Original research article

SOCIETY SERBIAN FALCON/SERBIAN SOKO/ SREMSKI KARLOVCI FROM 1904 TO 1945th.

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SUMMARY

In the introductory part of the paper is a brief history Sokolism the Slavs, as well as what preceded and how to develop ideas Sokolism the Serbs. The influence of Serbian Youth Assembly held in Karlovci in 1903 on the development of Sokolism. Desires and intentions Serbian Youth and the inclusion of Karlovac physics Dr Laza Popovic in establishing the first Sokol Society in Karlovac, 1904. The influence and importance of the first Sokol Society to develop Sokolism the Serbs.

The research topic is Sokolsko society "Serbian falcon" from Sremski Karlovci from 1904 to 1945, or its appearance, development and duration, the aim of this research would, therefore, was the finding, gathering and sorting of facts and data on the formation, development and lasting " Serbian falcon "in Sremski Karlovci from 1904 to 1945, that the facts in this regard, using appropriate scientific methods, and above all the historical method, because research by its historical character.

The results of the work were presented in the form of final considerations and conclusions, all the results compiled by components of the applied theoretical models, and these are the beginnings, development and duration of this society from 1904 to 1945.

The discussion gives criticism explored and interpretation of historical facts in explaining the establishment, development and duration of the "Serbian falcon" in Karlowitz from 1904 to 1945.

Keywords: falcon (SOKOL) community, Miroslav Tirs, Laza Kostic, Youth Assembly, etc. Laza Popovic

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INTRODUCTIONS

An indisputable fact is that methodological differences of any legality scientific work inevitably leads to superficiality and opens potential opportunities erroneous reasoning.

Therefore, the study of historical problems such as the Sokol Society Serbian falcon from Sremski Karlovci in Vojvodina, first as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, then as part of Serbia, Kingdom of Serbs at the end of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in the period from 1904 to 1945 had to be based on research objectivity, adequate treatment of historical sources and linking certain historical events into a whole.

Preliminary research of historical material it is recognized that the history of Sokol society is not an appropriate place in Serbian historiography, and appear certain vagueness, ambiguity, misinterpretation and misuse of the Sokol Society and even the entire national movement. Negative trends in presentation, partly hiding Sokolism, as well as its negative treatment by certain institutions and agencies, to a considerable extent prompted the need for a research project and the Renaissance idea of the creation of physical culture of the time, and thus keeping them from oblivion huge cultural heritage of Vojvodina second half of the 19th and first half of the 20th century.

That it is a movement of enormous national interest in the mentioned period can be seen in the fact that the entire activity in the physical culture. culture of exercise in Vojvodina's region, currently underway in Sokolski companies and under their supervision, which clearly indicates the breadth of influence, which is obscured by this and the ideological, political, cultural and spiritual level. Also, there is no reason i point to the fact that over the centuries the physical culture in this region had its own specific development, which has always been conditioned by the development of a society. In this context, the Sokol movement and as a part of the history of physical culture of Vojvodina, and therefore the history of physical culture of Serbia, as well as the broader social environmen.

Sokolstvo as distinctly Slovenian, cultural, national - liberal liberation movement occurs in the Czech Republic in 1862 under the creative leadership of Czech Miroslava Tirša. In an effort to gather all the people Falcons have performed with liberal slogans of the French Revolution, "liberty, fraternity, equality" and gathered members regardless of religion, caste and ethnicity. Slovenian nations under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, were able to militarily organized and the leaders of Sokol movement put themselves in the task of linking Slovenian Nations (Falcon idea all the Slavic tribes), in order to prepare them to fight for the realization of territorial and spiritual freedom.
By Nichola Zutic jaundice Serbian Sokol movement in Austria-Hungary was presented as a liberal national - liberation movement, physical exercise, concealing their true goal, which is the liberation and unification of all Serbian lands into a single whole, and while following the idea sveslovenstva. The ideological leaders and creators of the Serbian Falcon Dr Laza Popović and Milan Teodorović, who in 1904 in Karlowitz founded "Serbian Soko".

In the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and then the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Sokol movement was a man 's and universally human body organization, which is due to circumstances then prevailing in its environment, trying not to display her liberal - an ideological basis. This has been observed in a number of works to the then Soko managers Ante Brozovića, Franjo Bucar and Dr Laza Popovic, and later researchers Nichola jaundice and others.

In Socialist Yugoslavia, history of physical culture of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, studied in the form of examination results and sporting success, but the work exposes the organizational structure of institutions and societies for physical culture. However, in this period, although it was taboo, central location and great importance for the further development of physical culture occupies the Sokol movement as well organized movement for physical exercise.

In the period after World War II Sokol movement is often treated, interpreted as a fascist and anti-people organization, but never as a political movement or party. A number of authors have considered that it was an ideological movement in physical education. At various times, the typical social settings and different is perceived and treated this movement, so we have different aspects of this movement, but the official ban on employment. The first ban was imposed in 1914 by the Austro-Hungarian authorities because, in their view, the Greater Serbian propaganda and use Sokolism for the secession of the Serbian lands (Vojvodina and the union with Serbia) of the monarchy, then the second ban was imposed in 1945 in the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia because the communist government treated the Sokol movement as anti-people organization fascist characteristics. The real reason was that the authorities wanted to Serbian nation within the new state pushed into the background and thus initiate degradation Serbian national being. However, the period from the initiation of the movement in 1869, and especially since the establishment of the first Sokol Society of Karlowitz to the informal termination of his labor and Sokolism general in 1945, is long enough to leave a striking impact on the further development of physical culture, to encourage a new thinking, perceiving, and initiate the formation of new companies and even the alliance at the end of the twentieth century, and the beginning of the twenty-first century.
THE METHOD

Since this research has a historical character, will be applied historical method, with the four basic, interrelated phases: gathering sources (heuristics), criticism, synthesis and exposure.

- In its first phase, heuristics, will be made to collect and systematise historical sources about the survey defined a research problem.
- In the second phase of the study, criticism of sources, will be applied to external criticism of the original documents, which were made available, as well as their internal criticism, ie, assess the credibility of testimony.
- In the third phase of research, synthesis, will be made interconnection facts and their generalization will be determined beginnings, development time and duration of the Sokol Society of Karlowitz.
- In the fourth stage, the exposition will be made written and oral presentation of research, as well as its scientific evaluation.

Given the nature of research, the work will be used primary and secondary sources, ie, the available archival materials, as well as available documentation of individual sports associations and organizations and Sokol societies that nurtured the Falcon ideology. For this purpose, it is expected institutional support to the Archives of Vojvodina, SANU Archives in Karlowitz, Archive of Novi Sad, the Sports Association of Vojvodina, the Archives of Yugoslavia, private archival materials, as well as archives of smaller towns in Vojvodina.

In order to determine the economic, social, political and cultural conditions in which it was produced, developed and lasted Sokol Society in Karlowitz, will be consulted and papers relating to the history of Vojvodina in the study period.

Research hypotheses are:

- Sokol society in Karlowitz arisen as a result of the development of Sokol movement Slovenian people. It was a Pan-Slavic oriented and precluded any national, religious and class distinctions, which is basically choused Sokolstvo Slovenian nation;
- Sokol society in Karlowitz, from 1904 to 1945, followed the path of development of the Yugoslav Sokolism liberal character;
- Sokol society in Karlowitz, from 1904 to 1945, with variable consistency is (not) supported in material and moral terms by relevant government and educational agencies, which contributed,
first a weaker status, and later a better status in Sokolism this region;

- Sokol society in Karlowitz left a lasting impact on the Sokol movement in Vojvodina and the development of physical culture in general, and specifically the emergence and development of individual sports disciplines;

RESULTS

Based on the results obtained in the framework of this research we can present the following conclusions:

Research the history of Sokol society Sremski Karlovci from 1904 to 1945, in the broadest sense of the beginnings, emergence, development and duration of the Sokol Society of Karlowitz of 1904 to 1945 or his appearance, development, duration, organization, system and methodology of physical exercise in this movement. It was found that the basic orientation in the study seemed the search for material remains of this society. Based on an extensive review of previous research and constructed a theoretical model of research, carried out the following main objectives of research: was established onset of the founding of Sokol society, on the territory of Vojvodina, ie. in Karlowitz in 1904, and the circumstances in which it is created and developed and lasted for a period from 1904 to 1945.

Based on the set of basic objectives have evolved and specific objectives on the basis of which it was concluded: Differences in historical, socio-political and cultural as well as material conditions in which it was produced, developed and lasted Sokol Society in Karlowitz in period, of 1904 to 1945.

After studied and systematized data about the origins, development and duration of the Sokol Society of Karlowitz from 1904 to 1945, and after a critical review of the sources of research, we started with the presentation of established results. Based on the targets and objectives of research, the results are summarized in accordance with the established hypothesis, and noted the following: That the company Sokol movement in Karlowitz incurred as a result of the development of Sokol movement Slovenian nation; that the Pan-Slavic oriented and precluded any national, religious and class distinctions, which is basically choused Sokolstvo Slovenian people, ie, that the hypothesis (H1) is accepted; that the Sokol Society in Karlowitz, from 1904 to 1945, partly followed the path of development of the Yugoslav Sokolism liberal character. First founded Sokol Society, at the beginning had a way of developing a national identity, and to the appearance in 1904, until 1919. Since 1919, the society is losing national identity and takes on the idea of Yugoslavia, that the hypothesis (H2) partially
accepted; that the Falcon Society, from 1904 to 1919, not sustained in the material and moral sense by responsible state and educational agencies Austro-Hungarian Empire, which contributed, first a weaker status, and later a better status Sokol society, ie, to Hypothesis (H3) acceptance; that the Sokol company from Sremski Karlovac has left a lasting impact on Sokol movement in Vojvodina ie. left a lasting influence on the development of physical culture in general, and specifically the emergence and development of individual sports disciplines, respectively, that the hypothesis (X4) acceptance; that Sokol society had a significant impact on the development of school physical education in Vojvodina, especially in the period between 1918 and 1941, respectively, that the hypothesis (X5) accepts.

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The practical significance of the work or research in general, consists in the fact that it represents a kind of roadmap for future researchers in the field of history of physical culture. Conclusion The fact that Sokol Society in Sremski Karlovac, in one period of his development, he kept up with world Sokol movement, and according to the adopted ideas and organizational level was ahead of all former republics and provinces in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, tells us that in the area Vojvodina, for more than a century,
understood the importance of Sokol movement, primarily as a health phenomenon, and then as a phenomenon of preservation of culture and civilization level of Slovenian people.

DISCUSSION

Since it came to rules Sokol organization Dr Laza Popovic were carefully considered. This idea is particularly supported a Czech named Joseph Kraus, who at that time was in Karlowitz and be treated at Dr Laza Popovica.¹ Specifically, Dr Laza Popovic met with Joseph Kraus and then together they put together the rules on the Sokol Society and send the same document to the government for consideration. The Government reviewed the document and then was elected Board of the company and thus created Soko in Karlovac.

"Constituent Assembly was held in Karlovac on January 19, 1904, and established sports gymnastics were renamed the "Serbian falcon". The government has two months Approved Rules Serbian Sokol Society under number 13598 and has since officially there is no society. For society officer elected Dr Laza Popovic, secretary Nikola Maksimovic and for the Mayor Milan Teodorovic."

Image 1: Dr Laza Popovic²

I start work at Sokol Karlowitz was quite difficult. Karlovac are not sympathetic to the newly established gymnastics organization "Soko", especially church and school authorities. Among the intelligentsia was ruled by a kind of resentment at all to some "turnersk society", and to the work of "Falcon" was viewed with distrust and with some rezervisanošću. In Karlowitz was the only one gym, and it was a gymnasium, but her Sokol was banned. Although left to himself, "Serbian Soko" under the direction of Dr Laza Popovic, continues to struggle


² Archives of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Sremski Karlovci, Sremski Karlovci, F.KM. 201 I / 1904-1905.
with all the internal and external problems. In addition to Dr Popovic, maintenance Sokol organization struggling even his loyal supporters and associates, former Secretary Nikola Maksimovic and frontman Milan Teodorovic.

Image 2: A letter of invitation of Dr Laza Popovic for establishing the first Serbian falcon of 15 January 1904.³

³ Archives of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Sremski Karlovci, F.KM. 201/1904.
Laza Popovic recognizes that "Soko" successfully develop only if the radio and on the arrangement of work in this society. Teko then in the work of trainees and members are introduced to the practice sites young stock - practitioners immediately followed by the women's department. So now the company covers all ages. And Falcon lectures occupy in this period of their place in the work. A number frontman sent to the Czech Republic in the training. This period is remembered for asceticism Serbian falcon. In the same period, Dr Laza Popovic insists that the Sokolski ranks gather as many young people. Since in Karlowitz worked two secondary schools, which are gathered youth from the Serbian regions, it's Popovic, the task set to the youth in large numbers gathered in the "Falcon". Laza Popovic their personal example, active exercise in the Sokol society becomes the main propagator of gymnastics, and at the same time contributing to society Sokol get lot. After completing their education, young teachers and priests in their places of employment established Falcon society and, most importantly, propagate the need and importance of gymnastic exercises. In this way, Karlovac "Soko" has become youth "Soko" from its ranks have grown many famous

Image 3: First Sokolsko company among the Serbs, "Serbian falcon". A project funded in 1904 godine.

4 Archives of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Sremski Karlovci, F.KM. 201/1904.
and popular personalities which later contributed significantly to the spread of Sokol ideas as well as establishing the Serbian Sokol societies throughout Vojvodina and Austria - Hungary.

To broad popular strata, primarily youth, pointed to the significance and role of the "Sokol", these propagators gymnastics exercise they had to prove their personal example, and sports scores. Of course that this way was the best confirmation and proof of the importance and role of systematic gymnastic exercises, and that is only possible establishment of Sokol society. Accordingly, the propagators of the gymnastics exercise were the main initiators of the establishment of gymnastics companies "Soko". The initiators and the initiators of the establishment of Sokol organizations in many parts of Vojvodina and Austria - Hungary and grown from Karlovac "Falcon", where they highlight their sporting results were: Sima Gajic, Stevan Sanader, Tom Rajic, Stevan Suvakovic, Milan Radic, Velimir Popovic Stevan Kupusarevic, John Dragojevic, Paul Suvakovic and many others.6

Also, one of the most advanced step in the work of the Karlovac "Falcon" was that it connects with Sokolism in the Czech Republic, Croatia and Slovenia, which are largely and they offered whole-hearted cooperation and involvement in some of their activities as they land, public exercises and consecrated flags. This work was continued in the field of publishing certain articles in magazines (Youth messenger and Srbobran), written by Dr Laza Popovic. In spite of the work the company is in the first year of operation helped to found Serbian falcon in Vukovar.7 In the second year with the support of the falcon from Karlovac established and third Sokol society in Sremska Mitrovica.

Their work is particularly supported the Karlovac gymnasium professor Tihomir Ostojic, who writes articles on Sokolism and propose them to amend Vidovdanska glory, i.e. to be enriched in the national and knightly spirit. Karlovac falcon accept this idea and organize on 15 June 1905, on St. Vitus Day, the first Serbian Vidovdan rally in Ravanica (Fruskogorska), the public exercise, game and heroic games. To then in 1906 organized the Second Serbian Vidovdan rally. This rally was met with a warm reception by the people and citizens of this moment all the more likes hawk.

This tradition continued rally in Ravanica is still up to World War II except for 1908, when not held. Especially in this work has contributed to the Czech Alois

6 Commemorative Karlovac falcon 1904-1929" project funded Sokolsko Society project funded in 1929, 1929, 9.
Wagner, who helped with the organization and implementation of land. Then he felt very much work Sokol societies and of Dr Laza Popovic busily seeking guidance for the establishment of new Sokol societies. "All this shows that an expansion of the establishment and operation Sokol societies centered in Karlovac. In three years of work Sokol was founded about 30 companies. This gradually occurs and the need for pastoral organization Sokol societies. The first Sokol Parish was Fruskogorska. The initiative for the establishment of Serbian Sokol parish Fruskogorska came of the meeting held on 29 October 1905, and the rules Parishes were approved on 28 March 1907. The seat of the Parish was in Karlowitz. She counted then 15 companies and 1000 members. Karlovac Soko was the heart of the parish and the parish center for work.".8

The three founders and now inseparable associates of the company, continue to Sokolski work and so much help with the falcon performances at the Zagreb rally, which was held in early September 1906. The performance at the Zagreb rally was a great experience for falcons from Karlovac in every respect. After the rally developed a great friendship between brothers and so in Karlovac comes second as a Czech teacher. His name was Frantisek Dinibl. He particularly insisted that the focus Sokol work must be at the practice site and that without Sokol exercises no real Sokolism. With his help in Karlovac born first forefront of society. At that time, an increasing number of students of Karlovac High School and Seminary schools become active members of the Sokol Society. "For them, Dr Laza Popovic is a role model in the work but also ideal in everyday life. Students of these schools in the Company operations were increasingly improved, but there excels individuals in and out of society and thus indirectly and spread Falcon ideas on all sides".9 After this operation the company during this period are increasingly recognizes the need for one place outside of playground where they would gather Sokoli. And so the establishment Sokol Reading Room in Karlovac and later Sokol archives. In the same premises and given birth to the idea of freedom and unification of the Serbian people. This work was continued in the direction of opening the Sokol home as a covered practice sites. Published by the announcement of the voluntary collection of revenue for building a home. The whole action went quite slowly and with difficulty, to their great fortune Falcons have received a gift from the Patriarch George Brankovic one of the most beautiful house in Karlovac. After these events important for the future work of the company in Karlovac was the participation at the Fifth Sokol rally in Prague in 1907. At this rally for the first time Karlovac hawks met with real power and size

8 Sokolski high-treason process, Sremski Karlovci, 1915, 15.
9 Rules Serbian Sokolske parish Fruska Gora", project funded Sokolsko Society project funded in 1907., 138.
of the Slovenian Sokol. Before Sokol rally in Sofia in 1910, Sokoli they stayed for three days in Belgrade where he prepared exercise event in which he took part and more than 50 trainees from Fruskogorska parish. Before Karlovac Falcons was has new two tasks: participation in Svesokolskom rally in Zagreb in 1911 and Sokol meeting in Prague in 1912.

"Soon after the Prague rally emerged in South Serbia tumultuous events at the end of the year 1912, the Austro - Hungarian authorities suspended the work of Serbian Sokol companies for the full year and until the beginning of the year 1914. That year will mark 10 years since the founding of the Karlovac falcon and Serbian Sokol and Karlovac falcon determines celebrate its tenth anniversary for 12 July 1914. It should be noted that even before this, the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and on the day of the scheduled celebrations Sokol had already been disbanded and its leaders and most members were arrested."\(^{10}\) It should be noted that three years earlier, ie in 1911, the from Karlovac to Belgrade switches over Sokol list Serbian Sokol but starts a new list Serbian Sokol Messenger. Even before the First World War, during the annexation crisis and the Balkan wars, the Serbian Sokol was accused and persecuted because of "Greater Serbian propaganda." Against these accusations to stand up and defend them personally at that time Dr Laza Popovic, noting continue work Sokol to strengthen the moral and spiritual strength of the Serbian people. Work in Sokol was so difficult for some time and has slowed but has not been suspended. Shortly thereafter Milan Teodorovic was arrested together with Dr Laza Popovic and accused of "high treason". In prison they served time until 1916, when they were prosecuted. Laza Popovic was sentenced to 14 months of tough bosses, and Milan Teodorovic is released. At the very beginning of the war Sokol society in Karlovac is disbanded, its assets are seized, snapped and scattered. After World War hawks have begun with the restoration of Serbian Sokol Movement in a free country. Even in 1918 abolished the order for the dissolution of the Serbian Sokol companies. In the same year on November 17 a decision was made to renew and continue the work of the Serbian Sokol company in Karlovac. This process did not go so easy because Dr Laza Popovic at that time still lives in Zagreb. However, he continued his work. "Soon after the Prague rally emerged in South Serbia tumultuous events at the end of the year 1912, the Austro - Hungarian authorities suspended the work of Serbian Sokol companies for the full year and until the beginning of the year 1914. That year will mark 10 years since the founding of the Karlovac falcon and Serbian Sokol and Karlovac falcon determines celebrate its tenth anniversary for 12 July 1914. It should be noted that even before this, the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and on the day

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At the beginning of the post-war activities and development, Dr Laza Popovic suggested that all Sokol companies in the new country unite. To this end, on 26 January 1919, the Serbian Falcon parishes Fruskogorska headquartered in Karlovac, headed by Dr Laza Popovic convened a meeting of the Yugoslav Sokoli in Zagreb. At that meeting, Dr Laza Popovic put forward concrete proposals for the unification of all Sokol organization. The idea of uniting concluded on 28 June 1919 at Sokol Vidovdan Assembly in New Sadu.\textsuperscript{12} After Vidovdanskok Parliament Sokol movement came to life even harder and snažnije.\textsuperscript{13} Then came officially to the unification of Slovenian, Croatian and Serbian Alliance, whose integral part

\textsuperscript{11} Protic-Gava, Branka, "The origins and development of the sport of gymnastics in the territory of Vojvodina until 1991". (PhD thesis, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, 2005), 145.

\textsuperscript{12} Protic-Gava, Branka, "The origins and development of the sport of gymnastics in the territory of Vojvodina until 1991". (PhD thesis, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education, 2005), 145.

\textsuperscript{13} Cvetkovic Dusan. "Sokoli and Sokol meeting 1862-1941.", Belgrade, 1999, 44.
and Sokoli Vojvodina and enact a draft constitution that union. At the same Parliament Sokolski Alliance decides that the administration takes in Belgrade. From that moment on, all Serbian Falcons receiving commands and orders from Belgrade.

A post-war paper Karlovačkog Falcon should be noted that as the movement remained youth. After the departure of the Elders of Dr Laza Popović from Karlovac, Karlovac suffered a stroke and going Soko Milan Teodorovića in Novi Sad in early 1920. The absence of these two, and how you felt.

Image 4: Sokol exercises in dvoskoj garden, 1925.14

The company, however, still successfully continues to work with the Yugoslav characteristic until 1941 when due to the Second World War ceases to exist. Decisions of state authorities novoostvorene SFRY Sokolstvo prohibiting forever extinguished. Establish a new society under the now called Physical Education Organization "Partizan".

In this brief description Sokol working in Karlovac it is impossible to express all the moments in the work of this company. This company worked for 30 years and this history is not only his but also the history of the Serbian Soko.

14 Archives of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Sremski Karlovci, F.KM. 201/1904.
Main honor Karlovačkog Sokol was that they were doing for others and not just for themselves, and so serve as an example to others.

Image 5: Karlovac Soko, celebrating birthdays 1932. From left to right sitting Milan Teodorović, Dr. Bogdan Paukovic, Stevan Zakula, Dr. Laza Popovic, Stevan Simeonovic Cokic, Panaiot Miodragovic professor.\textsuperscript{15}

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2. Archives of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Sremski Karlovci, ASANUK F. KM. 201/1904.


\textsuperscript{15} Ibid.
5. Rules Serbian Sokolske parish Fruska Gora", project funded Sokolsko Society project funded in 1907.


7. Sokolski high-treason process, Sremski Karlovci, 1915


СЕРБСКОЕ СОКОЛЬСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО В СРЕМСКИХ КАРЛОВАЦАХ 1904-1945

РЕЗЮМЕ

Во введении к статье, есть краткая история Сокольства у славян и что предшествовало и как распространялись идей Сокольства у сербов. Влияние молодежной ассамблеи Сербии которая состоялась в Карловцах в 1903 году на развитие Сокольства. Желания и намерения сербской молодежи и влияние доктора Лазы Поповица на основание первого Сербского сокольского общества в Карловаце в 1904 году. Влияние и значение первого Сербского сокольского общества, за распространение Сокольства у сербов.

Предметом исследования является сокольское общество "сербский сокол" из Сремских Карловца в период 1904-1945,. точнее сбор и организация фактов и данных которые свидетельствуют о основании и развитию "сербского сокола" в Сремских Карловцах 1904-1945., проверка фактов в связи с этим, используя соответствующие научные методы, особенно исторический метод, потому что исследование историческое.

Результаты работы были представлены в виде конечных выводов соображений, все полученные результаты обединены в соответствии с использованной теорической моделью.

В обсуждении критически рассматривается исследуемый материал.

Ключевые слова: Сокольское общество, Сремски Карловци, др Мирослав Тирш, Лаза Костић, Молодежная ассамблея, др Лаза Поповић.
СОКОЛСКО ДРУШТВО СРПСКИ СОКО СРЕМСКИ КАРЛОВЦИ ОД 1904. ДО 1945.

САЖЕТАК

У уводном делу рада, износи се кратак историјат соколовства код Словена, као и шта је претходило и како се развијала идеја соколовства код Срба. Утицај Скупштине Омладине Српске одржане у Карловцима 1903. године на развој соколовства. Жеље и намере Омладине Српске и укључивање карловачког физика др Лазе Поповића у оснивању првог Соколовског друштва у Карловцима, 1904. године. Утицај и значај првог Соколовског друштва на развој соколовства код Срба.


У резултатима рада су представљени у форми завршних разматрања или констатација, сви добијени резултати обједињени према компонентама примењеног теоријског модела, а то су почеци, развој и трајање овог друштва од 1904. до 1945.

У дискусији се даје критика истраженог и интерпретација историјских чињеница у објашњењу оснивања, развоја и трајања „Српског сокола“ у Сремским Карловцима од 1904. до 1945.

Кључне речи: Соколско друштво, Сремски Карловци, др Мирослав Тирш, Лаза Костић, Омладинска скупштина, др Лаза Поповић.

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RÉSUMÉ

Dans la partie introductive de l'article, il y'a un bref historique de Sokolism des Slaves, ainsi que ce qui a précédé et comment développer des idées Sokolism des Serbes. L'influence de l'Assemblée de la Jeunesse serbe tenue à Karlovci en 1903 sur le développement de Sokolism. Les désirs et les intentions serbe de la Jeunesse et de l'inclusion de Karlovac physique Dr Laza Popovic dans l'établissement de la première société Sokol à Karlovac, 1904. L'influence et l'importance de la première société Sokol à développer Sokolism les Serbes.

Le sujet de recherche Sokol Société "faucon serbe" de Sremski Karlovci 1904-1945, ou son aspect, le développement et la durée, le but de cette recherche serait
donc, la conclusion, la collecte et l'organisation des faits et des données sur la formation, le développement et durable "faucon serbe" de Sremski Krlovci 1904-1945, ou les faits à cet égard, en utilisant des méthodes scientifiques appropriées, et surtout la méthode historique, parce que la recherche de son caractère, historique.

*Les résultats* des travaux ont été présentés sous la forme de considérations et conclusions finales, tous les résultats compilés par les composants des modèles théoriques appliqués, et ce sont les débuts, le développement et la durée de cette société de 1904-1945.

*Dans la discussion* il y'a la critique exploré et l'interprétation des faits historiques pour expliquer la mise en place, le développement et la durée du "faucon serbe" dans Karlovci de 1904-1945.

**Les mots-clés:** Projet Société Sokol, Dr. Miroslav Tirs, Laza Kostic, L'Assemblée de la Jeunesse, dr. Laza Popovic.