is arranged so that a reader can easily follow the development of Forensic Medicine in Serbia and Belgrade, especially the development of the Institute of Forensic Medicine. Although Milovan Milovanović is understandably the central figure of the Catalog, it is clearly stated in the text who his predecessors were, as well as who the successors of his school of forensic medicine are: first of all, Julijana Bogićević (1890-1977), his most loyal associate, later to become the first woman with the title of a Full Professor and the first woman appointed as a Dean of any faculty of the University of Belgrade, in the periods of 1959-60 and 1962-64 (4). The text is

accompanied by numerous quotations from books and writings of Milovan Milovanović, as well as his contemporaries, which, alongside the specimens and documents, provide an excellent insight into the development of the Institute of Forensic Medicine between the two World Wars.

What were the forensic cases like and how they were solved in Milanovic's time is presented in the third section of the Catalog, through the presentation of specific specimens and objects from the Forensic Collection of the Institute (5). Each of these specimens and objects was put as much as possible into a particular context of that time. The specimens and objects, as well as autopsy protocols, photo-documentation of police investigations, schemes with injuries drawn during autopsies, injury-causing objects, tools and weapons, articles from daily newspapers, and accompanying documents – all this provides almost the reconstruction of specific events and evokes the ways of solving the each presented forensic case of that time. Moreover, some glass stands of the so-called "wet" specimens (preparations) described in the catalog were opened, and specimens were additionally analyzed during the preparations for the exhibition. Samples were obtained from some of the specimens for further microscopic examination, and these findings enabled the additional clarification of presented cases. Additionally, in the text of the catalog, parallels were made between injuries, diseases, or the cause of death illustrated by some specimens, and what we can see in contemporary forensic practice: this was well shown in the text regarding syphilis, as well as by the modern computerized tomography (CT)-imaging of the heart and spinal column specimen from the Forensic Collection. This section of the Catalog does not only consider historical facts and historical review of work in the Autopsy Department – *Prosecture* but also has additional, didactic value.

Less-known documents of exceptional value are presented in the fourth section of the Catalog. In the section "From the Institute's Archives," the authors list names of nineteen persons who died in the General State Hospital in Belgrade and were autopsied at the Institute and who were the victims of the ammunition explosion in the Smederevo Fortress on June 5, 1941. Additionally, there is documentation of the exhumation of patriots' bodies, victims of the belligerent occupation, and

stalirana sva tri stola za obdukcije. Druga je jedina do sada poznata privatna fotografije profesora Milovanovića: snimljen je na brodu, na Dunavu, u opuštenu atmosferu, nasmejan. Treća je fotografija, čini se, najvrednija i najinteresantnija: na njoj je amfiteatar Sudskomedicinskog zavoda, inače prvi sagrađeni amfiteatar Medicinskog fakulteta, pun studenata, spremnih da odslušaju predavanje. Kako je ova fotografija iz 1924. godine, može se pretpostaviti da su snimljeni studenti iz prve generacija studenata medicine, možda baš na predavanju iz sudske medicine. Šteta što na njoj nije i profesor Milovanović!

Tekst kataloga i prateći materijal na vrlo dobar način čitaocu predstavljaju razvoj sudske medicine u Beogradu i Srbiji, daju istorijske činjenice o životu i radu osnivača Katedre za sudsku medicinu profesora Milovana Milovanovića, ali, takođe, rekonstruišu i epohu – vreme u kojem je živio i radio Milovan Milovanović.

Katalog je odlično svedočanstvo jedne dobre i vrlo interesantne izložbe!

Konflikt interesa

Autori je izjavio da nema konflikta interesa.

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collaborationist authorities in Serbia, who were shot and buried between April 27 and October 2, 1944, while the Record itself was written in April 1945. Also, the Record of the body examination of the victims of the Ustasha organization of the Independent State of Croatia found on the riverbanks of the Sava and Danube near Belgrade during the summer of 1942 was presented.

The Catalog also includes three valuable, first-time published photos. All three are from the Archives of the Institute of Histology and Embryology “Prof. Dr Aleksandar Đ. Kostić” of the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade, the legacy of Professor Aleksandar Đ. Kostić, and the authors of the Exhibition and the Catalog received them as a courtesy of Professor Nela Puškaš. One of the photos shows the autopsy room of the Institute of Forensic Medicine before the three autopsy tables were installed. The second is the only private photo of Professor Milovanović taken on a boat on the Danube in a relaxed atmosphere, with him smiling. The third is, it seems, the most valuable and interesting: it shows the Amphitheater of the Institute of Forensic Medicine, the first amphitheater of the Faculty of Medicine, full of students ready to listen to the lecture. Since this photo dates from 1924, it can be assumed that this was the first generation of medical students, possibly during the lecture in Forensic Medicine. Sadly, Professor Milovanović is not in this photo.

The text of the Catalog and the accompanying material well demonstrate to readers the development of Forensic Medicine in Belgrade and Serbia and provide historical facts regarding the life and work of the founder of the Department of Forensic Medicine, Professor Milovan Milovanović, also reconstructing the epoch – the time in which Milovan Milovanović lived and worked.

The Catalog is an excellent testimony of a good and very interesting exhibition.

Competing interests

The author declared no competing interests.

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