



MUZEJ ISTORIJE JUGOSLAVIJE
Museum of Yugoslav History

TITOVA ŠTAFETA ŠTAFETA MLADOSTI

ŠTAFETE

Relay races

1945-1987

TITO'S RELAY RACE YOUTH RELAY RACE







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Foto/Photo: Arhiva MIJ/Archive of MYH



Deo postavke štafeta u Kući cveća



Muzej „25. maj“

U V O D N A R E Ć

MUZEJ PRE MUZEJA

Muzej istorije Jugoslavije ove godine beleži jedan skoro zaboravljeni jubilej – 50. godišnjicu prve velike proslave Dana mladosti na stadionu JNA u Beogradu. Godišnjicu dostojnu sećanja Muzeja „25. maj“, osnovanog početkom 60-ih godina proteklog stoleća, koji i svojim nazivom i svojom najbrojnijom zbirkom čuva uspomenu i materijalne ostatke najveće manifestacije iz perioda tzv. Nove Jugoslavije. A kolika je i kakva ta manifestacija bila možda najbolje govori podatak da se i danas, dvadeset godina od ukidanja te proslave, na dan 25. maja, u Muzej „25. maj“, u organizaciji najrazličitijih društava i klubova, donose štafete sa porukama iz svih republika zemlje koja više ne postoji. Suprotno definiciji po kojoj su muzeji mesta u kojima se čuva prošlost, sačuvana prošlost postaje sadašnjost, na način kako to vidi jedno drevno shvatanje vremena: *postoje tri vremena, i sva tri su sadašnjost – stvarna sadašnjost, sadašnjost prošlosti i sadašnjost budućnosti*. Sadašnjost prošlosti je sećanje, koje se odvija u sadašnjosti. Tako muzeji postaju mesta u kojima se i prošlost, poput sadašnjosti, takođe kreće, a sačuvani artefakti istražuju, proučavaju i preispituju. Više od dvadeset dve hiljade štafetnih palica su svakako

F O R E W O R D

MUSEUM BEFORE THE MUSEUM

In the year 2007 Museum of Yugoslav History marks an almost forgotten jubilee – half a century of the first grand celebration of the Youth Day on the stadium of Yugoslav People’s Army (stadium of JNA) in Belgrade. An anniversary worth marking by the Museum „25 May“ founded at the beginning of the 60-ies, which, by its name and by its most numerable collection keeps memory and material remains of the biggest public manifestation from the period of so-called New Yugoslavia. How big it was and what was it’s character speaks the fact that even today, twenty years after repealing of the celebration, on the day of May 25th, relay batons coupled with messages are still being brought from all the republics of the former country, in organisation of various societies and clubs. Contrary to the definition of museum as place where past is being saved, „saved past“ becomes „present“ in the manner described by an ancient notion of time: there are three times, and all three are now – the real present, the presence of the past, and the presence of the future. The presence of the past is memory existing in the present time. In that way museums become places in which both past and present are still moving on while the saved artefacts are being observed, described and studied.

Collection of more than 22 000 relay batons are certainly the most remarkable if not the most important remnant of all happenings and activities that were part of the decades-long phenomenon of Josip Broz Tito’s birthday celebrations – rallies, slogans, wellcoming, seeing-off and gift-presenting ceremonies. Increasing interest of domestic and foreign researchers in this mass public and social phenomenon of the so-

najmarkantiji ali ne i najvažniji sadržaj svih zbivanja i aktivnosti koji su pratili decenijski fenomen proslave rođendana Josipa Broza Tita – sletova, parola, ispraćaja i darivanja. Veliko interesovanje kako domaćih tako i inostranih istraživača za ovu masovnu društvenu pojavu tzv. „titoovskog“ perioda samo su dokaz da priča o štafeti nije do kraja ispričana. U godinama nakon Titove smrti i formiranja Muzeja, naša pažnja je, zbog ogromnog broja eksponata bila usmerena na adekvatan smeštaj zbirke, primarnu zaštitu i elementarnu obradu. Dramatični događaji početkom 90-ih godina koji su doveli do raspada zemlje u značajnoj meri devastirali su i samu ustanovu, što je, 1996. godine, rezultiralo njenom transformacijom, u znatno smanjenom obimu. Time je svaki ozbiljniji rad na istraživanju ove zbirke, jedinstvene u svetskim muzejskim okvirima, bio onemogućen. Tek slede dublja i ozbiljnija teorijska, sociološka, politička i kulturološka istraživanja.

U telu štafeta „kriju“ se pisma. Njih je neuporedivo veći broj od palica, u nekima i po desetak. Neretko su vešto sakrivena u njihovim šuplinama i još uvek nisu pažljivo pročitana. Ali čak i na prvi pogled doživljavaju se autentičnim i samim tim vrednim i značajnim. Čitajući ih, i samo letimično, imamo utisak da prisustvujemo času istorije koji nikad nismo slušali, jer taj čas ne drže oni zaduženi da istoriju pišu, već ga ispisuju oni koji su mislili da je stvaraju. Ne postoji događaj u istoriji socijalističke Jugoslavije koji nije ispisan na ovaj svojevrsan način, neposredno i samim tim uzbudljivo. Iskreno, ako je svojstvo iskrenosti da joj ni zakasnelo čitanje ne menja prvobitni smisao. Poruke su, uostalom, neraskidivi deo svih predmeta poklonjenih Titu, bilo da je reč o likovnom delu, vezenom peškiru, maketi, plaketi ili štafeti. Nemoguće je i te

called Titoist period prove that the story of Relay race is not completed yet. Because of the great number and scope of collected artefacts in the years that followed Tito's death and foundation of the Museum attention of the museum staff was mainly focused on adequate storage, protection and elementary adaption of the collection. Dramatic circumstances at the beginning of the 90-ies that led to the desintegration of the country also caused considerable devastation of Museum facilities. Such unfavorable conditions discouraged serious research of this collection, unique in the scope of the world museum collections. Profound theoretical, sociological, political and culturological research is yet to be done.

Hollow bodies of the relay batons „hide“ letters. The letters greatly outnumber the batons as some of the batons carry more than ten letters each. Often skilfully packed in, many of the letters have been registered but not yet carefully read. Even at first glance they look authentic and therefore are valuable and significant to us. Even provisory reading gives impression that we are attending a history lesson that we have never heard before, this one not written by official history writers but by those who thought they were making history. There is not a single event in the history of the socialist Yugoslavia that is not reflected in this specific media, direct, exciting and sincere, if the characteristics of sincerity is – not to change its original meaning even when read after a significant elapse of time.

Messages are, however, inseparable part of all items given as presents to Tito be they a work of visual art, an embroidered towel, a maquette, or a baton. It is impossible to understand either the items or the times without messages that accompany them. Vowen in or emboidered, chisseled in silver and gold, incrustrated,

predmete i pre svega to vreme, razumeti bez poruka koje ih prate. Srmom izatkane u osnovu potke, cizelirane zlatnom i srebrnom žicom, izrezbarene, inkrustirane, isklesane u mermeru ili, kao one najstarije – sa željom da dugo traju – ispisane navlaženom mastiljavom olovkom, poruke svedoče o vremenu koje bi, da njih nema, možda izgledalo sasvim drugačije.

Ljiljana Cetinić,
direktor Muzeja istorije Jugoslavije

carved in marble or - the oldest ones - written on paper with moistened ink-pencils – with intention and wish to make them long-lasting, these messages are witnesses of the times that would, without them, seem quite different to us.

Ljiljana Cetinić,
Director
Museum of Yugoslav History



Kuća cveća

ŠTAFFETA - SIMBOL ZAJEDNIŠTVA
Relay Race - A Symbol of Togetherness



Deo postavke štafeta u Kući cveća



Lokalne štafete

ŠTAFETA – SIMBOL ZAJEDNIŠTVA

Ritual nošenja štafete kojom su Titu prenošene rođendanske čestitke sa željama za dug život i dobro zdravlje osmišljen je još 1945. godine kada je Centralni komitet Saveza komunističke omladine Jugoslavije doneo odluku da se 25. maja, prvi put u slobodi, svečano proslavi rođendan Josipa Broza Tita.¹ Štafetne palice (preko 22000), kao materijalni trag ove manifestacije koja je trajala sve do 1987. godine, čuvaju se u Muzeju istorije Jugoslavije.

Prvu Titovu štafetu inicirao je *Josif Prohaska*, predavač fiskulture u Kragujevačkoj gimnaziji i nekadašnji član Sokolskog društva², na čiji predlog su organizovana masovna omladinska štafetna trčanja širom Jugoslavije u čast Titovog rođendana. Trčeći trasom dugom 9000 kilometara 12500 omladinaca, vojnika i fiskulturnika nosilo je šest republičkih štafeta, štafetu Armije, Beograda, Trsta i Julijske krajine, kao i nekoliko lokalnih, među kojima i kragujevačku *Plavu knjigu* za čiji je nastanak vezana zanimljiva priča. Naime, Kragujevčani nisu bili zadovoljni duguljastim cilindrom, sačinjenim od sjajnog lima u fabrici oružja, pa su na kasapskoj hartiji za nekoliko dana sakupili oko 15000 potpisa omladine Šumadije i na brzinu je ukoričili u knjigu koja je naziv dobila po boji korica koje su po prvoj zamisli trebalo da budu od crvenog platna, ali ga u Kragujevcu tada nije bilo.³

RELAY RACE – A SYMBOL OF TOGETHERNESS

The ritual of carrying a relay baton containing birthday best wishes for a long life and good health to Tito was devised as early as 1945 when the Central Committee of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia made decision to celebrate festively May the 25th, the birthday of Josip Broz Tito, for the first time in freedom.¹ The batons (more than 22 000 of them) are being kept in the Museum of Yugoslav History as material trace of this manifestation that lasted until 1987.

The first Tito's Relay Race was initiated by Josif Prohaska, the physical training teacher in Kragujevac Secondary School and former member of the Sokols (Falcon) sports society² on basis of whose proposal mass relay races of young people were organized throughout Yugoslavia in honour of Tito's birthday. Running a 9 000 km long route, 12 500 young people, soldiers and athletes carried six republic batons, baton of the Army, baton of Belgrade, Trieste and the Julijan krajina (district), as well as a number of local ones, among them the Blue book of Kragujevac the creation of which is connected to an interesting story. Namely, citizens of Kragujevac were not happy with cylindrical baton of shiny tin made in the arms factory so they took ordinary butcher's packing paper and in few days collected around 15 000 signatures of the youth of Šumadija and hastily bound it in a book. It was named after the colour of its cover originally intended to be made of red cloth which, at the time, could not be found in Kragujevac.³

The number of batons and kilometres covered increased from year to year so that as early as 1950 the number of carriers was more than a million.⁴ The relay races were divided into major and local

Broj štafeta i pređenih kilometara uvećavao se iz godine u godinu, da bi već 1950. godine broj nosilaca bio veći od milion.⁴ Štafete su se delile na glavne i lokalne. Glavnih je, pored republičkih, bilo još desetak čiji su se darodavci menjali u skladu sa aktuelnom političkom i društvenom situacijom. Stalne su bile štafete glavnih i velikih gradova, kao i Armije, kojih je često bilo nekoliko za istu godinu jer su ih njeni različiti rodovi i vidovi slali posebno (vazduhoplovstvo, mornarica, kopnene snage, graničari, padobranc i pojedine vojne oblasti). Pošiljaoci su bili pioniri, omladina, razne društvene, političke i radne organizacije, sportska društva, a obavezno i graditelji nečeg važnog što se te godine gradilo poput autoputa, pruge, hidroelektrane, Novog Beograda... Svake godine bilo je bezbroj lokalnih i regionalnih štafeta koje su se slivale u tokove glavnih, a predavane su lokalnim rukovodiocima na mitinzima organizovanim u sedištima okruga. Svaka republika je imala svoju centralnu manifestaciju proslave Dana mladosti i time su svoj doprinos davali i oni koji nisu prisustvovali završnoj svečanosti na stadionu u Beogradu. Posebno uzbuđenje predstavljalo je dočekivanje glavne štafete koju su ljudi u svojim mestima pozdravljali noseći zastave i transparente, bacajući cveće i pevajući.⁵

Pisane poruke su smeštane u unutrašnjost štafetnih palica koje su se otvarale i bilo ih je više nego štafeta jer je u neke stavljano i po desetak čestitki. Njima je izražavana ljubav darodavaca voljenom drugu Titu i ponos što ih vodi u svetliju budućnost, ali i zavet da će taj put pratiti i pored svih teškoća na njemu. Ideja komunikacije i izražavanja emocija ista je na ručno slikanim porukama koje predstavljaju prava mala umetnička dela, kao i na onim pisanim dečjom rukom na običnom belom papiru, iscepanom iz sveske.

Osim prvih štafeta 1945. godine koje je zbog odsustva primio u Zagrebu⁶, narednih godina, sve do 1956. godine, Tito je lično primao poslednje nosioce štafete pred Belim dvorom u

ones. The major ones, together with the republic ones, numbered around ten, the senders changing from year to year, depending on current political and social situation. Constant ones were from capitals and big cities and from the Army, often comprising several for the same year, since its different services and branches sent their batons each (air-force, navy, land-forces, border-guards, parachutists and individual military regions). Among those who sent their best wishes were the pioneers, various youth, social, political and work organisations, sports societies, and, as a must, builders of some major project in the relevant year - highway, a railway line, hydroelectric power plant, New Belgrade... Every year there were numerous local and regional relay races that flowed into the major ones and the batons were handed over to local leaders at rallies organized in district centres. Every republic had its own central manifestation celebrating the Youth Day, so in that way those who did not attend the final celebration at Belgrade stadium took part. Welcoming of the main baton on the way was a matter of particular excitement, attending people carrying flags and slogans, throwing flowers and singing.⁵

Within hollow batons that could be opened, written messages largely over numbering the number of batons were placed (some of batons carried more than ten messages). They expressed love of senders for the beloved comrade Tito, their pride for being led by him into a brighter future, but also, their pledge to follow his path despite of all difficulties encountered on it. Both hand painted messages, which were real small pieces of art, and those written by a child's hand on an ordinary piece of paper torn from a notebook, reveal the same idea of communication and expression of emotions.

Apart from the first batons in 1945 that due to his absence from Belgrade Tito received in Zagreb⁶, the

Beogradu, čemu je prethodio svečani doček štafete na Trgu Republike. Koncept je prvi put promenjen 1953. godine kada su, posle predaje, u dvorištu Belog dvora članovi Saveza za telesno vaspitanje „Partizan” izveli program sačinjen od gimnastičkih vežbi, da bi već 1955. godine završna svečanost na dan 25. maja bila preseljena sa Trga Republike na stadion Jugoslovenske narodne armije, odakle su nosioci išli prema Belom dvoru.⁷ Sledeće godine na stadion dolazi i Tito izražavajući želju da 25. maj postane smotra mladosti, dan sporta jugoslovenske omladine, dan fizičke i duhovne smotre u koji bi se uklopila i tradicionalna Titova štafeta. Tako Titov rođendan počinje da se proslavlja kao *Dan mladosti* (bilo je tendencija da se proglaši i državnim praznikom), a Titova štafeta menja naziv u *Štafetu mladosti*, menjajući i svoj karakter. Umesto više glavnih štafeta, Tito sada na stadionu, posle završenog sleta, prima samo jednu – saveznu štafetu, koja postaje simbol svih ostalih štafeta.⁸ Poslednji nosioci su birani

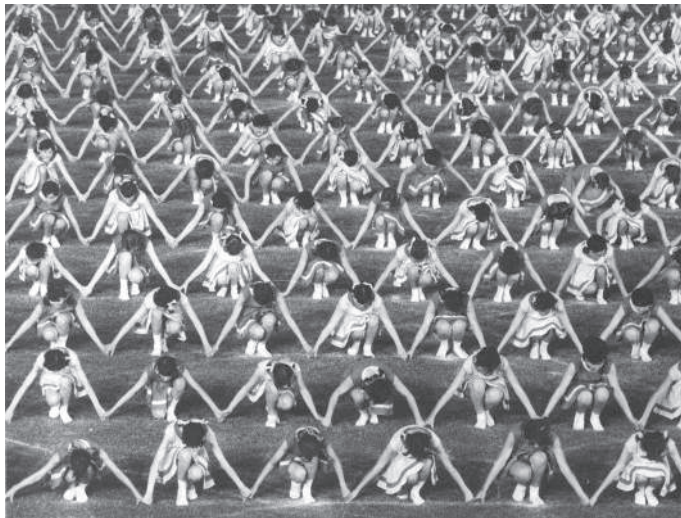


Mile Gavrilov predaje štafetu Josipu Brozu Titu, stadion JNA, 1960. god.

među najboljim studentima, radnicima i učenicima te godine, uglavnom radničkog, seljačkog ili zemljoradničkog porekla, politički podobni, a morali su biti zastupljeni „po republičkom

following years (until 1956) Tito in person received the last runners of the relay race in front of Beli dvor (White Palace), his residence in Belgrade, after a formal reception of the relay runners at the Republic Square. The concept was changed in 1953 when, after the handing-over in front of Beli dvor, members of the Association for Physical Culture “Partizan” made a performance of athletic exercises; as soon as 1955 the final festivity on May 25th moved from the Republic Square to the Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA) stadium, wherefrom the runners went to Beli door⁷. The following year Tito himself came to the stadium expressing his wish May 25th to become a festival of youth, the sports day of the Yugoslav youth, into which the traditional Tito’s relay race would fit. Thus, Tito’s birthday from that year celebrated as the Youth Day (there were tendencies to proclaim it a national holiday), and the name of Tito’s Relay Race changes into the Relay Race of Youth changing its character at the same time. Instead of a number of major batons Tito now received at the stadium, after the gymnastic meet, only one baton - the federal one, which became representative of all the others.⁸ The last runners were selected from among the best students, workers and pupils of that year, mostly of workers’, peasants’ or farmers’ origin, politically correct, and using the “republic quota” system for representation of all nations and nationalities.⁹ The manifestation had become stereotypical soon, with the programme that was repeated with minor changes from year to year and, accordingly, there was a need to refresh it. From 1965 on it was transformed into an evening performance beginning at 20 h (until then it began at 16 h) so that light show could be used, and always an ending with the fireworks. With too many mass numbers and military exercises contact with the audience, now in passive role, was lost. There were ideas to broaden the character of May 25th celebrations

ključu” pripadnici svih naroda i narodnosti.⁹ Slet vrlo brzo postaje stereotipan i javlja se potreba za osveženjem programa koji se ponavlja sa malim varijacijama iz godine u godinu. Od 1965. godine prerasta u večernju priredbu od 20 časova (do tada je program počinjao u 16 časova) kako bi se mogli koristiti



Stadion JNA, 1965. god.

svetlosni efekti, a završavao se uvek vatrometom. Sa suviše masovnih tačaka i vojnih vežbi izgubio se kontakt sa publikom koja je dovedena u pasivan položaj. Bilo je inicijativa da se 25. maju dâ širi karakter afirmacije rezultata mladih na svim poljima i da preraste u celovitu umetničku priredbu na najvišem nivou, ali se od toga malo uradilo.¹⁰ Javnost je putem radija i televizije, svakodnevno informisana o kretanju štafete i proslavama organizovanim u njenu čast.¹¹ Na taj dan uručivana su i priznanja najboljima za značajna ostvarenja u toj godini, a održavale su se i brojne zabavne aktivnosti poput drugarskih večeri, logorskih vatri, koncerata, igranki i izleta.¹²

Štafeta mladosti se kao manifestacija vremenom sve više institucionalizovala. Iako samu štafetnu palicu kreiraju istaknuti

so it would become a presentation of the achievements of young people in all fields and grow into an all-encompassing artistic performance at the highest level but nothing much has been achieved in that respect.¹⁰ The public was informed daily of the relay race progression and festivities organized in its honour by radio and TV.¹¹ On that day the best individuals were given awards for important achievements, and numerous entertainments such as comrade gatherings, campfires, concerts, dances and excursions were organized.¹²

The Youth Relay Race as a manifestation was increasingly formalized with the passing of time. Though the baton was created by prominent Yugoslav artists (Karanović, Petrić, Hadži-Boškov, Kučukalić, Kilić, Nemeč, Soldatović, Murataj, Silađi, Braniselj, Dešpali, Delziha...) who enjoyed this honour either on the basis of a competition or by invitation, it nevertheless lost its freshness and imaginative form that local batons made by anonymous authors used to have, and became uniform. Materials most often used for the making of batons were wood and metal, often precious, as gold and silver, with gem stones added, while a five pointed star, a torch, or state emblem were, as a rule, placed at the top of the baton.

The day of Tito's death, 4 May 1980, found the Youth Relay Race on its way through Croatia and the baton was put on the catafalque where the receiver lay in state in the Assembly of the SFRY.

The Relay Race continued its life after death of Josip Broz with the idea of becoming symbol of love and devotion to his work, and it was handed over, under a portrait of Josip Broz, to the president of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia on the Yugoslav People's Army stadium.¹³

jugoslovenski umetnici (Karanović, Petrić, Hadži-Boškov, Kučukalić, Kilić, Nemes, Soldatović, Murataj, Silađi, Braniselj, Dešpali, Delziha...) koji tu čast zaslužuju bilo konkursom, bilo pozivom, ona gubi svoju svežinu i maštovitost oblika koju su imale lokalne štafete anonimnih autora, i postaje uniformna. Najčešći materijali izrade bili su drvo i metal, često plemenit poput zlata i srebra sa dodatkom dragog kamenja, a zvezda petokraka, buktinja ili grb su obeležja koja su, po pravilu, postavljana na vrh palice.

Na dan Titove smrti, 4. maja 1980. godine, Štafeta mladosti zatekla se na putu po Hrvatskoj i položena je na odar primaoca u Skupštini SFRJ.

Nastavlja svoj život i posle smrti Josipa Broza sa idejom da postane simbol ljubavi i odanosti njegovom delu, a predaje se ispod portreta Josipa Broza, predsedniku Saveza socijalističke omladine Jugoslavije na stadionu Jugoslovenske narodne armije.¹³

Atmosfera u društvu se promenila i pisane poruke uz štafetu dobijaju prizvuk pesimizma, u njima se pominju nezaposlenost i pad standarda, a slet 1987. godine nosi provokativni naziv „Upalite svetlo”. Pokreću se i polemike o daljoj sudbini manifestacije, slovenački omladinci predlažu njeno ukidanje, a poslednju Štafetu mladosti 1987. godine pratio je skandal u koji su bile uključene i vojska i policija. Ponuđeni plakat za proslavu Dana mladosti, idejno rešenje ljubljanskog dizajnerskog ateljea „Novi kolektivizam”, u stvari je bio prepravljeni nemački nacistički plakat, kopija dela „Treći rajh” Riharda Klajna koji predstavlja novog nemačkog čoveka. I sama štafetna palica nije ličila na štafetu, građevinu na četiri stuba nije bilo moguće nositi. Čak i rešenje koje je na kraju usvojeno, razlikovalo se od prethodnih štafeta. Urađena je od pleksiglasa, sa osam kapi krvi koje, gledano iz današnje perspektive, mogu nagoveštavati početak prolivanja krvi na ovim prostorima.

However, climate in the society had changed and written messages acquired a note of pessimism; unemployment and falling standards of living were mentioned in them, and the rally of 1987 carried a provocative title “Switch on the Light”. There were debates about further destiny of the manifestation, Slovenian young people suggested an end be put to it, and the last Youth Relay Race in 1987 was accompanied by a scandal where even the Army and police were involved. The poster offered for the celebration of the Youth Day, concept of the design studio “New Collectivism” from Ljubljana, was in fact an altered German Nazi poster, copy of Richard Klein’s painting “The Third Reich” representing a new German. The baton itself was not like a baton; a four-pillared contraption could not be carried. Even the solution that was finally approved was different from the former ones. It was made of Plexiglas with eight drops of blood which, viewed from today’s perspective, could auger the beginning of blood shedding in the region.



Štafeta mladosti, 1962. god.

Relay Baton Race was the best means of manifesting the idea of togetherness. Conceived as a general Yugoslav manifestation, it represented diversity of

Štafetom je najbolje manifestovana ideja zajedništva. Zamišljena kao opšte jugoslovenska manifestacija, predstavljala je sinonim za masovnost i raznovrsnost telesnog i duhovnog razvoja najšireg sloja građanstva, bez obzira na klasnu, versku i nacionalnu pripadnost. Primanjem, nošenjem i predavanjem



Titova štafeta, 1950. god.

štafete povezivani su svi koji su je držali u ruci, ali i oni koji su je samo videli i pozdravili. Okupljanjem ljudi oko zajedničke „stvari“, ujedinjavale su se široke mase i tako se identifikovao zajednički nacionalni identitet. Prvo i osnovno obeležje nacionalnog identiteta je istorijska teritorija, odnosno domovina, kolevka naroda koja je njenim pripadnicima „sveta“, koja im pripada, kao i oni njoj.¹⁴ Nacije su nezamislive bez zajedničkih mitova o teritorijalnom zavičaju i sećanju na njega, jer je to ono što domovinu čini jedinstvenom, a njenim prirodnim obeležjima daje istorijski značaj.¹⁵ Štafeta je povezivala sve krajeve zemlje kroz koje je prolazila, a trasa je vrlo pažljivo birana. Nije išla samo po planinskim vencima i nepristupačnim krajevima, već se vodilo računa da obiđe mesta vezana za istoriju Jugoslavije, poprišta velikih bitaka revolucije, čime je stvarana ikonografija nacije, a sve u skladu sa godišnjicom koja se te

physical and spiritual development of the general population on a massive scale, irrespective of class, religion and national affiliation. Accepting, carrying and handing-over the relay baton established connection not only among all those who carried it in their hands but also among those who saw it and cheered it. By gathering people around common “matter” broad masses of the population were united, and in that way common national identity was identified.

The first and basic feature of a national identity is its historical territory, native land, a “sacred” cradle of the people that belongs to them as they belong to it.¹⁴ Nations are inconceivable without common myths about a territorial homeland and memory of it, because that is what makes homeland unique and gives its natural characteristics a historical significance.¹⁵ The Relay Race connected all parts of the country it passed through and the route was chosen very carefully. It went not only along mountain ridges and through hardly accessible parts but account was taken to visit places connected with the history of Yugoslavia, sites of big battles in the revolution, thus creating iconography of the nation and fitting in that year’s anniversary celebrations. For instance, 1951 was the year of the tenth anniversary of the uprising, ten years in freedom were celebrated in 1955, 1958 was the year of the fifteenth anniversary of the battle on Sutjeska River, 1959 - the fortieth anniversary of the Communist Party, 1963 - the AVNOJ anniversary, 1966 - the twenty-fifth anniversary of the forming of the first proletarian brigade at Rudo, 1967- the thirtieth anniversary of Tito’s coming to the head of the Communist Party, 1969 - the twenty-fifth anniversary of the failed rush on Drvar, etc. Starting points of relay races were places important from the viewpoint of the People’s Liberation War or socialist

godine obeležavala. Na primer, 1951. godina je bila u znaku desetogodišnjice ustanka, 1955. godine se slavilo deset godina u slobodi, 1958. godine petnaest godina od bitke na Sutjesci, 1959. godine četrdesetogodišnjica Komunističke partije, 1963. godine jubilej AVNOJ-a, 1965. dvadeset godina od oslobođenja zemlje, 1966. godine dvadeset pet godina od formiranja I proleterske brigade u Rudom, 1967. godine trideset godina od dolaska Tita na čelo Komunističke partije, 1969. godine dvadesetpetogodišnjica neuspelog desanta na Drvar itd. Mesta iz kojih su štafete polazile takođe su bila značajna sa aspekta Narodnooslobodilačke borbe ili socijalističke obnove i izgradnje, pa je tako štafetama data vrednost simbola zbratimljenih i jedinstvenih naroda Jugoslavije, ali i vrednost simbola legitimne vlasti Josipa Broza Tita u ime naroda.

Ana Panić
kustos – istoričar umetnosti

- 1 U pismu omladinskim rukovodstvima pisalo je: „Uoči 53. rođendana druga Tita naše Odeljenje za sport i fiskulturu organizovaće masovna omladinska štafetna trčanja širom Jugoslavije. Mladi trkači nosiće lepo izrađene palice i u njima čestitku o rođendanu našeg Maršala i poneće u Beograd pozdrave naroda koji će ih putem dočekivati.“ V. Kecman, katalog *Titova štafeta – Štafeta mladosti*, Memorijalni centar „Josip Broz Tito“, Beograd 1985, 7.
- 2 Prvo Sokolsko društvo osnovano je u Pragu 1862. godine kao građanska organizacija koja je okupljala sve Slovence bez obzira na veru. Ideal društva je bio sklad duha i tela, a naziv je dobilo po sokolu, ptici koja je uzor viteštva i junaštva. U vreme Drugog svetskog rata zabranjen je rad Sokolskog društva, a posle rata je osnovan Savez za telesno vaspitanje „Partizan“ sa sličnim programima baziranim na opštefizičkom obrazovanju, u čiji se rad

recovery and construction, so relay races were a valuable symbol not only of the brotherhood and unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia but also of the legitimate power of Josip Broz Tito on behalf of the people.

Ana Panić
Curator – art historian

- 1 *A letter addressed to youth leaderships ran as follows: “Our division for sports and physical culture will organize on the eve of comrade Tito’s 53rd birthday a mass relay race of young people throughout Yugoslavia. Young runners will carry to Belgrade beautifully crafted batons containing best wishes for our marshal’s birthday along with greetings from people that will welcome them along the way.” V. Kecman, catalogue Tito’s Relay Race – Youth Relay Race, Memorial Centre “Josip Broz Tito”, Belgrade 1985, p. 7.*
- 2 *The first Sokols Society was established in Prague in 1862 as a civic organization that gathered all Slavs irrespective of their religion. The ideal of the Society was harmony of the spirit and body and it was named after the falcon (soko) the bird that is a paragon of chivalry and bravery. The operation of the Sokols Society was prohibited during World War II, and after the war an association for physical culture, “Partisan”, was established with similar programs based on general physical education and many members of sokol organizations joined. D. Cvetković, Sokols and sokols’ rallies: 1861-1941, Belgrade 2007.*
- 3 *“25th May - youth day – 30 years of relay races”, Politika, 5. 25. 1975, p. 3.*
- 4 *Ž. Stepanović, Baton of Kragujevac for Tito, Kragujevac 1985, p. 37.*
- 5 *Spasoje Grdinić, “I saw you carrying a baton – I wonder that you are against it now”, catalogue vlasTito*

- uključio veliki broj članova sokolskih organizacija. D. Cvetković, *Sokoli i sokolski sletovi: 1862 – 1941*, Beograd 2007.
- 3 „25. maj praznik mladosti – 30 godina štafete”, *Politika*, 25.05.1975, 3.
 - 4 Ž. Stepanović, *Kragujevačka štafeta Titu*, Kragujevac 1985, 37.
 - 5 Spasoje Grdinić, „Video sam te kako nosiš štafetu – čudim se sad si protiv nje”, *katalog vlasTito iskustvo past present*, Reks, Beograd 2004, 115 – 116.
 - 6 Nosiocje štafeta sačekao je generalni sekretar jugoslovenske vlade Mitar Bakić pred Belim dvorom u Beogradu, a zatim su na zahtev Josipa Broza Tita da lično primi palice otputovali u Zagreb. *Almanah Deset godina štafete*, Beograd 1956, 15.
 - 7 Arhiv Jugoslavije, fond 114/I, fascikla 62.
 - 8 Arhiv Jugoslavije, fond 114/I, fascikla 64.
 - 9 Morali su da izgledaju fizički zdravo i snažno, a odeća da pokazuje pripadnost odgovarajućoj republici ili organizaciji koju predstavljaju. Određeno je da opšte vreme za kretanje štafete od koga se ne može odstupati bude 15 km/h. Arhiv Jugoslavije, fond 114/I, fascikla 62.
 - 10 Bilo je predloga da se masovne tačke izbace jer su monotone ili da se bar redukuju i da jedne godine akcenat bude na muzici, druge na drami, treće na fizičkom vaspitanju, četvrte na vojsci itd. Arhiv Jugoslavije, fond 114/I, fascikla 65.
 - 11 U Beogradu se od polaska štafete na jednom velikom panou pratilo kretanje štafete kroz čitavu zemlju i to je vezivalo javnost Beograda za taj događaj. Arhiv Jugoslavije, fond 114/I, fascikla 64.
 - 12 Na sastancima Odbora za proslavu Dana mladosti primećeno je da suština štafete ipak nije iskorišćena do kraja jer se previše insistiralo na spoljnom efektu da se palica prenosi od ruke do ruke. Trebalo je više prikazivati gradove u koje štafeta stiže i šta je tamo omladina stvorila. Arhiv Jugoslavije, fond 114/I, fascikla 65.
 - 13 V. Kecman, katalog *Titova štafeta – Štafeta mladosti*, Memorijalni centar „Josip Broz Tito”, Beograd 1985, 8.
 - 14 „O upotrebi prošlosti za stvaranje i konstruisanje nacija: E. Smit, Zlatno doba i nacionalni preporod”, *Reč – časopis za književnost i kulturu*, br. 56, Beograd 1999, 93 – 110.
 - 15 A. D. Smit, *Nacionalni identitet*, Beograd 1998, 23, 31 – 71.
 - iskustvo past present, *Reks, Belgrade 2005*, pp. 115-116.
 - 6 *Baton carriers were met by the Secretary-General of the Yugoslav Government Mr. Mitar Bakić in front of the Beli dvor (White Palace) in Belgrade but then they went to Zagreb as Josif Broz Tito insisted on receiving them in person. Almanac: Ten years of the relay race, Belgrade 1956*, p. 15.
 - 7 *Archives of Yugoslavia, fund 114/1, file 62.*
 - 8 *Archives of Yugoslavia, fund 114/1, file 64.*
 - 9 *They had to be fit and strong, and their clothing had to denote their belonging to respective republic or organization they were representing. It was decided that the general relay time, not to be deviated from, should be 15km/h. Archives of Yugoslavia, fund 114/1, file 62.*
 - 10 *There were suggestions to take out mass numbers because they were monotonous or at least to reduce them, laying a stress one year on music, another on drama, the third on physical education, the forth on the army, etc. Archives of Yugoslavia, fund 114/1, file 65.*
 - 11 *From the start, moving of the baton throughout the country was followed in Belgrade on a large board and in that way the public of Belgrade was associated with it. Archives of Yugoslavia, fund 114/1, file 64.*
 - 12 *It was noted at meetings of the board for the Youth Day celebration that the substance of the relay race was not fully made use of because too much stress was laid on external effect, i.e. of baton's travelling from hand to hand. One should have shown more cities where the baton arrived and what its youth had created. Archives of Yugoslavia, fund 114/1, file 64.*
 - 13 *V. Kecman, catalogue Tito's Relay Race – Youth Relay Race, Memorial Centre "Josip Broz Tito", Belgrade 1985*, p. 8.
 - 14 *"On the use of the past for creation and construction of nations: E. Smith, Golden Era and National Recovery", Reč – periodical for literature and culture, No. 56, Belgrade, 1999*, pp. 93-110.
 - 15 *A.D Smith, National Identity, Belgrade 1998*, pp. 23, 31-71.

PROSLAVE U ČAST TITOVE ŠTAFFTE - ŠTAFFTE MIADOSTI
Celebrations In Honour Of Tito's Relay Race – Youth Relay Race



Beli dvor, 1956. god.



Stadion JNA, 1969. god.

PROSLAVE U ČAST TITOVE ŠTAFETE – ŠTAFETE MLADOSTI

Na samom kraju Drugog svetskog rata dok je u nekim delovima zemlje bila još uvek jaka privrženost Kralju i pojedinim nacionalnim vođama, bilo je neophodno približiti narodu vođu antifašističkog i oslobodilačkog pokreta koji je iz rata izašao kao pobednik. Partizanski odredi su već pevali pesme o svom vrhovnom komandantu *Titu* pred kojim je sada bila izgradnja nove vlasti i nove države.¹ Među brojne dobre vetrove koji su duvali u njegova jedra uvrstio se i dopis o masovnoj omladinskoj štafeti koji je, 10. aprila 1945. godine Centralni odbor Ujedinjenog saveza antifašističke omladine Jugoslavije (USAOJ) uputio savezima antifašističke omladine.² Iako je nošenje štafete, pre svega, podsećalo na sportsku disciplinu, treba je shvatiti u njenom osnovnom značenju. U srednjem veku štafeta (italijanski-*staffetta*, francuski-*estafette*) je značila - *glasonoša*. Štafetna palica je u sebi čuvala poruku dobrih želja i čestitki Josipu Brozu Titu za rođendan. Ona se trčanjem kilometrima prenosila iz ruke u ruku, sve do Beograda. Taj ritual je bio deo zaveta da će omladina izvršiti ono što se od nje očekuje (da bude vredna, poslušna i da će slediti Titov put).³ Od 1945. do 1979. godine omladina Jugoslavije ispunjavala svoj zavet.

Ideju da se štafetnim trčanjem prenosi palica u kojoj će biti čestitke za rođendan Josipu Brozu dao je Josip Prohaska, profesor fizike u Kragujevcu, koji je pre rata bio član



Stadion JNA, 1979. god.

CELEBRATIONS IN HONOUR OF TITO'S RELAY RACE – YOUTH RELAY RACE

*At the very end of World War II, while in some areas of the country strong devotion to the king and individual national leaders was still felt, it was necessary to bring closer to people the leader of the anti-fascist and liberation movement who came out of the war as the winner. Partisan detachments already sang about their commander-in-chief Tito who was now facing the building up of new authorities and a new state.¹ Among many favourable winds that blew into his sails, there came a letter about a mass youth relay baton that the Central Board of the Union of Associations of Anti-Fascist Youth of Yugoslavia (USAOJ) sent on 10 April 1945 to associations of anti-fascist youth.² Although carrying of baton mostly reminds of an athletic discipline, it should be understood in its basic meaning. In the Middle Ages, relay race meant (in Italian – *staffeta*, in French – *estafette*) – a messenger. The baton contained message of best wishes to Josip Broz Tito for his birthday that was carried kilometre after kilometre, from hand to hand, all the way to Belgrade. The ritual was part of a pledge given by the youth to do what was expected of it: to be hardworking, obedient and to follow Tito's way³. From 1945 to 1979 the youth of Yugoslavia was fulfilling its pledge.*

Sokolskog društva. Savez sokola Kraljevine Jugoslavije je, od 1936. godine 6. septembra, povodom rođendana kralja Petra II Karađorđevića, organizovao gimnastičke vežbe, sletove, defile i sportska takmičenja sokolaca.⁴ Sokolima je bila bliska ideja jugoslovenstva i zajedništva, a pokrovitelj Saveza bio je kralj, to jest prva ličnost u zemlji, kome je, takođe, predavana *Kraljeva štafeta*.⁵ Tako je, kao normalan sled predratne tradicije, nastalo obeležavanje rođendana Josipa Broza.⁶

Organizovanje „Titove štafete” bilo je razgranato od škola, radnih kolektiva, mesnih zajednica do gradova. Sve ove štafete se „slivaju” u mesne; mesne štafete se „slivaju” u sreske, a sreske u republičke. U republičke se slivaju i mnoge štafete društvenih i sportskih organizacija: Saveza boraca, narodne tehnike, streljačke, planinarske, saveza za konjički sport, biciklističke, pionirske, vatrogasne, omladinske sa radnih akcija.⁷ Vojska je organizovala štafete graničara, kopnenih snaga, vazduhoplovstva i mornarice. Cilj je bio da što veći broj mladih učestvuje u pisanju čestitki *voljenom Titu*, pripremi programa povodom dočeka i ispraćaja štafete, u njenom nošenju i pretrčavanju desetina hiljada kilometara da bi one, 25. maja, stigle u Beograd. Angažovanje što većeg broja mladih u masovnim sportskim manifestacijama bilo je dobar način političko-propagandnog rada za sve one koji nisu bili članovi KPJ ili SKOJ-a.⁸



Trg Republike, 1949. god.

The idea of carrying the baton with best wishes for the birthday of Josip Broz by a relay race was originated by Josip Prohaska, a physical exercise teacher in Kragujevac who was member of the Sokols (Falcon) Society before the war. Since 1936 the Alliance of Sokols of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia organized gymnastic exercises, meets, parades and sports matches of the Sokols on the occasion of birthday of the king Petar II Karađorđević on 6 September.⁴ The idea of Yugoslavianism and togetherness was close to Sokols and patron of the Alliance was the king, i. e. the first personality of the country, who had also been handed the King's baton.⁵ Thus, as a normal sequence of pre-war tradition, the birthday of Josip Broz began to be marked.⁶

Organization of "Tito's relay race" was ramified, starting from schools, work- collectives, local communities, to the cities. "All these relay races "merge" into local ones; local relay races "merge" into district ones, and district ones into the republic ones. Many relay races of social and sports organisations merge also into the republic ones: of the Veterans' Federation, association for technical education of young persons, rifle association, mountaineers' association, riding association, bicycling association, pioneers organisations, firemen companies, young people participating in working actions."⁷ The Army organized relay races of Border-guards, Land-forces, Air-force and the Navy. The idea was to have as many young people as possible participating in writing greetings to "beloved Tito", preparing welcoming and seeing-off programs for the baton, carrying it and running for tens of thousands of kilometres to make it reach Belgrade on 25 May. Involving the largest possible number of the young in mass sports manifestations was good work of political-propaganda for all those that were not members of the KPY or SKOJ.⁸

Josip Broz Tito je do 1956. godine štafete primao u Belom dvoru gde mu je uručivano više glavnih štafeta.⁹ Sve druge štafete predate su Kabinetu Predsednika Republike.¹⁰ Posle predaje



Beli dvor, 1955. god.

štafetne palice bio je organizovan koktel i razgovor J. B. Tita sa nosiocima štafete i brojnim gostima koji su bili predstavnici društvenih organizacija, radnih kolektiva, sportista itd. Od 1953. godine u organizaciji Saveza za telesno vaspitanje „Partizan” pripreman je i kraći program sletskih vežbi. U Beogradu je svečani doček nosiocima glavnih štafeta organizovan na Trgu Republike ili Terazijama, a onda je, 1955. godine, povodom desetogodišnjice štafete centralna svečanost organizovana na stadionu JNA. Sledeće, 1956. godine, Josip Broz je prihvatio poziv da prisustvuje priredbi na stadionu JNA i u pozdravnom govoru predložio „da 25. maj bude uvijek smotra naše mladosti, da bude to dan sporta naše jugoslovenske omladine, dan fizičke i duhovne smotre.”¹¹ Stavljajući sebe i svoj rođendan u drugi plan Josip Broz se distancirao od vidnog stvaranja kulta ličnosti.¹² Ovu odluku su mogli da iniciraju događaji u SSSR gde je otpočeo kritički osvrt na neprikosnoveni Staljinov kult.

Until 1956 Josip Broz Tito received batons at Beli dvor (White Palace) where a number of major batons were handed-over to him.⁹ All other batons were sent to the Office of the President of the Republic.¹⁰ After the baton was received a cocktail and a talk with J. B. Tito was organized for baton carriers and numerous guests, representatives of social organisations, work-collectives, athletes, etc. From 1953 the Association for Physical Culture “Partisan” prepared, specially for this purpose, a short program of exercises. In Belgrade a grandiose welcome was organized at the Republic Square or Terazije Square for major batons carriers and in 1955, on the tenth anniversary of the relay race, the central celebration was organized at the stadium of the Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA). Next year, 1956, Josip Broz after having accepted the invitation to attend the event at the JNA stadium in his welcoming speech suggested that “May 25 may always be a review of our youth, the sports day of our young people, the day of physical and spiritual review.”¹¹ Placing himself and his birthday into the background, Josip Broz distanced himself from evident creation of the personality cult. ¹² This decision may have been initiated by the events in USSR where critical comments on untouchable Stalin’s cult began to be heard.

Youth Day

After this statement of Josip Broz Tito numerous social organizations, on a number of meetings, considered possible ways of celebrating 25 May.¹³ The name of manifestation was discussed and it was decided that in the future it be called The Youth Day while the relay race would be The Youth Relay Race. In 1957 there were suggestions to make the day a school holiday, and to consider the possibility of making it a national holiday. Owing to quite a number of activities to be

Dan mladosti

Posle ove izjave Josipa Broza Tita brojne društvene organizacije su na više sastanaka razmatrale moguće načine proslave 25. maja.¹³ Raspravljalo se o imenu manifestacije i usvojeno je da to ubuduće bude *Dan mladosti* i da se štafeta zove *štafeta mladosti*. Bilo je predloga da taj dan u 1957. godini bude školski praznik a da sa razmotri mogućnost da ubuduće bude državni praznik. Zbog velikog broja aktivnosti koje je povodom štafete trebalo upriličiti (partizanski marševi i pohodi, turniri, razna sportska i kulturno-umetnička takmičenja, festivali, priredbe...) predlagano je da proslava traje nedelju dana od 19. do 25. maja. Oblik i karakter manifestacija određivali su organizacioni odbori gradova kroz koje je štafeta nošena. Najčešće su organizovani kampovi ferijalaca, smotre horova, republička prvenstva u streljaštvu, aero-mitinzii, defilei mladih, proslava punoletstva, karavani mladosti... Od 1958. godine u Beogradu je, na više lokacija, organizovana nedelja mladosti sa vrlo bogatim programom. Najposećenija su bila dešavanja na Beogradskom sajmu i, kasnije, drugarske večeri u Domu omladine. Pored značajnog mesta na sletu na Stadionu, Jugoslovenska narodna armija je organizovala različite aktivnosti po kasarnama, posete

arranged in connection with the relay race (partisan marches and campaigns, tournaments, various athletic, and cultural and artistic events, festivals, performances...) celebration was suggested to last a full week from 19 to 25 May. The form and character of events were decided upon by organizing committees of cities which the relay race with the baton was going through. Camps for members of Student Vacation Association, review of choirs, republic rifle championships, air shows, parades of the young, celebration of coming of age, caravans of youth were most frequently organized... Since 1958, on a number of locations in Belgrade, a youth week was organized with a very rich program. Most frequented were the events at the Belgrade Fair Ground and, later on, comrade-gatherings at the Youth Centre. In addition to having one of the major roles in the rally at the stadium, the Yugoslav People's Army organized other various activities in the army barracks, visits to the museums, literary evenings, entertainment shows performed by soldiers in neighbouring villages and smaller places and, the most important, performances for young people in JNA clubs.¹⁴ In the first few



Nosilac štafete Miroslav Cerar, stadion JNA, 1965. god.

muzejima, književne večeri, zabavni program koji su vojnici izvodili u okolnim selima i manjim mestima i, kao najznačajnije, priredba za omladinu u Domovima JNA.¹⁴ Prve dve-tri godine insistirano je na „zabavnim momentima“, kasnije postepeno i pomalo počinje da se menja karakter proslave. „I zato ove godine proslava Dana mladosti neće biti samo šarena vesela povorka, već i široka ozbiljna manifestacija rada i uspeha mladih.“¹⁵ Više se pisalo o doškolovanju mladih, rekordnim rezultatima u poljoprivredi, novim kilometrima asfaltnog puta... U Zrenjaninu je, 1968. godine, organizovan prvi Omladinski festival rada.

Kao centralna proslava ostala je priredba sa dočekom štafete na stadionu JNA u Beogradu. „Priredba na Stadionu po sadržini i izvođačima trebala bi da bude smotra naših najkvalitetnijih dostignuća. Mišljenja smo da bi to trebalo da bude kombinovani kulturno-sportski festival u kome bi uzeli učešća organizacije fizičke kulture, omladinska kulturno-umetnička društva, organizacije Narodne tehnike i Jugoslovenske narodne armije. Na ovoj priredbi nastupili bi najbolji pojedinci i kolektivi. Tom prilikom održala bi se i završna, finalna takmičenja u najinteresantnijim granama i disciplinama.“¹⁶ Formiran je i Savezni odbor za organizaciju proslave „Dana mladosti“ koji je predložio da se ubuduće predaja štafete obavlja na stadionu JNA. Tako je u periodu od 1957. do 1979. godine Josip Broz štafetu mladosti primao na Stadionu. Izuzetak se dogodio tri puta: 1967. i 1968. godine štafetu je primio ispred Belog dvora, a 1978. godine nosioci su mu štafetu predali na Brionima.

Za likovni nacrt štafetne palice i sletske vežbe za završnu svečanost raspisivan je konkurs. Komisija u promenljivom sastavu birala je najbolje rešenje. Prvih godina to su bila atletska takmičenja: pionirska trka, trka na 110 m sa preponama; trka na 800 m; vežbe sa vijačom i obručom; vežbe na spravama; grupna vežba sa puškom i slično.¹⁷ Muziku su, između ostalih,

years the accent was on “entertainment” while later on, gradually, the character of celebration changed. “This year, the Youth Day celebration will not only be a colourful, merry procession but also a wide, serious demonstration of work and successes of young people.”¹⁵ More was written about the additional education of the young, optimal results in agriculture, new kilometres of asphalt roads... In 1968 the first Youth Festival of Work was organized in Zrenjanin.

The central performance was welcoming of the baton at the stadium of JNA in Belgrade. “The performance at the stadium should be, regarding the contents and performers, the review of our best achievements. We are of opinion that it should be a combined cultural and athletic festival in which organizations of physical culture, youth cultural and artistic societies, organizations of technical education for young people and Yugoslav people’s Army should take part. The best individuals and collectives would participate in the performance. On this occasion final competitions in the most interesting branches and disciplines would take place.”¹⁶ The Federal Board for Organization of the Celebration of Youth Day was established and it suggested that handing-over the baton should be organized at the stadium of JNA in future. Accordingly, from 1957 to 1979, Josip Broz was receiving the Relay Baton of Youth at the stadium. There were three exceptions: in 1967 and 1968 he had received the baton in front of Beli dvor, and in 1978 the carriers of the baton handed it over to him on the island of Brioni.

An annual competition was held both for visual design of the baton and for the rally exercises to be performed at the final ceremony. A commission of changeable members would select the best of the offered proposals. In the first years those were mostly athletic

komponovali Dušan Skovran i Bojan Adamič. Slet je vremenom od sportske manifestacije sve više imao muzičko-zabavni karakter. Svake godine sa novim simboličnim nazivom¹⁸ program je „na spektakularan način trebao da zaokruži sadržinsku celinu i da bude kruna raspoloženja i želja današnje mlade generacije.“¹⁹ Odbor za proslavu je svake godine iznova razmatrao koncepciju završne priredbe uočavajući „da se ona doteruje i dograđuje neprekidno (u koncepcijskom smislu) i došlo se do granice na kojoj se treba odlučiti: da li zadržati dosadašnji karakter priredbe (slet sa umetničkim komponentama) ili tražiti nove puteve i rešenja u postojećim ili novonastalim uslovima... Ukoliko se opredelimo da *priredba treba, još više, da postane spektakl, neponovljiv, jedinstven u nas* treba se truditi da bude autorizovana u većoj meri nego do sada.“²⁰ Bilo je primedbi na programe koji su organizovani u pojedinim gradovima prilikom dočeka štafete te je ocenjeno da su „zadržali pomalo konvencionalni politički smisao.“²¹

U realizaciji završne svečanosti učestvovali su poznati umetnici pozorišne i muzičke scene Jugoslavije.²²

Štafeta mladosti je svake godine polazila iz druge republike i drugog grada.²³ Svečani polazak štafete je ujedno bio i simbolično obeležavanje neke godišnjice važne za istoriju KPJ/SKJ, NOB-a ili socijalističke izgradnje zemlje.²⁴ U gradovima iz kojih je polazila, kroz koje je prolazila, ili gde je „noćila“ štafeta, pripreman je program (recitali, izložbe, sportske igre) u kome su učestvovali učenici i omladinci, a vremenom su organizovani koncerti i igranke „pod vedrim nebom“, što je u manjim mestima bio centralni događaj za tu godinu.

U svojoj tridesetogodišnjoj istoriji štafeta mladosti je pošla iz uže Srbije 5 puta, sa Kosova 3; iz Vojvodine 2; iz Bosne i Hercegovine 5; iz Hrvatske 5, iz Makedonije 4; Slovenije 4 i iz Crne Gore 3 puta.

competitions: racing of pioneers, 110-meter hurdles; 800-meter race; rope-skipping and hoop exercises; apparatus gymnastics; group exercises with rifles, etc. ¹⁷ Music was composed by Dušan Skovran and Bojan Adamič, among others. Over a time, the Rally changed in character and from sports manifestation turned into a musical and entertaining event. Every year with a new symbolic name,¹⁸ program should “by its contents round up the whole in a spectacular way and to be the crown of the frame of mind and wishes of today’s young generation.”¹⁹ The Celebration Board reconsidered the concept of the final performance every year, noting that “in constantly improving and building-up (in concept) it had reached such point when it should be decided whether to keep the present character of the performance (rally with artistic components) or search new ways and solutions in accord with the existing or new conditions...If we decide that the performance should become even more spectacular, inimitable, unique in us, one should endeavour to have it authorized to a larger extent than before.”²⁰ Remarks were expressed in respect of programs organized in individual cities on the



Putanja štafete, 1961. god.

Prvi i poslednji nosilac štafete birani su iz redova pionira i omladine. Pazilo se da najbolji omladinci budu birani iz redova studenata, sportista, radnika različitih grana privrede, zemljoradnika i predstavnika JNA. Uspesi u radu, na nekom takmičenju, u školi ili na fakultetu, kao i društveno-politička angažovanost, bili su preporuka za pojedinca da dobije tako prestižnu počast kao što je bilo da preda štafetu Josipu Brozu Titu na stadionu JNA.²⁵ Svi veći dnevni listovi kao i magazini objavljivali su fotografije i po neki intervju izabrane omladinke ili omladinca. „To je rijetka prilika da se jednoj ličnosti iz redova mladih posveti malo veća pažnja... Međutim, pažnja koja se pridaje mladim ljudima, stvaraocima, entuzijastima i sličnim vrijednim ljudima je minimalna, beskrvna, a očituje se suvoparnim vijestima i izveštajima.”²⁶

Omladinci koji su predavali štafetnu palicu su za uspomenu na poklon dobijali zlatni sat koji im je uručivao lično Josip Broz Tito.

U gostima kod Tita



Beli dvor, 1949. god.

occasion of welcoming the baton and it was evaluated that they “retained somewhat conventional political character.”²¹

In realization of the final ceremony renowned theatre and musical artists of Yugoslavia took part.²²

The Youth Relay Race set off on its way every year from a different republic and a different city.²³ The ceremonious departure of the Relay Race coincided with a symbolic marking of an important anniversary in the history of KPJ/SKJ, NOB or socialist building up of the country.²⁴ In cities and towns where it set off from, passed through or “stayed overnight”, a program was prepared (recitals, exhibitions, sports events) where pupils and young people took part, and over a time, concerts and dances “in the open” were organized, to be the central events of the year in smaller places.

In its thirty-year long history, the Youth Relay Race started out of Serbia-proper 5 times, from Kosovo 3 times, Vojvodina 2 times; Bosnia and Herzegovina 5 times, Croatia 5 times, Macedonia 4 times, Slovenia 4 times and Montenegro 3 times.

The first and the last baton carriers were selected from among pioneers and young people. Care was taken to choose the best young men from among students, sportsmen, workers of different economic branches, farmers and representatives of the Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA)... Achievements in work, at a competition, at school or university along with social and political engagement were a recommendation for an individual to be honoured to hand over the Baton to Josip Broz Tito at the JNA stadium.²⁵ All major daily newspapers and magazines published photographs and an occasional interview with the chosen young girl or young man. “It was a rare occasion to pay somewhat

Od 1946. do 1956. godine Josip Broz je, ispred svečano ukrašenog Belog dvora u prisustvu političkih i državnih funkcionera, dočekivao nosioce štafeta. Posle predaje štafetne palice organizovan je koktel i razgovor J. B. Tita sa nosiocem štafete i brojnim gostima koji su bili predstavnici društvenih organizacija, radnih kolektiva, sportista... Kada je 1957. godine program prenet na stadion JNA prijem gostiju u Belom dvoru zadržan je kao tradicionalan susret građana sa *voljenim Predsednikom*. Svake godine je Kabinetu Josipa Broza stizalo na stotine pisama kojima su građani iskazivali svoju želju da budu primljeni da lično čestitaju rođendan Titu.²⁷ Izbor delegata koji će 25. maja doputovati u Beograd nije zavisio od Kabineta već od Centralnih komiteta SK republika i Centralnog komiteta Saveza omladine Jugoslavije koji su učestvovali u poslovima oko organizovanja Dana mladosti. Kabinet je samo ponekad u svojim dopisima ukazivao da se poneko obraćao više puta i da bi, možda, trebalo imati u vidu ove zahteve. Broj gostiju se merio stotinama i prijemi su morali da budu organizovani u prepodnevnom i popodnevnom časovima. Često je za pionire, koji su bili najbrojnija grupa, organizovan poseban prijem, pripremano posebno posluženje, a pre odlaska oni su dobijali bombonjere na poklon. Tito se trudio da sa svima prozbori po koju reč, a na kraju prijema bilo je obavezno fotografisanje. Za ove mališane sve to je bio poseban događaj. Do 1963. godine, prilikom čestitanja, svoje predstavnike su imale sve republike, Savez studenata Jugoslavije, strani studenti u Jugoslaviji, graditelji autoputa, pojedine društvene organizacije (ferijalci, gorani, izviđači, biciklisti i td.) što je znatno otežavalo organizovanje prijema i njihovih susreta sa Titom. Sledeće godine, obrazovana je jedinstvena grupa: omladine, predstavnika radnih kolektiva i društvenih organizacija i vojske. Tito se svima obraćao, zahvaljujući im na trudu koji su uložili oko proslave njegovog rođendana, ali i na podršci u vođenju zemlje i postizanju rezultata važnih za državu. Retko se dešavalo da govori izađu iz protokolarnog okvira.

more attention to a person from the ranks of young people...However, attention paid to young people, creators, enthusiasts and similar hardworking people is minimal, lifeless and expressed in matter-of-fact news and reports.”²⁶

Young people who handed over the relay baton were presented a golden watch as a keepsake by Josip Broz Tito in person.

Visiting Tito

From 1946 to 1956 Josip Broz in the presence of political and government officials welcomed baton carriers in front of the festively decorated Beli door. After the ceremony of handing-over the baton, a cocktail and a conversation of the baton carrier and numerous guests, representatives of social organizations, working collectives, athletes with J. B. Tito was organized...When the program was transferred to the JNA stadium in 1957, a reception at Beli door was kept as traditional meeting of citizens with the beloved President. Every year, hundreds of letters arrived at the Office of Josip Broz, in which citizens expressed their wish to be received in person to express their best wishes for birthday to Tito.²⁷ Choice of delegates that would come on 25 May to Belgrade did not depend on the Office but on the Central Committees of the League of Communists of the republics and on the Central Committee of the Youth League of Yugoslavia who were involved in organization of matters relating to the Youth Day. The Office sometimes only pointed out in written form that some people asked to be received several times and perhaps such requests might be taken into account. The number of guests ran in hundreds and receptions had to be organized both in the morning and in the afternoon. For pioneers, who were the most numerous

Ipak, 1959. godine pozdravljajući predstavnike omladine, Tito je kritikovao demonstracije u Makedoniji i u Zagrebu koje su pokrenute „navodno zbog slabe ishrane“... „I sada na Zapadu i na Istoku govore kako je u Jugoslaviji počeo pohod gladnih studenata.“²⁸

U govoru kojim je, 1966. godine, pozdravio predstavnike omladine Tito se osvrnuo na međunacionalne odnose. „Socijalističko društvo ne anulira nacionalnosti, njihovo historijsko porijeklo i dostignuća u prošlosti, ali u socijalizmu moraju da nestanu razne nacionalne nesuglasice. Niko nikoga ne sprečava da kaže da je Hrvat, Slovenac, Makedonac, Srbin,



Beli dvor, 1953. god.

group, a special reception was arranged, special helpings prepared, and they were given candy boxes before leaving. Tito took pains to say a few words to everybody and at the end of the reception taking photographs was a must. For those children all that was extraordinary. Until 1963 all the republics as well as Students Union of Yugoslavia, foreign students in Yugoslavia, builders of a highway, individual social organizations (student vacation association, members of nature conservation clubs, boy scouts, cyclists, etc.) had their representatives on the occasion of offering best wishes, which demanded considerable effort to organize receptions and their meetings with Tito. Next year a unique group was formed of youth representatives, representatives of working collectives, social organisations and the Army. Tito addressed them all, thanking them for efforts made to celebrate his birthday but also for their support in governing the country and achieving results of importance for the state. It rarely happened that speeches went beyond limits of the protocol.

However, in 1959, greeting the representatives of young people, Tito criticized demonstrations in Macedonia and in Zagreb that were launched “allegedly due to poor nutrition”... “And now they are saying both in the West and the East that hungry students are marching in Yugoslavia.”²⁸

In the welcoming speech to the representatives of the youth in 1966, Tito took up inter-ethnic relations. “The socialist society does not annul ethnicities, their historical origins and achievements in the past but various national disagreements must disappear in socialism. Nobody prevents anybody to say that he is a Croat, Slovenian, Macedonian, Serb, Montenegrin or member of any other nation. That is why I have to say now that I was surprised to hear that just here in

Crnogorac ili pripadnik neke druge nacije. Zato ovom prilikom moram da kažem da sam bio iznenađen kada sam čuo da se baš u Beogradu među omladinom vrši anketa o tome koju nacionalnost više voli. Zar samo postavljanje takvog pitanja nije podstrekavanje onoga što je negativno i oživljavanje nečega što je nestvarno? Po mom mišljenju, to je u najmanju ruku besmislica, ako se iza toga ne krije i neka druga namjera.”²⁹

Odstupanja od već ustaljenog programa bilo je 1968. godine, samo nekoliko dana pre početka studentskih demonstracija, kada je Tito štafetu primio ispred Belog dvora, a ne na stadionu JNA i kada je prijem gostiju obavljen samo u prepodnevnom terminu bez pojedinačnog čestitanja.

Prilikom obraćanja prisutnima Tito je rekao: „Razumije se i omladina sa pravom traži da u pitanju samoupravljanja ona



Eduard Franković predaje štafetu Josipu Brozu Titu, Beli dvor, 1968. god.

hoće da učestvuje u punoj mjeri, da se njoj isto tako kao svakom drugom građaninu pruži mogućnost da učestvuje u samoupravljanju, da učestvuje i preuzima odgovornost u daljoj izgradnji socijalističkih društvenih odnosa u našoj zemlji.

Belgrade a survey is conducted among the young as to what nationality one prefers. Isn't asking the very question a provocation of something that is negative, and revival of something that is unreal? To my mind, that is a nonsense, unless other intention is behind it.”²⁹

Exception to the already established program happened in 1968, only a few days before students' demonstrations, when Tito received the baton in front of Beli dvor and not at the JNA stadium and when reception of guests took place only in the morning, without the individual expressions of good wishes.

Addressing the present, Tito said: “Understandably, young people rightly ask to participate fully in matters of self-management, to be afforded opportunity to take part in self-management as any other citizen, to participate and undertake responsibility for further building up of socialist relations in our country. We have not done enough in that respect...I am of the opinion that we have to make a strong turnabout, that is, not a turn backwards but forwards, to advance more rapidly with respect to self-management, to advance more rapidly with respect to our young people, solving their needs in life, their involvement in our social life with full responsibility, to solve more rapidly problems of unemployment, and we can solve it... Concern for young people, for the young generation that will in future be bearer of further development in our country - that must be our priority. That concern must be with us every day.”³⁰ With such a speech Josip Broz appeases upcoming discontent and admits indirectly that the leadership realized its oversights and promises to do the best to correct them. The speech is critical in character but it does not show any wish for major changes and it is evident that direction will not be changed.³¹ This move, anticipating forthcoming demonstrations

Mi nismo u tom pogledu učinili dovoljno... Ja smatram da mi moramo tu učiniti snažan zaokret, to jest ne zaokret nazad nego napred, brže ići napred po pitanju samoupravljanja, brže ići napred u pitanju rješavanja naše omladine, njihovih potreba u njihovom životu, uključivanje u naš društveni život sa punom njihovom odgovornošću, brže rješavati pitanje besposlice i mi to možemo riješiti... Briga o omladini, o mladoj generaciji koja će u budućnosti nositi dalje razvitak u našoj zemlji, to mora biti prvenstveno sa naše strane učinjeno. Ta briga mora nas pratiti svaki dan.”³⁰ Ovakvim govorom Josip Broz smiruje nadolazeće nezadovoljstvo i indirektno priznaje da je rukovodstvo uvidelo svoje propuste i daje obećanje da će učiniti sve da ih ispravi. Govor ima kritički ton ali ne pokazuje želju za većim promenama i jasno je da se pravac neće menjati.³¹ Ovaj korak u susret predstojećim demonstracijama načinjen je u dobro odabranom trenutku, jer brojni mladi ljudi iz raznih krajeva zemlje, sigurno ushićeni što su deo značajnog trenutka predaje štafete, trebalo je da, vrativši se kući, svojoj sredini prenesu veru u bolje sutra. Štafetu je primio od Eduarda Frankovića, automehaničara iz Pazina, a među gostima su bili i pobjednici Omladinskog festivala rada kojima je Josip Broz kao nagradu uručio satove. Tako je slika o mladom radniku kao značajnom graditelju društva bila potpuna. U isto vreme studenti su okrenuti nemirima u Francuskoj i u listu *Mladost* samo u najkraćim crtama govore o štafeti.

Josip Broz je koristio svaku priliku da se sretne sa mladima i da ih u svojim govorima podrži i ohrabri. Pokazivao je razumevanje za njihove potrebe i zahteve iako ih nije rešavao. Pored prijema u Belom dvoru, Tito je dolazio i na drugarske večeri koje su organizovane u Domu omladine u Beogradu. Tako je njegova popularnost bila ogromna i kada mu je realna moć u državi bivala sve manja.

I posle Tita – Tito

I posle smrti Josipa Broza, 1980. godine, nastavljeno je sa proslavom Dana mladosti i sa nošenjem štafete koja se

was made in well chosen moment because numerous young people from different parts of the country, surely thrilled at being part of a significant moment of handing-over of the relay baton, should carry back to their homes the faith in better tomorrow. Tito received the Baton from Eduard Franković, auto-mechanic from Pazin, and among the guests who were rewarded watches by Josip Broz were the winners of the Youth Festival of Work. In such a way an image of a young worker as an important builder of the society was complete. At the same time, students were following news of the riots in France and the relay race was only briefly mentioned in the daily paper Mladost.

Josip Broz took every opportunity to meet young people, give support and encourage them in his speeches. He showed understanding for their needs and requests though he did not solve them. In addition to receptions in Beli dvor, Tito used to come to the comrade gatherings organized in the Youth Centre in Belgrade. Thus, his popularity was enormous even when his real power in the state was decreasing.

And after Tito - Tito

Even after death of Josip Broz in 1980 celebrations of the Youth Day and Relay race with the baton which was now handed-over to the president of the League of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia continued. Memories of Tito were kept alive by numerous articles in the press, knowledge contests having for subject Tito and his revolutionary and peaceful way, and by 1983, 260 various publications on “life and work of Josip Broz” were published. Leaning onto his former authority current political leadership, faced with the increasing amount of problems (demonstrations in Kosovo, unemployment, fall in the standards of living) tried to keep status quo in the country. Round tables with

sada predavala predsedniku Saveza socijalističke omladine Jugoslavije. Sećanje na Tita pothranjivano je mnogim napisima u štampi, organizovanjem kvizova znanja o Titu i njegovom revolucionarnom i mirnodopskom putu. Do 1983. godine objavljeno je 260 raznih publikacija o „životu i delu Josipa Broza“. Pozivanjem na njegov nekadašnji autoritet, aktuelna politička vrhuška koja je imala sve više problema (demonstracije na Kosovu, nezaposlenost, sve niži standard) pokušavala je da zadrži *status quo* u zemlji. Organizovani su okrugli stolovi o bratstvu, jedinstvu i zajedništvu mlade generacije, Jugoslovenski susreti mladih, koncerti, likovni susreti... Zatvarane su oči pred činjenicom da se o štafeti sve manje govori i da ima i protivljenja celoj manifestaciji.³²

Centralni događaj i dalje je bio slet na stadionu JNA koji je iz godine u godinu trpeo sve veće kritike. Veliku buru je izazvala scenografija za slet 1983. godine kada je Titova statua visoka 9,60 metara natkrilila stadion. Javnost se pitala „treba li nam Tito u nadprirodnoj veličini?“ Bilo je i grubljih komentara: „Bio je to Vitlejm u punom sjaju religije, misticizam, oblaci, Pontijeve straže“³³ Rasprava je trajala skoro šest meseci i organizacioni odbor se pitao da li da se nastavi sa štafetom. Već sledeće godine postavljana su pitanja zašto se završna svečanost održava na stadionu i zašto uopšte u Beogradu. Bili su uzaludni pokušaji da se program osavremeni tako da tematske celine priredbe ukažu na probleme mladih i da sa angažuje što veći broj poznatih muzičkih grupa. Ponovo se 1986. godine raspravljalo o ukidanju štafete. Promene u društvu su se odrazile i na promene prema Titu: „Neukus i na jednoj i na drugoj strani, rezultat je verbalnog izjašnjavanja „za“ ili „protiv“. Suštinski značaj njegovog dela pri tome je potiskivan u stranu na račun mobilizacije celokupnog društva, neophodne za prevazilaženje iskrslih problema. Titovo ime i jednima i drugima služilo je samo kao alibi.“³⁴

*subjects such as brotherhood, unity and togetherness of the young generation; Yugoslav meetings of the young; visual arts meetings, concerts were organized in profusion ...Eyes had been shut before the fact that the relay race is less mentioned and that there were opponents to the whole manifestation.*³²

The central event still was the rally at the JNA stadium which had been more criticized from year to year. Great storm was aroused by scenography for the 1983 rally when Tito's statue 9.60 meters high towered above the stadium. The public was wondering: "Do we need Tito in supernatural size?" There were even harsher comments: "It was Bethlehem in full glory of religion, mysticism, clouds, Pontius's guards"³³. Debate was taking place for nearly six months and the Organizing Board wandered whether to continue with the manifestation. The next year questions were raised why the final ceremony was taking place at the stadium and why at all in Belgrade. Attempts to modernize the program, to engage as many as possible renowned musical bands, to make thematic wholes of the performance point to problems of the young, all were futile. Putting an end to the relay race was discussed again, in 1986. The change in society was reflecting on the change of attitude towards Tito: "Bad taste on both sides was the result of oral "pros" and "cons". Essential meaning of his work was basically pushed to the background to induce mobilization of the entire society necessary for overcoming problems that had appeared. Tito's name served to both sides only as an alibi."³⁴

The scandal that happened in 1987 finally put an end to the Relay Race of Youth. A poster, made by a group of authors "New Collectivism", was in fact altered German Nazi poster of 1936; it was approved as the best one at a competition for an overall design, and gave rise to an avalanche of discontent.³⁵ It was a

Skandal koji se desio 1987. godine definitivno je ukinuo Štafetu mladosti. Plakat autorske grupe „Novi kolektivizam”, koji je bio kopija nacističkog plakata iz 1936. godine, i koji je pobedio na konkursu za idejno rešenje, izazvao je lavinu nezadovoljstva.³⁵ Sramota je bila tim veća što su tri nezavisne komisije odobrile ovo rešenje i ideju za štafetu koju je bilo nemoguće nositi zbog njenog oblika i veličine. Rasprave su dovele do sukoba beogradske i ljubljanske štampe i *Mladina*³⁶ je pokrenula kampanju „Štafeta, ne hvala.” Novo idejno rešenje nije vratilo duhove u bocu. Štafeta koja je na vrhu imala osam crvenih kapljica nije bila poziv na pomirenje. Sa priličnom malodušnošću štafeta je prošla poslednji put kroz Jugoslaviju. Poruka koju je nosila bila je, zapravo, upozorenje.

Veselinka Kastratović-Ristić
viši kustos - istoričar

- 1 Dr Milan Terzić, Titova vještina vladanja, Podgorica 2005. 45-62.
- 2 Centralni odbor Ujedinjenog saveza antifascističke omladine Jugoslavije (USAOJ) uputio je 10. aprila 1945. dopis o masovnoj omladinskoj štafeti „Uoči 53. rođendana druga Tita, naš Odjel za sport i fiskulturu organizovat će masovna omladinska štafetna trčanja širom Jugoslavije. Mladi trkači nosit će lijepo izrađene palice i u njima pismenu čestitku o rođendanu našeg Maršala i ponijet će sa sobom u Beograd pozdrave naroda, koji će ih putem dočekivati.”, *Deset godina Titove štafete*, almanah, Beograd 1956, 13.
- 3 Lasta Čapović, *Zavet i zakletva-sličnosti i razlike*, Beograd, 1979, 59-66.
- 4 Nikola Žutić, *Sokoli, ideologija u fizičkoj kulturi kraljevine Jugoslavije 1929-1941*, Beograd 1991, 224.
- 5 Dr Drago Njegovan, Slavica Ilin, Dragomir Acović, *Insignije dinastije Karađorđević*, katalog izložbe, Novi Sad 2006, 112-114.
- 6 Sledeće godine, prema protokolu iz predhodnih vremena, a u suprotnosti sa komunističkim ateizmom, poslanstvo FNR Jugoslavije u Santjagu povodom rođendana Maršala Josipa Broza organizovalo je blagodarenje u crkvi La Merced. Arhiv Josipa Broza,

shame the more so that three independent commissions approved this solution and concept of the baton which could not be carried because of its form and size. The debate resulted in conflict between Belgrade and Ljubljana press and Mladina³⁶ launched a campaign “Relay Race, no thank you.” New visual concept did not push the spirits back into the bottle. A baton that had eight red drops at the top was not an invitation for reconciliation. In considerably low spirits the Baton passed through Yugoslavia for the last time. The message that it carried was in fact a warning.

Veselinka Kastratović-Ristić,
Senior curator - historian

- 1 Dr. Milan Terzić, Titova vještina vladanja (Tito's Skill of Ruling), Podgorica 2005, p. 45-62.
- 2 *The Central Board of the Union of Associations of Anti-Fascist Youth (UAOJ) sent on 10 April 1945 a letter on mass youth relay races “On the eve of the 53rd birthday of comrade Tito, our section for sports and physical culture will organize a mass youth relay races throughout Yugoslavia. Young runners will carry nicely crafted batons containing best wishes in writing for the birthday of our marshal, and will take with them to Belgrade greetings of the people welcoming them along the way.” Ten years of Tito's batons, almanac, Belgrade 1956, p. 13*
- 3 Lasta Čapović, A Pledge and an Oath – similarities and differences, *Belgrade, 1979-p.59-66*.
- 4 Nikola Žutić, Sokols, ideology in physical culture of the kingdom of Yugoslavia 1929-1941, *Belgrade 1991, p. 224*.
- 5 Dr. Drago Njegovan, Slavica Ilin, Dragomir Acović, Insignia of the Karađorđević dynasty, *catalogue of the exhibition, Novi Sad 2006, p. 112-114*.
- 6 *The next year, according to the protocol from previous times, and contrary to communist atheism, the embassy of the FPR Yugoslavia in Santiago organized on the occasion of the birthday of Marshal Josip Broz a*

- KPR, V-7a, str.1-8
- 7 Arhiv Srbije i Crne Gore, fond 114, fascikla 64.
- 8 Kao deo proslave Dana mladosti bile su organizovane: partizanske večeri (evociranje uspomena na temu *Kako smo se borili*); politička predavanja, (u nekim srezovima je organizovano i do 300 predavanja kojima je obuhvaćeno nekoliko hiljada omladinaca) i omladinski zborovi. *Analiza proslave dana mladosti*, Beograd 1959, st. 2, Arhiv SCG, fond 114, fascikla 62.
- 9 1945. – 9; 1946.- 11; 1947. – 9; 1948. – 14; 1949. – 15; 1950. – 14; 1951. – 16; 1952. – 23; 1953. – 16; 1954. – 11; 1955. - 8; 1956. – 7; Arhiv Josipa Broza, KPR, V-7a, kutija 164
- 10 Primera radi: 1955. godine stigle su 542 lokalne štafete. Arhiv Josipa Broza, KPR, V-7a, kutija 164
- 11 Isti govor J.B.Tito je održao i ispred Belog dvora gde je primio štafete. Arhiv Josipa Broza, KPR, V-7a, kutija 164.
- 12 „Poznata je skromnost druga Tita koji svoje uspehe i zasluge pripisuje radničkoj klasi i svome narodu. Stoga je drug Tito izrazio želju da 25. maj bude smotra omladine a ne posebna proslava njegovog rođendana. Međutim, ljubav naših naroda izražena svome Predsedniku Titovom štafetom i po svojoj sadržini i po svom karakteru spontana je manifestacija tekovine naše socijalističke revolucije i izgradnje.” Arhiv SCG, fond 114, fascikla 64.
- 13 „Sastanku su prisustvovali predstavnici SSRNJ, Saveza sindikata, Saveza boraca, JNA, Saveza sportova, Streljačkog i Planinarskog saveza, Vazduhoplovnog saveza, Saveza za konjički sport, Saveza izvidnika, Biciklističkog saveza, Partizana Jugoslavije i republičkih saveza Partizana, Narodne Tehnike i Fudbalskog saveza.” Arhiv SCG, fond 114, fascikla 64.
- 14 *Mladost*, list Narodne omladine Jugoslavije/Saveza omladine Jugoslavije, Beograd, 1957-1970.
- 15 *Mladost*, V, br.186, 4.maj 1960. str.1.
- 16 Arhiv SCG, fond 114, fascikla 64
- 17 Program na stadionu JNA (1958), Arhiv Josipa Broza, KPR, V-7a, kutija 165.
- 18 *Drvar nezaboravna barikada revolucije*, 1964; *Ovo se vreme* *thanksgiving service at the church La Merced. Archives of Josip Broz, KPR, V-7a, p.1-8.*
- 7 *Archives of Serbia and Montenegro, fund 114, file 64.*
- 8 *As a part of the Youth Day celebration, the following were organized: the so called partisan evenings (evoking memories on the topic How we fought); political lectures (in some districts even 300 lectures were organized involving several thousand young people) and youth get-together. Analysis of the Youth Day Celebration, Belgrade 1959, p.2, Archives of Serbia and Montenegro, fund 114, file 62. .KPJ =Communist Party of Yugoslavia; SKOJ = League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia.*
- 9 1945 – 9; 1946 – 11; 1947 – 9; 1948 – 14; 1949 – 15; 1959 – 14; 1951 – 16; 1952 – 23; 1953 – 16; 1954 – 11; 1955 – 8; 1956 – 7; *Archives of Josip Broz, KPR, V-7a, box 164.*
- 10 *For instance: 542 local batons arrived in 1955. Archives of Josip Broz, KPR, V-7a, box 164.*
- 11 *The same speech was delivered by J.B. Tito in front of the Beli door where he received batons. Archives of Josip Broz, KPR, V-7a, box 164.*
- 12 *“Modesty of comrade Tito is notorious, attributing his successes and merits to the working class and his people. That is why comrade Tito expressed his wish to have 25 May as a youth day instead of a special celebration of his birthday. However, the love of our peoples expressed to their President through Tito’s relay race is both by its content and its character a spontaneous manifestation of the development of our socialist revolution and building up.” Archives of Serbia and Montenegro, fund 114, file 64.*
- 13 *“The meeting was attended by representatives of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SSRNJ), Trade Union Federation, Veterans’ Federation, JNA (Yugoslav People’s Army), Rifle Association and Mountaineers’ Association, Air Service Union, Union for Equestrian Events, Association of Boy Scouts, Association for Bicycle Riding, “Partisan” of Yugoslavia and republican associations of “Partisans”, Union for Technical Education of Young People and Football Union.” Archives of SCG, fund 114, file 64.*
- 14 *Mladost, newspaper of the People’s Youth of Yugoslavia/ Youth Union of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1957-1970.*
- 15 *Mladost, V, no. 186, 4 May 1960, p.1*
- 16 *Archives of SCG, fund 114, file 64.*
- 17 *Program at the JNA stadium (1958), Archives of Josip Broz,*

- pamti po nama*, 1972; *Svet za sutra*, 1975; *Naše juče, danas i sutra*, 1978; *Generacija samoupravljača*, 1979; *I posle Tita – Tito*, 1981;...
- 19 Arhiv Josipa Broza, KPR, V-7a, kutija 173.
- 20 Arhiv SCG, fond 114 II, fascikla 20.
- 21 Arhiv SCG, fond 114, II, fascikla 20, (1971. godina)
- 22 Mija Aleksić; Rale Damjanović je recitovao stihove Dobrice Erića, Miroslava Mike Antića, Milovana Vitezovića, svirala je Kornijeva grupa, dečije tačke je pratio Dragan Laković, igrali su učenici baletske škole „Lujko Davičo“ i mnogi drugi...
- 23 Povodom dvadesetogodišnjice štafete Savezni odbor za proslavu Dana mladosti je razmatrao razne aspekte proslave: između ostalog upozorava na činjenicu da štafeta ni jednom do 1965. godine nije pošla iz Crne Gore i da bi trebalo iz Slovenije odabrati omladinca koji će predati štafetu. Arhiv SCG, fond 114, fascikla 65.
- 24 Štafeta je, 1957. godine, pošla iz Kumrovcu, mesta rođenja J.B.Tita; 1958. sa Tjentišta, povodom 15. godine bitke na Sutjesci; 1961. iz Užice kao sećanje na Uzičku republiku; 1963. iz „istorijskog“ Jajca; 1964. iz Skoplja grada koji se ponovo dizao iz ruševina posle zemljotresa...*Politika*, 25. maj 1973;
- 25 Savezni odbor za proslavu preporučio bi iz koje republike bi bilo poželjno da se odredi poslednji nosilac štafete, a gledalo se da bude uvek iz druge republike i često se odlučivalo za jednog između više predloga. Pazilo se da podjednako budu zastupljena oba pola kao i predstavnici svih naroda i nacionalnih manjina. Arhiv SCG, fond 114.
- 26 Borisav Džuverović, *Tretman dana mladosti u jugoslovenskoj štampi*, Beograd 1971; Arhiv SCG, fond 114 II fascikla 20.
- 27 Arhiv SCG, fond 114, fascikla 65.
- 28 „Dozvolite, ja se ne slažem s tim da kod nas sve ide kako bi trebalo. Često ima i birokratskog odnosa prema ljudima i stvarima. Ali, mi u takvim slučajevima posređujemo i likvidiramo takve anomalije. Mi hoćemo da naši ljudi žive srećno, ali mi želimo i da ljudima bude jasno kada se nešto može, a kad se ne može...Ove ekscese, drugovi i drugarice, ja najoštrije osuđujem, jer oni nisu bili na mjestu. Studenti koji su učestvovali u njima nesvesno su nasjeli klasnom KPR, V-7a, box 165
- 18 Drvar, unforgettable barricade of the revolution, 1964; This time is remembered because of us, 1972; World for tomorrow, 1975; Our yesterday, today and tomorrow, 1978; A self-managers' generation, 1979; And after Tito – Tito, 1981; ...
- 19 Archives of Josip Broz, KPR, V-7a, box 173.
- 20 Archives of SCG, fund 114 II, file 20.
- 21 Archives of SCG, fund 114, II, file 20 (1971)
- 22 Mija Aleksić; Rale Damjanović recited verses by Dobrica Erić, Miroslav Mika Antić, Milovan Vitezović, Corni group played, children's numbers were accompanied by Dragan Laković, students of the ballet school "Lujko Davičo" danced, etc.
- 23 On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Relay Race the Federal Board for Celebration of the Youth Day considered different aspects of the celebration: it warned, inter alia, of the fact that the baton never started from Montenegro since 1965, and that a young man from Slovenia should be chosen to hand over the baton. Archives of SCG, fund 114, file 65.
- 24 In 1957, the Relay Race started from Kumrovec, the birth place of J. B.Tito; in 1958 from Tjentište, on the fifteenth anniversary of the battle on Sutjeska River; in 1961 from Užice, in memory of the Republic of Užice; in 1963 from the "historical" place of Jajce; in 1964 from Skoplje, the city that was being built again after devastations of an earthquake... *Politika*, 25 May 1973;
- 25 The Federal Board for Celebration would recommend the republic from which it would be desirable to determine the last carrier of the baton, and attention was paid always to choose from a different republic and very often selection was made from among a number of proposals. Likewise, account was taken of representing equally both sexes and representatives of all the peoples and national minorities. Archives of SCG, fund 114.
- 26 Borisav Džuverović, Treatment of the Youth Day in the Yugoslav Press, Belgrade 1971; Archives of SCG, fund 114, II, file 20.
- 27 Archives of SCG, fund 114, file 65.
- 28 "Permit me to say, I do not agree with that everything is developing as it should here. There are often bureaucratic attitudes towards people and matters. In such situations, however, we interfere and eliminate such anomalies. We

- neprijatelju izvana i to im nimalo ne služi na čast". Arhiv Josipa Broza, KPR, V-7a, kutija 167.
- 29 Arhiv Josipa Broza, KPR, V-7a, kutija 172.
- 30 „Danas potresa svijet, mnoge zemlje potresa baš pitanje društvenih odnosa. Interesantno, ima zemalja, uzmimo, recimo, Francusku gdje nije materijalno pitanje u tolikom pogledu bilo taj faktor koji je doveo do toga što se danas događa u Francuskoj, nego društveni odnosi, učešće najširih društvenih slojeva, društvenih masa, radnih ljudi, inteligencije itd. u stvaranju novih društvenih odnosa u toj zemlji... Izgleda ono što smo mi već počeli prije osamnaest godina počima se danas, ne u socijalističkim zemljama, nego još više i na Zapadu. To znači da mi sa našim postupkom, sa našom brigom, sa našim potrebama daljeg usavršavanja društvenog samoupravljanja moramo ići napred brže nego što smo išli do sada". Arhiv Josipa Broza, KPR, V-7a, kutija 173.
- 31 Generalni sekretar Predsednika Republike, Vladimir Popović, je odbio poziv Drugog programa Radio-Beograda da J. B. Tito da intervju u kome bi odgovarao na pitanja koja su mladi poslali redakciji: ko je kriv za sve manji broj mladih u SKJ-u, kada će se rešiti problem zapošljavanja mladih stručnjaka...? Arhiv Josipa Broza, KPR, V-7a, kutija 173.
- 32 Srednjoškolci u Ljubljani su 1984. odbili da se spremaju za slet, a po napisima u štampi to nije bio usamljen slučaj. *Mladost*, br.1378-1379, 25.maj 1984.
- 33 Prema sećanju Milana Lazovića ovo su reči Stane Tomašević- Arnesen. *Mladost*, 5-18. maj 1986.
- 34 Nepodnošljiva lakoća zaborava, *Mladost*, 5-18. maj 1986, 10-13.
- 35 Ovu prevaru je otkrio inž. Nikola Grujić iz Beograda, *Politika*, 2.III 1987.
- 36 *Mladina* 23. III 1987.
- wish for our people to live happily but we also want to make it clear to them when something can be done and when it cannot...I condemn most strongly these excesses, comrades, because they were not appropriate. Students that took part in them were taken in naively by class enemy from abroad and that is not in the least credit to them."* Archives of Josip Broz, KPR, V-7a, box 167...
- 29 Archives of Josip Broz, KPR, V-7a, box 172.
- 30 "It is the issue of social relations that upsets the world today, upsets many countries. Interestingly, there are countries, take, for instance, France, where it was not the material issue that was to such an extent the factor that brought about today's developments in France but social relations, participation of the broadest social layers, social masses, working people, intelligentsia, etc. in the creation of new social relations in that country... What we have begun eighteen years ago is likely to begin today, not in socialist countries, but even more in the West. That means that we have to progress even more rapidly with our way of doing things, with our care, with our needs to improve further social self-management than we used to." Archives of Josip Broz, KPR, V-7a, box 173.
- 31 The Secretary-General of the President of the Republic Vladimir Popović refused an invitation of the second program of Radio Belgrade for J. J. Tito to give an interview in which he would give answers to questions that the young sent to the editorial office: whose fault is it that the number of young people in the Communist League of Yugoslavia is decreasing, when the problem of employment of young professionals will be solved...? Archives of Josip Broz, KPR, V-7a, box 173.
- 32 Secondary school boys and girls in Ljubljana refused in 1984 to prepare themselves for the rally, and according to what was written in the newspapers it was not a solitary case. *Mladost*, no. 1378-1379, 25 May 1984.
- 33 According to what Milan Lazović remembers, these were words of Stana Tomašević-Arnesen. *Mladost*, 5-18 May 1986.
- 34 Unbearable easiness of oblivion, *Mladost*, 5-18 May 1986, p.10-13.
- 35 This fraud was discovered by Ing. Nikola Grujić from Belgrade, *Politika*, 2 March 1987.
- 36 *Mladina*, 23 March 1987.

ŠTAFETE MLADOSTI
Youth Relay Race Batons

1957-1987



Godina/Year: 1957



Godina/Year: 1958



Godina/Year: 1959



Godina/Year: 1960



Godina/Year: 1961



Godina/Year: 1962



Godina/Year: 1963



Godina/Year: 1964



Godina/Year: 1965



Godina/Year: 1966



Godina/Year: 1967



Godina/Year: 1968



Godina/Year: 1969



Godina/Year: 1970



Godina/Year: 1971



Godina/Year: 1972



Godina/Year: 1973



Godina/Year: 1974



Godina/Year: 1975



Godina/Year: 1976



Godina/Year: 1977



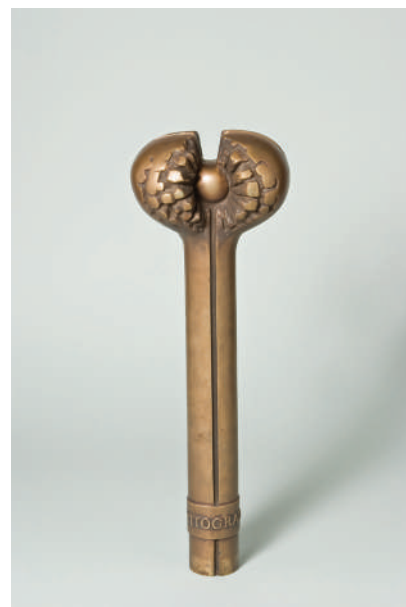
Godina/Year: 1978



Godina/Year: 1979



Godina/Year: 1980



Godina/Year: 1981



Godina/Year: 1982



Godina/Year: 1983



Godina/Year: 1984



Godina/Year: 1985



Godina/Year: 1986



Godina/Year: 1987

Godina: 1957.
Polazak: Kumrovec, 5. maj
Prvi nosilac: Vilim Broz
Predaja: Mika Tripalo
Autori: Vladeta Petrić i Boško Karanović
Materijal i dimenzije: drvo, srebro i korali, 41 cm

Year: 1957
Starting from: Kumrovec, May 5th
First carrier: Vilim Broz
Delivered by: Mika Tripalo
Authors: Vladeta Petrić and Boško Karanović
Material, height: wood, silver, coral, 41 cm

Godina: 1958.
Polazak: Tjentište, 27. april
Prvi nosilac: Milenko Rončević
Predaja: Milosav Prelič
Autori: Vladeta Petrić i Boško Karanović
Materijal i dimenzije: srebro, vis. 36 cm

Year: 1958
Starting from: Tjentište, April 27th
First carrier: Milenko Rončević
Delivered by: Milosav Prelič
Authors: Vladeta Petrić and Boško Karanović
Material, height: silver, 36 cm

Godina: 1959.
Polazak: Zagreb, 20. april
Prvi nosilac: Josip Grgurić
Predaja: Stanka Gorišek
Autori: Vladeta Petrić i Boško Karanović
Materijal i dimenzije: srebro, vis. 38 cm

Year: 1959
Starting from: Zagreb, April 20th
First carrier: Josip Grgurić
Delivered by: Stanka Gorišek
Authors: Vladeta Petrić and Boško Karanović
Material, height: silver, 38 cm

Godina: 1960.
Polazak: Đevdelija, 20. april
Prvi nosilac: Milja Ašanin
Predaja: Mile Gavritov
Autori: Vladeta Petrić i Boško Karanović
Materijal i dimenzije: srebro, vis. 37 cm

Year: 1960
Starting from: Đevdelija, April 20th
First carrier: Milja Ašanin
Delivered by: Mile Gavritov
Authors: Vladeta Petrić and Boško Karanović
Material, height: silver, 37 cm

Godina: 1961.
Polazak: Titovo Užice, 8. april
Prvi nosilac: Milsav Vidaković
Predaja: Slobodan Jovanović
Autori: Vladeta Petrić i Boško Karanović
Materijal i dimenzije: srebro, vis. 34 cm

Year: 1961
Starting from: Titovo Užice, April 8th
First carrier: Milsav Vidaković
Delivered by: Slobodan Jovanović
Authors: Vladeta Petrić and Boško Karanović
Material, height: silver, 34 cm

Godina: 1962.
Polazak: Jesenice, 7. april
Prvi nosilac: Ludvig Zajc
Predaja: Fuada Midžić
Autori: Vladeta Petrić i Boško Karanović
Materijal i dimenzije: posrebrena bronza, vis. 31 cm

Year: 1962
Starting from: Jesenice, April 7th
First carrier: Ludvig Zajc
Delivered by: Fuada Midžić
Authors: Vladeta Petrić and Boško Karanović
Material, height: silver-plated bronze, 31 cm

Godina: 1963.
Polazak: Jajce, 14. april
Prvi nosilac: Jovanka Mrđen
Predaja: Momčilo Knežević
Autori: Vladeta Petrić i Boško Karanović
Materijal i dimenzije: posrebrena i pozlačena bronza, vis. 34 cm

Year: 1963
Starting from: Jajce, April 14th
First carrier: Jovanka Mrđen
Delivered by: Momčilo Knežević
Authors: Vladeta Petrić and Boško Karanović
Material, height: silver-plated, gold-plated bronze, 34 cm

Godina: 1964.
Polazak: Skoplje, 30. april
Prvi nosilac: Grozda Čurapova
Predaja: Josip Harčet
Autor: Petar – Hadži Bošković
Materijal i dimenzije: drvo i srebro, vis. 34 cm

Year: 1964
Starting from: Skoplje, April 30th
First carrier: Grozda Čurapova
Delivered by: Josip Harčet
Author: Petar – Hadži Bošković
Material, height: wood and silver, 34 cm

Godina: 1965.
Polazak: Titograd, 25. april
Prvi nosilac: Dragan Milić
Predaja: Miroslav Cerar
Autor: Dragan Vukčević
Materijal i dimenzije: posrebrena bronza, vis. 41 cm

Year: 1965
Starting from: Titograd, April 25th
First carrier: Dragan Milić
Delivered by: Miroslav Cerar
Author: Dragan Vukčević
Material, height: silver-plated bronze, 41 cm

Godina: 1966.
Polazak: Rudo, 24. april
Prvi nosilac: Stojan Tešević
Predaja: Mirko Anžel
Autor: Bogoljub Teofanović
Materijal i dimenzije: posrebrena bronza i zlato, vis. 41 cm

Year: 1966
Starting from: Rudo, April 24th
First carrier: Stojan Tešević
Delivered by: Mirko Anžel
Author: Bogoljub Teofanović
Material, height: silver-plated bronze, gold, 41 cm

Godina: 1967.
Polazak: Zagreb, 29. april
Prvi nosilac: Mirko Primc
Predaja: Miodrag Strunjaš
Autor: Tomislav Ostoja
Materijal i dimenzije: bronza, vis. 42 cm

Year: 1967
Starting from: Zagreb, April 29th
First carrier: Mirko Primc
Delivered by: Miodrag Strunjaš
Author: Tomislav Ostoja
Material, height: bronze, 42 cm

Godina: 1968.
Polazak: Đerdap, 30. april
Prvi nosilac: Đorđe Mandić
Predaja: Eduard Franković
Autor: Ante Kilić
Materijal i dimenzije: poniklovani mesing, srebro, pozlata i staklo, vis. 40 cm

Year: 1968
Starting from: Đerdap, April 30th
First carrier: Đorđe Mandić
Delivered by: Eduard Franković
Author: Ante Kilić
Material, height: nickel-plated brass, silver, gold-plate glass, 40 cm

Godina: 1969.
Polazak: Drvar, 10. april
Prvi nosilac: Gojko Knežević
Predaja: Katica Stevanović
Autor: Alija Kućukalić
Materijal i dimenzije: bronza, vis. 45 cm

Year: 1969
Starting from: Drvar, April 10th
First carrier: Gojko Knežević
Delivered by: Katica Stevanović
Author: Alija Kućukalić
Material, height: bronze, 45 cm

Godina: 1970.
Polazak: Landovica kod Prizrena, 19. april
Prvi nosilac: Beškim Nemijerdi
Predaja: Ljiljana Žežova
Autori: Borislav Kuriljević, Mark Dešpali i Zef Delziha
Materijal i dimenzije: srebro, vis. 42 cm

Year: 1970
Starting from: Landovica near Prizren, April 19th
First carrier: Beškim Nemijerdi
Delivered by: Ljiljana Žežova
Authors: Borislav Kuriljević, Mark Dešpali and Zef Delziha
Material, height: silver, 42 cm

Godina: 1971.
Polazak: Titovo brdo u Kopru, 12. april
Prvi nosilac: Igor Žerjal
Predaja: Nemzija Janjeva
Autor: Negovan Nemes
Materijal i dimenzije: aluminijum, vis. 54 cm

Year: 1971
Starting from: Titovo brdo in Kopar, April 12th
First carrier: Igor Žerjal
Delivered by: Nemzija Janjeva
Author: Negovan Nemes
Material, height: aluminium, 54 cm

Godina: 1972.

Polazak: Iriški venac kod Novog Sada, 15. april
Prvi nosilac: Snežana Cvetković
Predaja: Branko Mandić
Autor: Jovan Soldatović
Materijal i dimenzije: drvo, srebro, pozlata
i staklena pasta, vis. 54 cm

Year: 1972

*Starting from: Iriški venac near Novi Sad, April 15th
First carrier: Snežana Cvetković
Delivered by: Branko Mandić
Author: Jovan Soldatović
Material, height: wood, gold-plated silver,
and glass paste, 54 cm*

Godina: 1973.

Polazak: Kolašin, 7. april
Prvi nosilac: Milan Sparović
Predaja: Milan Ivetić
Autor: Aleksandar Prijčić
Materijal i dimenzije: drvo i zlato, vis. 53 cm

Year: 1973

*Starting from: Kolašin, April 7th
First carrier: Milan Sparović
Delivered by: Milan Ivetić
Author: Aleksandar Prijčić
Material, height: wood, gold, 53 cm*

Godina: 1974.

Polazak: Titov Veles, 6. april
Prvi nosilac: Lazar Sirkarovski
Predaja: Vojko Mahnić
Autor: Tone Andrejski
Materijal i dimenzije: srebro, vis. 47 cm

Year: 1974

*Starting from: Titov Veles, April 6th
First carrier: Lazar Sirkarovski
Delivered by: Vojko Mahnić
Author: Tone Andrejski
Material, height: silver, 47 cm*

Godina: 1975.

Polazak: Labin, 30. mart
Prvi nosilac: Ingrid Zulijani
Predaja: Vjera Begović
Autor: Ante Jakić
Materijal i dimenzije: drvo, srebro i pozlata, vis. 46 cm

Year: 1975

*Starting from: Labin, March 30th
First carrier: Ingrid Zulijani
Delivered by: Vjera Begović
Author: Ante Jakić
Material, height: wood, gold-plated silver, 46 cm*

Godina: 1976.

Polazak: Brčko, 1. april
Prvi nosilac: Ana Pajić
Predaja: Milivoje Maričić
Autori: Milivoje Unković i Ratko Lalić
Materijal i dimenzije: posrebrna bronza, vis. 44 cm

Year: 1976

*Starting from: Brčko, April 1st
First carrier: Ana Pajić
Delivered by: Milivoje Maričić
Author: Milivoje Unković and Ratko Lalić
Material, height: gold-plated bronze, 44 cm*

Godina: 1977.

Polazak: Niš, 27. mart
Prvi nosilac: Dragoslav Mitrović
Predaja: Marica Lojen
Autor: Sava Simić
Materijal i dimenzije: posrebrna i pozlaćena bronza, vis. 47 cm

Year: 1977

*Starting from: Niš, March 27th
First carrier: Dragoslav Mitrović
Delivered by: Marica Lojen
Author: Sava Simić
Material, height: silver-plated and
gold-plated bronze, 47 cm*

Godina: 1978.

Polazak: Stari Trg u Trepču, 26. mart
Prvi nosilac: Rahim Mehmeti
Predaja: Ćede Đorđeski
Autor: Malj Murataj
Materijal i dimenzije: srebro, pozlata i kristal, vis. 49 cm

Year: 1978

*Starting from: Stari Trg, Trepča, March 26th
First carrier: Rahim Mehmeti
Delivered by: Ćede Đorđeski
Author: Malj Murataj
Material, height: gold-plated silver,
silver, crystal, 49 cm*

Godina: 1979.

Polazak: Ravno na Koroškem, 24. marta
Prvi nosilac: tri mlada lica
Predaja: Sanija Hiseni
Autor: Milena Braniselj
Materijal i dimenzije: metal i staklo, vis. 48 cm

Year: 1979

*Starting from: Ravno na Koroškem, March 24th
First carrier: three young foundrees
Delivered by: Sanija Hiseni
Author of the baton: Milena Braniselj
Material, height: metal, glass, 48 cm*

Godina: 1980.

Polazak: Novi Sad, 23. mart
Prvi nosilac: Zoran Ostojić
Predaja: na vest o smrti J. B. Tita prekinut je put štafete
Autor: Laslo Siladi
Materijal i dimenzije: pozlaćena bronza, vis. 46 cm

Year: 1980

*Starting from: Novi Sad, March 23rd
First carrier: Zoran Ostojić
Delivered by: Relay Race was halted en route
at the news of death of J. B. Tito
Author: Laslo Siladi
Material, height: gold-plated bronze, 46 cm*

Godina: 1981.

Polazak: Titograd, 22. mart
Prvi nosilac: Rajko Vujotić
Predaja: Ivan Izak
Autor: Zorica Janković
Materijal i dimenzije: bronza, vis. 49 cm

Year: 1981

*Starting from: Titograd, March 22nd
First carrier: Rajko Vujotić
Delivered by: Ivan Izak
Author: Zorica Janković
Material, height: bronze, 49 cm*

Godina: 1982.

Polazak: Prilep, 21. mart
Prvi nosilac: Tatjana Atanasovska
Predaja: Ciril Zaplotnik
Autor: Sava Simić
Materijal i dimenzije: bronza, vis. 47 cm

Year: 1982

*Starting from: Prilep, March 21st
First carrier: Tatjana Atanasovska
Delivered by: Ciril Zaplotnik
Author: Sava Simić
Material, height: bronze, 47 cm*

Godina: 1983.

Polazak: Zadar, 26. mart
Prvi nosilac: Marjan Matešić
Predaja: Miodrag Mrdak
Autor: Negovan Nemeć
Materijal i dimenzije: bronza i pozlata, vis. 46 cm

Year: 1983

*Starting from: Zadar, March 26th
First carrier: Marjan Matešić
Delivered by: Miodrag Mrdak
Author: Negovan Nemeć
Material, height: bronze and gold-plate, 46 cm*

Godina: 1984.

Polazak: Mostar, 23. mart
Prvi nosilac: Nevenka Tomović
Predaja: Milibor Antović
Autor: Milomir Marković
Materijal i dimenzije: bronza i pozlata, vis. 44 cm

Year: 1984

*Starting from: Mostar, March 23rd
First carrier: Nevenka Tomović
Delivered by: Milibor Antović
Author: Milomir Marković
Material, height: bronze and gold-plate, 44 cm*

Godina: 1985.

Polazak: Kragujevac, 23. mart
Prvi nosilac: Radoslav Jeremić
Predaja: Zoran Vignjević
Autor: Dragan Perović
Materijal i dimenzije: pozlaćena bronza, vis. 44 cm

Year: 1985

*Starting from: Kragujevac, March 23rd
First carrier: Radoslav Jeremić
Delivered by: Zoran Vignjević
Author: Dragan Perović
Material, height: gilded bronze, 44 cm*

Godina: 1986.

Polazak: Peć, 22. mart
Prvi nosilac: Leonora Kondiroli
Predaja: Tatjana Dodevska
Autor: Muhamed Aliu
Materijal i dimenzije: pozlaćena bronza, vis. 46 cm

Year: 1986

*Starting from: Peć, March 22nd
First carrier: Leonora Kondiroli
Delivered by: Tatjana Dodevska
Author: Muhamed Aliu
Material, height: gilded bronze, 46 cm*

Godina: 1987.

Polazak: Triglav, 21. mart
Prvi nosilac: Marija Štremfelj
Predaja: Rejmonda Brošaj
Autor: Vladimir Pezdirc
Materijal i dimenzije: pleksiglas i metal, vis. 33 cm

Year: 1987

*Starting from: Triglav, March 21st
First carrier: Marija Štremfelj
Delivered by: Rejmonda Brošaj
Author: Vladimir Pezdirc
Material, height: Plexyglass and metal, 33 cm*

Titova štafeta 1945-1956.¹

| Godina | Broj nosilaca | Dužina trase u km. | Broj štafeta |
|--------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1945. | 12. 500 | 9. 000 | 10 |
| 1946. | 49. 184 | 12. 060 | 11 |
| 1947. | 100. 000 | 29. 000 | 10 ² |
| 1948. | 150. 000 | 43. 011 | 14 |
| 1949. | 600. 000 | 68. 000 | 15 |
| 1950. | 1. 100. 000 | 93. 000 | 14 |
| 1951. | 1. 150. 000 | 128. 000 | 15 ³ |
| 1952. | 1. 155. 000 | 130. 000 | 23 |
| 1953. | 1. 415. 000 | 97. 000 | 16 |
| 1954. | 1. 310. 000 | 109. 000 | 11 |
| 1955. | 1. 401. 137 | 96. 301 | 8 |
| 1956. | 1. 200. 000 | 63. 000 | 7 |

1 Podaci preuzeti iz: Ž. Stepanović, *Kragujevačka štafeta Titu*, Kragujevac, 1985, 37.

2 Broj štafeta 9 prema arhivskoj građi Saveza socijalističke omladine Jugoslavije

3 Broj štafeta 16 prema arhivskoj građi Saveza socijalističke omladine Jugoslavije

Tito's Relay Race 1945-1956.¹

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Number of carriers</i> | <i>Route length in km.</i> | <i>Number of batons</i> |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1945 | 12. 500 | 9. 000 | 10 |
| 1946 | 49. 184 | 12. 060 | 11 |
| 1947 | 100. 000 | 29. 000 | 10 ² |
| 1948 | 150. 000 | 43. 011 | 14 |
| 1949 | 600. 000 | 68. 000 | 15 |
| 1950 | 1. 100. 000 | 93. 000 | 14 |
| 1951 | 1. 150. 000 | 128. 000 | 15 ³ |
| 1952 | 1. 155. 000 | 130. 000 | 23 |
| 1953 | 1. 415. 000 | 97. 000 | 16 |
| 1954 | 1. 310. 000 | 109. 000 | 11 |
| 1955 | 1. 401. 137 | 96. 301 | 8 |
| 1956 | 1. 200. 000 | 63. 000 | 7 |

1 Source of information: Ž. Stepanović, *Relay Baton of Kragujevac to Tito*, Kragujevac 1985, 37

2 Number of batons was 9, according to the Archive of Ligue of Socialst Youth of Yugoslavia

3 Number of batons was 16, according to the Archive of Ligue of Socialst Youth of Yugoslavia

POSLEDNJI NOSIOCI ŠTAFETE MLADOSTI 1957-1987

1957. Mika Tripalo, rođen 1926. u Sinju, apsolvent prava, bio je učesnik NOB-a, predsednik CK Narodne omladine Jugoslavije.
1958. Milosav Prelić, rođen je u Guči kod Čačka 1933, apsolvent prava, član Glavnog štaba omladinskih radnih brigada na izgradnji autoputa „Bratstvo-jedinstvo“
1959. Stanka Gorišek, rođena 1941. u Celju, radnica u „Cinkarni“ u Celju.
1960. Mile Gavritov, mašinski tehničar u fabrici „Makedonka“ u Štipu.
1961. Slobodan Jovanović, rođen 1941. u Užicu, metalostrugar u fabrici „Prvi partizan“ u Titovom Užicu.
1962. Fuada Midžić, rođena 1942. u Jajcu, studentkinja prava u Sarajevu.
1963. Momčilo Knežević, rođen 1945. u Pljevljima, učenik IV razreda gimnazije, drugi u Jugoslaviji u višeboju.
1964. Josip Harcet, rođen 1941. u Dugom Selu kod Zagreba, mašinbravar u fabrici „Janko Gredelj“ u Zagrebu.
1965. Miroslav Cerar, rođen 1939. u Ljubljani, gimnastičar, olimpski pobjednik u Tokiju 1964. godine.
1966. Mirko Anžel, rođen 1943. u Trbovlju, završio je Vazduhoplovnu akademiju kao najbolji u klasi. Pilot je nadzvučnog aviona u JNA.
1967. Miodrag Strunjaš, rođen 1954. u Pljevljima, učenik osnovne škole.
1968. Eduard Franković, rođen 1947. u Gračicu kod Pazina, automehaničar u preduzeću „Kamen“ u Pazinu.
1969. Katica Stevanović, rođena 1944. u Nišu, najbolji studentkinja sada asistent Tehničkog fakulteta u Nišu.
1970. Ljiljana Žežova, rođena 1951. u Štipu, učenica IV razreda gimnazije u Skoplju, pobjednica republičkog takmičenja „Nauka mladima“
1971. Nemzija Janjeva, rođena 1948. u Prištini, elektro-mehaničar u termoelektrani „Kosovo“ u Obiliću
1972. Branko Mandić, radnik iz Bihaća.
1973. Milan Ivetić, rođen 1948. u Kikindi, visoko kvalifikovani mašinbravar u Livnici Željeza i tempera u Kikindi, najbolji radnik samoupravljač za 1973. godinu.
1974. Vojko Mahnić, rođen 1947. u Piranu, alatničar u fabrici igračaka „Metalotehnika“ u Izoli.
1975. Vjera Begović, rođena 1952. u Titogradu, najbolja studentkinja Ekonomskog fakulteta u Titogradu.
1976. Milivoje Maričić, rođen 1951. u Selevcu, najnapredniji poljoprivredni proizvođač iz Selevca.
1977. Marica Lojen, rođena 1963. u Klanjcu, učenica sedmog razreda osnovne škole u Kumrovcu.
1978. Čede Đorđeski, rođen 1957. kod Kumanova, student Mašinskog fakulteta u Skoplju.
1979. Sanija Hiseni, rođena 1957. u Prištini, dvostruka šampionka Jugoslavije u streljaštvu, dobitnica plakete „Boro i Ramiz“, studentkinja Medicinskog fakulteta u Prištini.
1980. Na vest o smrti J. B. Tita prekinut je put štafete
1981. Ivan Ižak, rođen 1954. u Beočinu gde radi kao mašinbravar u fabrici cementa.
1982. Ciril Zaplotnik, rođen 1956. kod Kranja, mašinski tehničar-konstruktor, poljoprivredni proizvođač iz Kranja.
1983. Miodrag Mrdak, rođen u Kotoru, prvi oficir na brodu „Nikšić“ Prekookeanske plovidbe iz Bara
1984. Milibor Antović, rođen 1957. u Velikoj Plani, rukovaoc rudarskom mehanizacijom rudnika u Boru.
1985. Zoran Vignjević, rođen 1969. na Krku, učenik, jugoslovenski juniorski prvak u streljaštvu u četvrti u Evropi.
1986. Tatjana Dodevska, rođena 1963. u Kumanovu, završila je Fakultet bezbednosti kao najbolja studentkinja, radi kao pripravnica u SUP-u Kumanovu.
1987. Rejmonda Brošaj, rođena 1976. u Gnjanau, gde pohađa peti razred osnovne škole „Vuk Karadžić“

DELIVERERS OF YOUTH RELAY RACE BATONS 1957 - 1987

1957. Mika Tripalo, born 1926 in Sinj, Croatia, successfully finishing studies on the Faculty of Law, took part in the National Liberation War (NLW), president of the Central Comitee of the National Youth of Yugoslavia.
1958. Milosav Prelić, born 1933 in Guča near Čačak, Serbia, successfully completing studies on the Faculty of Law, member of Main Headquarters of Youth Working Brigades at the building of highway „Bratstvo-jedinstvo“ (Brotherhood-Unity)
1959. Stanka Gorišek, born 1941 in Celje, Slovenia, worker in „Cinkarna“ Celje.
1960. Mile Gavritov, engineering technician in „Makedonka“ factory in Štip, Macedonia.
1961. Slobodan Jovanović, born 1941 in Užice, Serbia, metalworker in „Prvi partizan“ factory in Titovo Užice.
1962. Fuada Midžić, born 1942 in Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina, student of Law in Sarajevo.
1963. Momčilo Knežević, born 1945 in Pljevlja, Montenegro pupil of the fourth grade of secondary school, second best in all-around sports competition in Yugoslavia.
1964. Josip Harcet, born 1941 in Dugo Selo near Zagreb, Croatia, locksmith in „Janko Gredelj“ factory in Zagreb.
1965. Miroslav Cerar, born 1939 in Ljubljana, Slovenia, sportsman, winner of the Olympic gold medal in gymnastic (Tokyo 1964)
1966. Mirko Anžel born 1943 in Trbovlje, Slovenia, best-in-class graduate of the Academy of Flying. Pilot of the supersonic jet in the Yugoslav Army Forces.
1967. Miodrag Strunjaš, born 1954 in Pljevlje, pupil of primary school.
1968. Eduard Franković, born 1947 in Gračič near Pazin, Croatia, car mechanic in „Kamen“ working organization u Pazinu.
1969. Katica Stevanović, born 1944 in Niš, Serbia, former best student, now working as assistant at School of Technical Engineering in Niš.
1970. Ljiljana Žežova, born 1951 in Štip, Macedonia, pupil of the fourth grade of the secondary school in Skopje, winner of the republic competition „Science to the Young“
1971. Nemzija Janjeva, born 1948 in Priština, Serbia, elektro-technician in the power-plant „Kosovo“ in Obilić.
1972. Branko Mandić, worker from Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1973. Milan Ivetić, born 1948 in Kikinda in Voivodina, Serbia, highly qualified metal smith in the Steel and Tempera Foundry in Kikinda, best worker-laureate in socialist self-management in 1973.
1974. Vojko Mahnić, born 1947 in Piran, Slovenia, tool-maker in „Metalotehnika“ toy factory in Izola.
1975. Vjera Begović, born 1952 in Titograd, Montenegro, best student-laureate of the School of Economy in Titograd.
1976. Milivoje Maričić, born 1951 in Selevac, the best agriculturer-producer from Selevac.
1977. Marica Lojen, born 1963 in Klanjc, Croatia, pupil of seventh grade of primary school in Kumrovec, Tito's birth-place.
1978. Čede Đorđeski, born 1957 near Kumanovo, Macedonia, student of High School of Engineering in Skopje.
1979. Sanija Hiseni, born 1957 in Priština, Serbia, two times winner of Yugoslav championship in shooting, winner of „Boro i Ramiz“ prize, student of the Faculty of Medicine in Priština.
1980. The Relay Race of 1980 was halted en route at the news of Josip Broz Tito's death.
1981. Ivan Ižak, born 1954 in Beočin, Serbia, where he works as metalsmith in Beočin Cement factory.
1982. Ciril Zaplotnik, born 1956 near Kranj, Slovenia, machine technician – constructor, agriculture laborer form Kranj.
1983. Miodrag Mrdak, born in Kotor, Montenegro, First Officer on the liner „Nikšić“ of the Transoceanic Shipping in Bar.
1984. Milibor Antović, born 1957 in Velika Plana, Serbia, mining technician in Bor mining plants.
1985. Zoran Vignjević, born 1969 on the island Krk, in Croatia, pupil of primary school, junior winner-laureate of Yugoslavia in sports shooting, fourth best in shooting in Europe.
1986. Tatjana Dodevska, born 1963 in Kumanovo, Macedonia, Graduate of the year of the High School of Security, works as a beginning employee in the Ministry of Internal Affairs (SLIP) in Kumanovo.
1987. Rejmonda Brošaj, born 1976 in u Gnjanile, Serbia, pupil of the fifth grade of primary school „Vuk Karadžić“.

MUZEJ ISTORIJE JUGOSLAVIJE / MUSEUM OF YUGOSLAV HISTORY
Beograd, Trg Nikole Pašića 11

ŠTAFETE 1945 – 1987
Titova štafeta
Štafeta mladosti

RELAY RACES 1945 - 1987
Tito's Relay Races
Youth Relay Races

Direktor / Director:
Ljiljana Cetinić

Autori izložbe/Authors of the exhibition:
Veselinka Ristić-Kastratović, viši kustos
Ana Panić, kustos

Saradnik na postavci/Collaborator on the display:
Marko Dimitrijević

Fotografije / Photographs:
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Arhiva MIJ/ Photo archive of MYH

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Ivanka Živadinović

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