

zajednice u Dobruđzi), zauzelo je dominantno mesto u radovima prezentovanim na konferenciji. Posebno je analiziran prostor nekadašnje jugoslovenske države, uključujući i analize pitanja državljanstva na prostorima novoformiranih država nastalih nestankom Jugoslavije. Istraživanja položaja baltičkih Nemaca u delovima okupirane Poljske za vreme Drugog svetskog rata, socijalne politike u Čehoslovačkoj, sudbine Ukrajinaca-povratnika raseljenih tokom Drugog svetskog rata, statusa invalida i bolesnih, upotpunili su sadržaj ove naučne konferencije.

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**Internationale Sporthistorische Konferenz: „Europäischer Fußball
im Zweiten Weltkrieg“,
Scwabenakademie Irsee, 3. bis 5. Februar 2012.**

Social aspects of sports and physical recreation are in focus of researchers for more than twenty years now, especially in academic communities in the countries like the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Italy and the Netherlands. Numerous conferences and discussions were held and many papers written in attempt to shed more light on connections between sports and society, to explore the influence that sports have on life of an average man and his system of values. One can openly say that sports have more influence on life of an average 20th century European than theatre, music or the movies, effectively occupying most of his leisure time. The sheer amount of time and energy that an average man commits to his favorite pastime indicates that sports have always been a fertile ground for political and ideological manipulation. One of the most interesting connections between sports and politics were the attempts of totalitarian regimes to use sports as a grandstand for their ideologies.

The very goal of the International Sports History Conference „*European Football during the Second World War*“ (*Europäischer Fußball im Zweiten Weltkrieg*), organized by the Swabian Academy of Irsee (*Schwabenakademie Irsee*) was to give a perspective on the circumstances in which football, without any doubt the most popular sport in Europe in the 1930's and the 1940's, developed and survived the Second World War. The repressive ideologies of National Socialism in Germany and Fascism in Italy shared the common interest to include the sporting success of their nations to the pool of propaganda tools and also to use sports to capture the hearts and minds of occupied nations. The conference organizers, Dr. Markwart Herzog, Director of the Swabian Academy of Irsee and Dr. Fabian Brändle from Zürich, did a wonderful job creating a constructive and creative environment for presentations and discussion.

The first session of the conference was dedicated to the situation in the German Empire and neutral countries. The speakers were: Ulrich Matheja from Der Kicker magazine, Nürnberg, who presented his paper „*Die Deutsche Nationalmannschaft: Vom letzten Kriegsländerspiel 1942 zum Ersten Nachkriegsländerspiel 1950*“ (*The German National Team: From the Last War Match 1941 to the First Post-War Match 1950*), Christian Koller from Bangor University in Wales, who elaborated the thesis „*Neutralität als Standardsituation? Fußball und Politik in der Schweiz im Ersten und Zweiten Weltkrieg*“ (*Neutrality as a Set Piece? Football and Politics in Switzerland During the two*

World Wars), David Forster and Georg Spitaler from the University of Vienna (*Universität Wien*) who did the joint presentation of their research „*Wiener Fußballer und die Deutsche Wehrmacht: Zwischen „Pflichterfüllung“ und Entziehung*“ (*Viennese Football Players and the German Wehrmacht: Between „Duty“ and Denial*), Markwart Herzog from the Swabian Academy of Irsee (*Schwabenakademie Irsee*) who gave a short presentation of his latest book „*Blitzkrieg im Fußballstadion: Der Spielsystemstreit zwischen dem NS-Sportfunktionär Karl Oberhuber und Reichstrainer Sepp Herberger*“ (*Blitzkrieg in the football stadium: The game tactic dispute between the National Socialist Sports Director Karl Oberhuber and Sepp Herberger*) and Walter M. Iber and Harald Knoll from the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute from Graz (*Ludwig Boltzmann-Institut für Kriegsfolgen-Forschung Graz*) who prepared a presentation „*Grazer Fußball im Zweitem Weltkrieg: Die Traditionsvereine SK Sturm und GAK 1939–1945*“ (*Football in Graz during World War II: The traditional clubs „SK Sturm“ and „GAK“ 1939–1945*).

The second session of the conference dealt with the situation in the United Kingdom, the Crown Colonies and Mandate territories. First speaker was Fabian Brändle from Zürich with the topic „*War-Time-Football: Die Sonderstellung Großbritanniens*“ (*War-Time-Football: The Special Position of Great Britain*), Gary Armstrong from Brunel University West London followed, who elaborated on „*The Siege and the Cross: Fortress Malta and the Mediterranean Conflict*“ and the discussion was completed by Manfred Lämmer from German College of Sports in Köln (*Deutsche Sporthochschule Köln*), who presented his research „*Fußball in Palästina während des Zweiten Weltkriegs*“ (*Football in Palestine during the Second World War*).

The following, third panel was dedicated to Eastern European countries. The speakers were: Alexander Friedman from the Saarland University from Saarbrücken (*Universität des Saarlandes Saarbrücken*), who presented his thesis „*Fußball in den von der Wehrmacht besetzten sowjetischen Gebieten 1941–1944*“ (*Football in Occupied Soviet Areas during the World War II*), Maryna Krugliak from the Zhytomyr State Technological University who spoke about her work „*Football in Kyiv during the Nazi Occupation: A Glance from the Future*“, Victor Yakovenko from the same university who presented his research „*Football in Occupied Zhytomyr 1941–1943*“, Dejan Zec from the Institute for recent history of Serbia from Belgrade (*Institut za noviju istoriju Srbije*) with the presentation of his research „*Football in Occupied Serbia 1941–1944*“, Stefan Zwicker from Friedrich-Wilhelms University in Bonn (*Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn*), with an intriguing topic „*Die Zerschlagung eines Erfolgsmodells: Der Niedergang des deutsch-böhmischen Fußballs unter dem NS-Regime*“ (*The Destruction of a Successful Model: The Decline of the German-Bohemian Football Under the Nazi Regime*) and the final speaker of the third session was Thomas Urban, reporter for *Süddeutsche Zeitung* from Warsaw, who talked about his article „*Fußball im besetzten Polen während des Zweiten Weltkriegs*“ (*Football in Occupied Poland During World War II*).

Final section of the conference was dedicated to works that considered football during wartime as a theme in art. Only two speakers applied for this session: Martin Hoffmann from Augsburg, who elaborated his thesis „*Fußball an der Front: Marc-Anthony Turnages Oper The Silver Tassie*“ (*Football on the Front: Marc-Anthony Thurnage's Opera – The Silver Tassie*) and Jan Tilman Schwab from Kiel with his elaborate work „*Der Zweite Weltkrieg im Spiegel des Fußballfilms: Mythen und Legenden*“ (*The Second World War in the Mirror of the Football Movies: Myths and Legends*).

The organizers of the conference and the hosts at Kloster Irsee did a very fine job and all the participants had the best working and staying conditions. The Swabian Academy itself, situated in the old Benedictine monastery building in the beautiful Bavarian countryside, was an inspiration for all delegates. The conference itself was a very successful scientific event, enabling scholars to interact and exchange ideas and experiences, to confront findings and conclusions. The publication of the conference papers is scheduled for early 2013.

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Predstavljanje zbornika Tito – viđenja i tumačenja u Sarajevu

Grupa saradnika Instituta za noviju istoriju Srbije (dr Radmila Radić, dr Olga Manojlović Pintar i Srđan Milošević) boravila je 3. novembra 2011. godine u Sarajevu, gde su kao gosti sarajevskog Instituta za istoriju predstavili zbornik radova *Tito – viđenja i tumačenja* koji je u izdanju INIS-a izašao 2011. godine. Promocija zbornika održana je u Nacionalnoj i univerzitetskoj biblioteci u Sarajevu, u prisustvu većeg broja posetilaca. Na promociji su ispred domaćina govorili dr Husnija Kamberović, direktor Instituta za istoriju i dr Vera Katz, koja je predstavila sadržaj zbornika. Dr Radmila Radić predstavila je Institut za noviju istoriju Srbije i govorila o naučnom životu Instituta, a dr Olga Manojlović Pintar je govorila o kontekstu u kojem je nastala i u kojem je realizovana ideja o naučnom skupu posvećenom Josipu Brozu Titu, kao i o problemu percepcije Josipa Broza Tita i socijalizma. Saradnici instituta bili su i gosti predsednika Parlamentarne skupštine Bosne i Hercegovine, dr Denisa Bećirovića. Promociju zbornika pratilo je i nekoliko medija. Veliko je zadovoljstvo i ovim putem izraziti zahvalnost domaćinima na srdačnom i prijateljskom prijemu.

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Izveštaj sa međunarodne konferencije “State youth organizations and youth organizations of the German minorities in South East Europe” (4–5. decembar 2009, Pecs University)

Početkom decembra 2009. na Filozofskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Pečuju održana je dvodnevna konferencija pod nazivom „Državne omladinske organizacije i omladinske organizacije nemačkih manjina u jugoistočnoj Evropi“. Na konferenciji je učestvovalo 16 istoričara iz Mađarske, Nemačke, Italije, Češke, Slovačke, Rumunije, Hrvatske i Srbije. Uvodno predavanje o tematici skupa održali su organizatori i domaćini skupa, profesori Gerhard Zevan (Gerhard Seewahnn) i Žolt Vitari (Zsolt Vitari).

Alessio Ponzio iz Rima je govorio o omladinskoj fašističkoj organizaciji Balila koja je u periodu 1926–1937. funkcionisala u okviru školskog sistema, posle čega je pripojena omladinskoj sekciji Nacionalne fašističke partije. Organizacija je okupljala decu i omladinu uzrasta od 8–18 godina i njome je rukovodio Renato Ricci po Musolinijevom zahtevu da „reorganizuje omladinu sa moralne i fizičke tačke gledišta“. Balila je u