

# Yugoslavia and Olympism

*"Sportsmen's results at international competitions and especially at the Olympic Games are only meritorious if they reflect the virtues of youth, such as generosity, humanism, spirit of determination and good fellowship."*

Josip Broz Tito,  
President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia :  
message to the 14th Assembly  
of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee (1969).

*"Educating man, raising him with all the virtues which will enable him to build more quickly a free society oriented towards progress, must be the contribution of sport to the wealth of humanity and the basis of the Olympic movement, so that it may stand up to criticism before the tribunal of history which will mercilessly judge everything that is opposed to such a course and will acknowledge what has been done for man and a better future."*

Zoran Polic,  
President of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee from 1964 to 1973,  
on the occasion of the celebration  
of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee's 50th anniversary in 1969.

## YUGOSLAV OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (YOC)

Founded on 14th December 1919.

*President in office* : Djordje Peklic\*.

*Secretary General in office* : Marijan Kraljevic\*.



*Address* : Terazije 35/11, Belgrade.

*Telephone* : 335 357.

*Cable* : Yugoslav-Olymp, Belgrade.

\* See biographical notes.

## YUGOSLAVIA

255,804 square kilometres.

21,720,000 inhabitants (at the end of 1977).

## Role of the YOC

In agreement with the various national sports organisations, the Yugoslav Olympic Committee governs the Yugoslav Olympic movement. Its primary task is to ensure the attendance of a national delegation at the Olympic Games. In addition, it pays particular attention to the development of sports practice both nationally and internationally and encourages increased contacts with sportsmen from all countries.

Among the duties assigned to it in the statutes, we would mention that the YOC has to :

— maintain and extend relations with the IOC and the NOCs ;

- provide necessary assistance for the preparation of athletes who may participate in the Olympic Games, decide on this participation, and make sure that only athletes who meet the eligibility requirements established by the IOC are selected ;
- propose measures to the national sports organisations for improving the standard of Yugoslav Olympic sports.

### Creation

The Yugoslav Olympic Committee was set up in Zagreb on 14th December 1919.

Two bodies were at the origin of this foundation :

- the Croatian Sports Association, founded in 1909 and headed by Franjo Bucar\*;
- the Serbian Olympic Committee, founded in Belgrade on 14th February 1910.

The "*Olympic Review*" of November 1912 reports the election to the IOC of "Captain S. W. Djukic\*", Secretary and organiser of the Serbian Olympic Committee" who had accompanied a Serbian delegation to the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm.

In 1919, Franjo Bucar\* became the first President of the YOC. He and his colleagues then got down to the basic tasks they had set themselves : supervising the preparation, selection, equipment and participation of Yugoslav sportsmen at the Olympic Games.

### Development

In 1920 at Antwerp, Franjo Bucar\* led the first Olympic delegation of the YOC. Also in Antwerp, Djukic \* proposed to the IOC Session the co-option of his compatriot Franjo Bucar\*, which was duly accepted, and thus until 1949 the IOC had two members in Yugoslavia.



After the Second World War, the NOC was revived on 5th August 1947. By a letter dated 22nd August, Engineer Stanko Bloudek\* assured the IOC of Yugoslavia's participation in the Olympic Games to be held in London in 1948. In the 1950's, a young leader by the name of Boris Bakrac\* acceded to the top position and in view of his reputation was quite naturally elected to the IOC shortly after the death of Stanko Bloudek\* who represented the IOC in Yugoslavia from 1948 to 1959.

In 1969, after receiving the members of the IOC Executive Board and the representatives of the NOCs in Dubrovnik for their 14th regular meeting, the YOC celebrated the 50th anniversary of its foundation by a large display of Olympism. For this occasion, a number of events were organised, including an Olympic week, an exhibition "Picture



*Djordje Peklic*  
*YOC President*



*Milan Ercegan*  
*FILA President*



*Marijan Kraljevic*  
*YOC Secretary General*

and sound” on the national Olympic history, and a philatelic display on the subject of “Olympic sports through stamps”. A commemorative plaque was also affixed to the building where the YOC was founded in 1919.

This jubilee’s official celebration took place in Zagreb on 7th December 1969 with the participation of many sportsmen and leading figures in political and public life. At the ceremony, an envoy of the Head of State presented the YOC with the People’s Order of Merit, with gold star, in recognition of its outstanding activities in the fields of sport and international sports collaboration. The IOC’s representative at this jubilee was none other than the current President, Lord Killanin.

The Yugoslav sports movement has always been able to rely on very able leaders and enthusiastic sportsmen, such as Boris Bakrac\*, Zoran Polic, Gojko Sekulovski and Djordje Peklic\* who in turn have presided the NOC, and Milan Ercegan\* who firmly directs the Fédération Internationale de Lutte Amateur (wrestling) ; it has also been supported by the population’s exceptional passion for sport. These two reasons explain the quality of the country’s sports education and its international reputation.

### **IOC members in Yugoslavia**

1. Svetislav Djukic\*, from 1912 (elected member in Serbia) until his death in 1949.
2. Professor Franjo Bucar\*, from 1920 until his death in 1946.

3. Stanko Bloudek\*, from 1948 until his death in 1959.
4. Boris Bakrac\*, since 1960.

### **Successive Presidents of the YOC**

- 1919-1927 : Professor Franjo Bucar\*.  
 1927-1931 : General Stefanovic Dousan.  
 1932-1941 : Dr. Stefan Hadzic.  
 1947-1951 : Stanko Bloudek\*.  
 1951-1952 : General Dusan Korac.  
 1952-1953 : Gustav Vlahov.  
 1953-1960 : Boris Bakrac\*.  
 1960-1964 : Milijan Neoric.  
 1964-1973 : Zoran Polic.  
 1973-1977 : Gojko Sekulovski.  
 Since 1977 : Djordje Peklic\*.



*Munich 1972: Mr. Boris Bakrac, having presented the gold medal to his compatriot Mate Parlov, congratulates the latter’s opponent in the Olympic light heavyweight final, the Cuban Gilberto Carrillo.*

## YUGOSLAVIA AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

### ● First participation : 1912.

This delegation composed of two athletes was completely Serbian. The first Yugoslav delegation to take part in an Olympiad appeared at the 1920 Games in Antwerp.



1976 - Montreal : the Yugoslav delegation

### ● Yugoslav cities which have applied to stage the Olympic Games

*Sarajevo*, candidate city for the organisation of the XIVth Winter Games to be held in 1984.

No Yugoslav city has officially expressed the wish to stage the Olympic Games, although between 1936 and 1938 the name of Belgrade was mentioned behind the scenes of the IOC Sessions, and in the 1960's the possibilities of staging the Olympic Games in Belgrade and the Winter Games in North-West Yugoslavia were examined. We recall that the next Mediterranean Games will be held at Split, on the Adriatic coast, from 15th to 29th September 1979.

### Representation of Yugoslavia at the Winter Games from 1924 to 1976<sup>1</sup>

|      | Ice Hockey | Skating | Total |
|------|------------|---------|-------|
| 1924 |            | 4       | 4     |
| 1928 |            | 6       | 6     |
| 1932 |            |         | 0     |
| 1936 |            | 18      | 18    |
| 1948 |            | 17      | 17    |
| 1952 |            | 6(2)    | 6(2)  |
| 1956 |            | 17(3)   | 17(3) |
| 1960 |            |         | 0     |
| 1964 | 17         | 14(2)   | 31(2) |
| 1968 | 16         | 12(1)   | 28(1) |
| 1972 | 20         | 6       | 26    |
| 1976 | 18         | 11      | 29    |

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets represent the number of women included in the first figure.

# Representation of Yugoslavia at the Olympic Games from 1912 to 1976 <sup>1</sup>

|      | Athletics | Rowing | Basketball | Boxing | Canoeing | Cycling | Equestrian Events | Fencing | Football | Gymnastics | Weightlifting |
|------|-----------|--------|------------|--------|----------|---------|-------------------|---------|----------|------------|---------------|
| 1912 | 2         |        | ●          | ●      | ●        |         |                   |         |          |            | ●             |
| 1920 |           |        | ●          |        | ●        |         |                   |         | 13       |            |               |
| 1924 | 5         |        | ●          |        | ●        | 4       | 1                 |         | 11       | 8          |               |
| 1928 | 5         |        | ●          |        | ●        | 4       |                   | 2       | 16       | 8          |               |
| 1932 | 1         |        | ●          |        | ●        |         |                   |         |          |            |               |
| 1936 | 21(5)     | 15     |            |        | 4        | 4       |                   | 9(2)    |          | 16(8)      |               |
| 1948 | 15(3)     | 21     |            |        |          | 4       |                   |         | 22       | 16(8)      |               |
| 1952 | 19(2)     | 13     |            | 4      | 1        |         |                   |         | 18       | 16(8)      |               |
| 1956 | 7(2)      | 1      |            |        |          | 1       |                   |         | 17       |            |               |
| 1960 | 22(5)     | 12     | 12         | 4      | 3        | 5       |                   | 2(1)    | 17       | 9(3)       |               |
| 1964 | 9(3)      | 10     | 12         |        | 4        |         |                   |         | 18       | 6          |               |
| 1968 | 8(5)      |        | 12         | 5      | 2        | 4       |                   |         |          | 7(1)       |               |
| 1972 | 18(6)     | 15     | 12         | 3      | 12       | 6       |                   |         |          | 12(6)      | 2             |
| 1976 | 13(4)     | 7      | 12         | 7      | 1        | 2       |                   |         |          |            |               |

<sup>1</sup> The figures in brackets represent the number of women included in the first figure.

● Not included on the programme.



|      | Handball       | Hockey | Judo | Wrestling | Swimming | Shooting | Archery | Volleyball | Yachting | Tennis | Total   |
|------|----------------|--------|------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|------------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1912 | ●              | ●      | ●    |           |          |          | ●       | ●          |          |        | 2       |
| 1920 | ●              |        | ●    |           |          |          |         | ●          |          |        | 13      |
| 1924 | ●              | ●      | ●    | 2         | 6        |          | ●       | ●          |          | 1      | 38      |
| 1928 | ●              |        | ●    | 5         |          | ●        | ●       | ●          |          |        | 40      |
| 1932 | ●              |        | ●    |           |          |          | ●       | ●          |          |        | 1       |
| 1936 | 0 <sup>2</sup> |        | ●    | 4         | 16       |          | ●       | ●          | 1        |        | 90(15)  |
| 1948 | ●              |        | ●    |           | 17       |          | ●       | ●          |          |        | 95(11)  |
| 1952 | ●              |        | ●    | 3         | 14       | 6        | ●       | ●          | 3        |        | 97(10)  |
| 1956 | ●              |        | ●    | 2         | 12(1)    | 1        | ●       | ●          |          |        | 41(3)   |
| 1960 | ●              |        | ●    | 6         | 22       | 6        | ●       | ●          | 3        |        | 123(9)  |
| 1964 | ●              |        |      | 4         | 13       |          | ●       |            |          |        | 76(3)   |
| 1968 | ●              |        | ●    | 8         | 18(4)    | 4        | ●       |            | 2        |        | 70(10)  |
| 1972 | 16             |        | 4    | 10        | 16(1)    | 3        |         |            | 3        |        | 132(13) |
| 1976 | 14             |        | 4    | 6         | 16       | 5        | 1       |            | 1        |        | 89(4)   |

<sup>2</sup> Demonstration sport.

# The Yugoslav Olympic Champions

## I. Titles obtained at the Olympic Games

\* The names in heavy print indicate that the champion in question will be mentioned again later on.  
 \* We would like to thank in advance all readers able to help us complete this table and give us news of all the champions.

| Name           | Christian Name  | Sport                | Event               |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Stukelj</b> | <b>Leon</b>     | Gymnastics           | Horizontal bar      |
| <b>Stukelj</b> | <b>Leon</b>     | —                    | Combined exercises  |
| Stukelj        | Leon            | Gymnastics           | Rings               |
| Bonacic        | Duje            | Rowing               | Coxless fours       |
| Valenta        | Velimir         | —                    | —                   |
| Segvic         | Petar           | —                    | —                   |
| Trojenovic     | Mate            | —                    | —                   |
| Ankovic        | Anduja          | Football             |                     |
| Bego           | Zvonko          | —                    |                     |
| Soskic         | Milutin         | —                    |                     |
| Durkovic       | Vladimir        | —                    |                     |
| Galic          | Milan           | —                    |                     |
| Zanetic        | Ante            | —                    |                     |
| Jusufi         | Fahrudin        | —                    |                     |
| Jusufi         | Tomislav        | —                    |                     |
| Kostic         | Borivoje        | —                    |                     |
| Kozlina        | Alexander       | —                    |                     |
| Maravio        | Dusan           | —                    |                     |
| Matus          | Zeliko          | —                    |                     |
| Perusic        | Zeliko          | —                    |                     |
| Roganovic      | Novak           | —                    |                     |
| Sombolac       | Velimir         | —                    |                     |
| Takacs         | Silvester       | —                    |                     |
| Vidinic        | Blagoje         | —                    |                     |
| Simic          | Branislav       | G.-R. wrestling      | 82 kg.              |
| <b>Cerar</b>   | <b>Miroslav</b> | Gymnastics           | Pommel horse        |
| Cerar          | Miroslav        | Gymnastics           | Pommel horse        |
| Bjedov         | Djurdjica       | Swimming W           | 100 m. breaststroke |
| Bonacic        | Ozren           | Water polo           |                     |
| Dabovic        | Dejan           | —                    |                     |
| Hebel          | Zdravko         | —                    |                     |
| Jankovic       | Zoran           | —                    |                     |
| Lopatny        | Ronald          | —                    |                     |
| Marovic        | Uros            | —                    |                     |
| Perisic        | Djordje         | —                    |                     |
| Poljak         | Miroslav        | —                    |                     |
| Rudic          | Ratko           | —                    |                     |
| Sandic         | Mirko           | —                    |                     |
| Stipanac       | Karlo           | —                    |                     |
| Trumbic        | Ivo             | —                    |                     |
| Parlov         | Mate            | Boxing               | Light heavyweight   |
| Arslanagic     | Abaz            | Handball             |                     |
| Fajfric        | Petar           | —                    |                     |
| Horvat         | Hrvoje          | —                    |                     |
| Karalic        | Milorad         | —                    |                     |
| Lavrnac        | Djoko           | —                    |                     |
| Lazarevic      | Milan           | —                    |                     |
| Miljak         | Zdravko         | —                    |                     |
| Miskovic       | Slobodan        | 1976 - Matija Ljubek |                     |
| Pokrajac       | Branislav       | —                    |                     |
| Popovic        | Nebojsa         | —                    |                     |
| Pribanic       | Miroslav        | —                    |                     |
| Vidovic        | Albin           | —                    |                     |
| Zivkovic       | Zoran           | —                    |                     |
| Zorko          | Zdenko          | —                    |                     |
| Ljubek         | Matija          | Canoeing             | C1 1000 m.          |
| Petkovic       | Momir           | G.-R. wrestling      | 82 kg.              |



1924 and 1928 - Leon. Stukelj



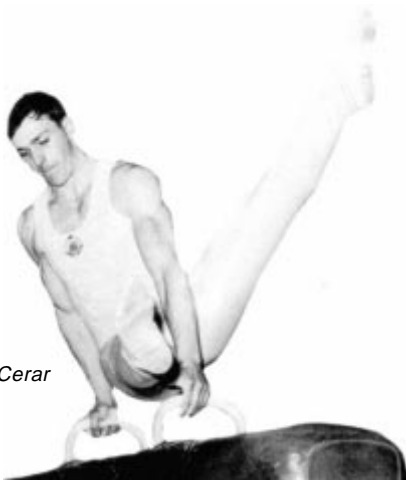
1976 - Matija Ljubek



1968 - Djurdjica Bjedov



| Year | Birth | Death | Notes                                                              |
|------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1924 | 1898  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1898  |       |                                                                    |
| 1928 | 1898  |       |                                                                    |
| 1952 | 1929  |       | ...and two bronze medals to which he added a silver medal in 1936. |
| —    | 1929  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1930  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1930  |       |                                                                    |
| 1960 | 1937  |       | The team finished second In 1948, 1952 and 1956.                   |
| —    | 1936  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1936  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1937  | 1973  |                                                                    |
| —    | 1938  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1936  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1939  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1935  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | ?     |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1938  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1939  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1935  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1936  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1932  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1939  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1940  |       |                                                                    |
| —    | 1934  |       |                                                                    |



1964 - Miroslav Cerar

|      |      |  |  |
|------|------|--|--|
| 1964 | 1935 |  |  |
| —    | 1939 |  |  |
| 1968 | 1939 |  |  |
| 1968 | 1947 |  |  |
| 1968 | 1942 |  |  |
| —    | 1944 |  |  |
| —    | 1943 |  |  |
| —    | 1940 |  |  |
| —    | 1944 |  |  |
| —    | 1946 |  |  |
| —    | ?    |  |  |
| —    | 1944 |  |  |
| —    | 1942 |  |  |
| —    | 1942 |  |  |
| —    | 1941 |  |  |
| —    | 1935 |  |  |

Became professional world champion.



|      |      |  |  |
|------|------|--|--|
| 1972 | 1948 |  |  |
| 1972 | 1944 |  |  |
| —    | 1942 |  |  |
| —    | 1946 |  |  |
| —    | 1946 |  |  |
| —    | 1946 |  |  |
| —    | 1948 |  |  |
| —    | 1950 |  |  |
| —    | 1950 |  |  |
| —    | 1947 |  |  |
| —    | 1947 |  |  |
| —    | 1946 |  |  |
| —    | 1943 |  |  |
| —    | 1945 |  |  |
| —    | 1950 |  |  |
| 1976 | 1953 |  |  |
| 1976 | 1952 |  |  |

1972 - the Yugoslav handball team received by the Head of State, President Josip Tito. On the top right-hand side we see Mr. Bakrac, IOC member.

## PRESENT ORGANISATION OF THE YOC

● *The present statutes* were adopted in 1973 and brought completely into line with the IOC Rules in 1975.

● *The Congress* is the supreme authority of the YOC, and meets every four years to hold elections, modify the rules, lay down the principles of activities, etc. Extraordinary meetings may be convened at the request, for example, of one third of the national

federations whose sport features on the Olympic programme.

### ● *Composition*

*The Congress* is composed of 75 members, including two representatives of each national federation whose sport appears on the Olympic programme, delegates of the federations of physical education organisations from each federal republic, representatives of the physical education institutes, national associations of sports coaches, sports doctors, physical education teachers and associations of former participants in the Olympic Games.

### ● Federations affiliated to the YOC

| 23 Olympic federations... | Creation | IF affiliation | 1972    | Members in 1975 |
|---------------------------|----------|----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Athletics                 | 1921     | 1922           | 10 000  | 10 000          |
| Rowing                    | 1922     | 1924           | 6 500   | 6 000           |
| Basketball                | 1935     | 1936           | 34 500  | 40 000          |
| Boxing                    | 1948     | 1950           | 5 000   | 5 500           |
| Canoeing                  | 1936     | 1936           | 3 700   | 4 000           |
| Cycling                   | 1919     | 1921           | 3 000   | 2 500           |
| Equestrian                | 1928     | 1930           | 10 300  | 13 200          |
| Fencing                   | 1928     | 1936           | 550     | 600             |
| Football                  | 1919     | 1924           | 79 000  | 109 000         |
| Gymnastics                |          |                |         |                 |
| Gymnastics                | 1919     | 1924           | 3 400   | 41 000          |
| Hockey                    | 1936     | 1956           | 1 000   | 1 700           |
| Ice hockey                | 1936     | 1936           | 1 350   | 1 800           |
| Judo                      | 1955     | 1955           | 4 600   | 7 600           |
| Wrestling                 | 1923     | 1923           | 6 200   | 8 300           |
| Swimming                  | 1921     | 1922           | 6 600   | 10 700          |
| Diving                    | —        | —              |         |                 |
| Water polo                | —        | —              | 400     | 5 000           |
| Skating                   | 1970     | 1974           | 300     | 500             |
| Skiing                    | 1922     | 1923           | 5 120   | 10 000          |
| Shooting                  | 1948     | 1967           | 163 000 | 193 800         |
| Archery                   | 1965     | 1967           | 1 500   | 2 500           |
| Volleyball                | 1947     | 1947           | 5 800   | 16 700          |
| Weightlifting             | 1948     | 1948           | 1 100   | 1 900           |
| Yachting                  | 1948     | 1948           | 4 500   | 5 900           |

. . . and the federations governing aeronautics, mountaineering, bowling, chess, karate, motor-cycling and motor racing, motor boating, underwater fishing, skittles roller skating, rugby, tennis and table tennis.

## ● Present members of the YOC Board

*PT* : Djordje Peklic\* ; *VPT* : August Likovnik ; *SG* : Marijan Kraljevic\* ; *T* : Milan Tavcar ; *Ms* : Boris Bakrac \* (IOC member), Blazimir Ocokoljic, Vinko Rebac, Ivo Daneu, Vladislav Obradovic, Slobodan Burzan, Zdravko Kovacic, Gojko Sekulovski, Mato Bajic, Ljubisa Zecevic, Kiro Popovski, Slobodan Filipovic, Bogoljub Mekic, Danilo Ivanovic, Vladislav Njaradi, Caslav Veljic, Zarko Ostojic, Ljubomir Ivanovic, Milisav Duric, Milan Jelovac, Ljubo Truta, Tomislav Stefoski, Rato Tvrđić and Vladimir Marijanovic.

● *The President of the YOC*, elected by the Congress, controls the work of the Congress and the executive body of the YOC—the Board.

● *The Board*, whose members are elected by the Congress for four years, meets at least once a month. Its tasks include planning of the activity programme and supervision of the strict application of the Congress' decisions.

It comprises the President, Secretary General and 24 members. It follows up the execution of the missions entrusted to it by the Congress and is responsible for the financial administration and collaboration with the various sports organisations and institutions.

● *The Council of Experts* consists of renowned specialists, researchers and sportsmen, who submit to the Congress the criteria to select athletes for the Olympic Games and follow the preparation of these athletes. They also suggest measures for improving results.

## ● Financing of the YOC

The YOC draws part of its resources from an Olympic lottery, the sale of Olympic stamps and the issue of gold coins. In addition, the federal government grants it an annual subsidy.

## THE YOC AND OLYMPISM

### ● IOC meetings held in Yugoslavia

1969 - 14th meeting of the IOC Executive Board with the representatives of the National Olympic Committees in Dubrovnik.

### ● Olympic day

Each year, the YOC organises an Olympic week during which sports and artistic events, as well as meetings of young sportsmen, are arranged. The Post Office puts on sale special Olympic stamps, the proceeds from which are allocated to the preparation of sportsmen selected for the Olympic Games.

### ● Protection of the Olympic emblems

The YOC controls the use of the Olympic symbol and emblems. A federal law is currently being prepared in order to strengthen this protection.

### ● International Olympic Academy

Since the creation of the IOA, the YOC has been participating in the work of the Academy.

### ● Publications of the YOC

A quarterly bulletin edited in Serbo-Croat is distributed to the members of the YOC, the national federations and sports clubs.

### ● Yugoslav Olympic bibliography

*"The Olympic Games"*. Published by Partizan, Belgrade. 1968, 76 pages, in Serbo-Croat. Price : 8 dinars. Still available.



LE SPORT EN YOUGOSLAVIE

### ● Other sports governing bodies

The *Yugoslav Association of Physical Education* comprises all the national sports federations, as well as the regional physical education associations. Created to execute the joint projects of these bodies, it aims to unify the physical education movement.

### ● State aid for the sports movement

The Yugoslav Government assists top competition sport financially. The preparation and selection of athletes for major competitions—Olympic Games, world championships, European championships (or cups)—are guaranteed by subsidies from the federal budget. Like other students, top competition sportsmen benefit from scholarships which enable them to complete their studies and forge for themselves a place in life since no one in Yugoslavia can secure means of subsistence by practising sport. Sports activity is based on the principles of amateurism.

### ● Training of sports leaders

Courses are given in five physical education faculties (at Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Novi Sad and Sarajevo) and in a few colleges, where not only school teachers but also specialised leaders in certain sports disciplines are trained.

### ● Sports installations

In the absence of complete statistics, we can point out that there are a great number of sports grounds in towns, villages, schools and factories, as well as:

- outdoor swimming pools (50 m) : about 200 ;
- indoor swimming pools (50 m) : 10 ;
- other pools (25 to 33 m) : about 1,000 including roughly 100 indoor ;
- sports halls : 35 ;
- gymnastics halls : 15 specialised halls and many others annexed to scholastic establishments in towns of more than 3,000 inhabitants.

### ● Sport at school

For juniors (1st to 4th years), 30 minutes per day are devoted to physical education.

Later (5th to 12th years), two hours of general physical education and one hour of a sports activity chosen by each pupil are included in the weekly school timetable.

In universities, two hours per week have to be set aside for sport.

Sports competition at school is very developed in all establishments.

### **YUGOSLAVS AND THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS**

Mr. Milan Ercegan has been President of the Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur (wrestling) since 1972. As for Mr. Ante Lambassa, he is Treasurer of the Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur (swimming) and instigated the organisation of the first swimming world championships in Belgrade.

Mr. Boris Stankovic, for a long time close collaborator of Mr. R. William Jones, succeeded the latter in 1976 as Secretary General of the Federation Internationale de Basketball Amateur.

Mr. Artur Takac, Technical Director of the IOC from 1969 to 1972, adviser to the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games in Mexico and technical adviser to the President of the Montreal OCOG, is European representative to the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Mr. Milivoje Radovanovic is Treasurer of the Federation Internationale de Gymnastique.

In all, 104 Yugoslav officials belong to 44 international federations and institutions ; of these, 27 are members of Executive Boards and 57 of various technical committees.

### ● Sports which draw the biggest crowds

Football, basketball, handball, boxing, water polo, skiing, ski jumping, ice hockey, motor racing.

### ● Sports experiencing the greatest development

Basketball, handball, boxing, wrestling.

### ● Percentage of practising sportsmen

Approximately 10% of the population practises a competition sport and a further 10% takes up a recreational sports activity.

### **BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES**

#### **Boris Bakrac**

IOC member since 1960.

Born on 25th March 1912 at Pozega, engineer and statesman, Mr. Bakrac has been Deputy Mayor of the city of Zagreb, Minister of the State Works in Croatia, President of the Croatian Chamber of Deputies and Vice-President of the Croatian Parliament. At secondary school and later at university, he practised several sports, particularly football and skiing, before turning towards a sports administration career : member of the football association, member of the State Physical Education Commission, and, from 1952 to 1961, President of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee.

#### **Stanko Bloudek**

IOC member from 1948 until his death in 1959.

Born in Idrija on 11th February 1890. When a student he founded the first

sports club of the country in 1907. In 1921 he was national discus champion and in 1923-1924 Yugoslav figure skating champion.

In 1928, he took part in the figure skating competitions at the Winter Games in St. Moritz and in 1930 was elected a member of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee and President of several sports organisations.

As an engineer he devoted himself to the construction of numerous sports installations such as stadia, swimming pools, skating rinks, tennis courts, ski jumps, etc. In 1932, he built the famous ski jump at Planica (YUG) on which all the records were beaten up until 1948.

From 1946, Mr. Bloudek was a member of the Fédération Internationale de Ski, member of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee which he presided from 1947 to 1951 and President of the Yugoslav Skating Federation.

### **Professor Franjo Bucar**

IOC member from 1920 until his death in 1946.

Born at Zagreb on 25th November 1866. After attending the Games celebrating the Vth Olympiad at Stockholm in 1912, he instigated the creation of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee in 1919. The following year, he led the Yugoslav Olympic delegation in Antwerp. Having joined the IOC, he was a pioneer of sport in Yugoslavia.

### **General Svetislav Djukic**

IOC member from 1912 until his death in 1949.

Founder member of the Serbian Olympic Committee in 1910, he was elected a member of the IOC while attending the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm. He greatly contributed to the promotion of physical activities. To quote Coubertin, he was "very dedicated, and gave the IOC valuable assistance".

### **Milan Ercegan**

President of the Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur (wrestling) since 1972.

At the age of 30, having been born on 10th April 1916, he took on the presidency of the Voivodine Wrestling Association. Six years later, he became President of the national federation and joined the Board of the FILA in 1956. Secretary of the Technical Commission, then Secretary General (1964), he was elected President in 1972. Before becoming a federal civil servant with the rank of Federal Under-Secretary, he was a journalist (1946-1952) then Director of a scientific research institute. By vocation, he follows a career as a publicist, particularly in the fields of physical education and wrestling.

### **Marijan Kraljevic**

Secretary General of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee.

Born on 29th November 1947. A weight-lifter, he was national champion and recordholder, and a member of the Yugoslav team. After studying law, he took up a diplomatic career before becoming Plenipotentiary Minister in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

### **Djordje Peklic**

President of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee.

Born on 29th April 1925. An economist, he is a member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. For 25 years he held various posts in the national hand-ball federation, which he presided from 1973 to 1977. Under his leadership this sport made tremendous progress, as shown by the international successes of the Yugoslav team. Member of the NOC's Board, he was elected its President at the 1977 General Assembly.