



FRANJO STEVANOVIĆ ĆEVO

(Suhopolje, Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia, Austro-Hungarian Empire Republic, 1916 – unknown)



Franjo Stevanović Ćevo was born in the hamlet of Kapetanovo Selo (Bieljevina) in Suhopolje in 1916.

Ever since he was a child, Ćevo worked as a day labourer. For more than twelve years he worked for Andrija Medvecki. After completing his military service, he got a job at the Teodor Fuks mill, where he worked for 28 years.

Around one hundred members of the Stevanović family, totalling **17 families were taken to the camp** “at the beginning of the summer of 1941” where they were killed. According to the statements of other witnesses to these events, the Ustaša deportation of Roma from Kapetanovo Selo took place “in the first days of September 1942”.

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Ćevo was **saved from deportation to**

the camp by his employer, Teodor Fuchs, and his bosses, Hainrih and Andrija Medvecki. During World War II, he joined the **partisan unit of the Eighteenth Youth** (Virovitica Strike) Brigade in 1943, and later fought as part of the Sixteenth Youth (Virovitica Strike) Brigade “Joža Vlahović.” He was demobilised at the end of 1945. After the war, he built a house on ground obtained from the state. He had a wife, Ljuba, a son and a daughter. The following is inscribed into the Suhopolje monument to the fallen fighters and victims of fascist terror: **“93 members of the Stevanović family were killed.”**

Sources:

1. Šteković, Luka. 1998. Romi u virovitičkom kraju. Beograd: Radnička štampa, pp. 9- 12, 36, 38, 48.
2. Šteković, Luka. 1985. “Sretan ‘Ćevin’ život.” Virovitički list, Septembar 13, 1985, p. 6.
3. Šteković, Luka. 1986. „Bilo nekad „Kapetanovo selo.“ Virovitički list, Septembar 12, 1986, p. 10.

4. Šteković, Luka. 1986. "Brojke na spomenicima." Virovitički list, August 29, 1986., p. 10.

This biography has been written by Daniel Vojak