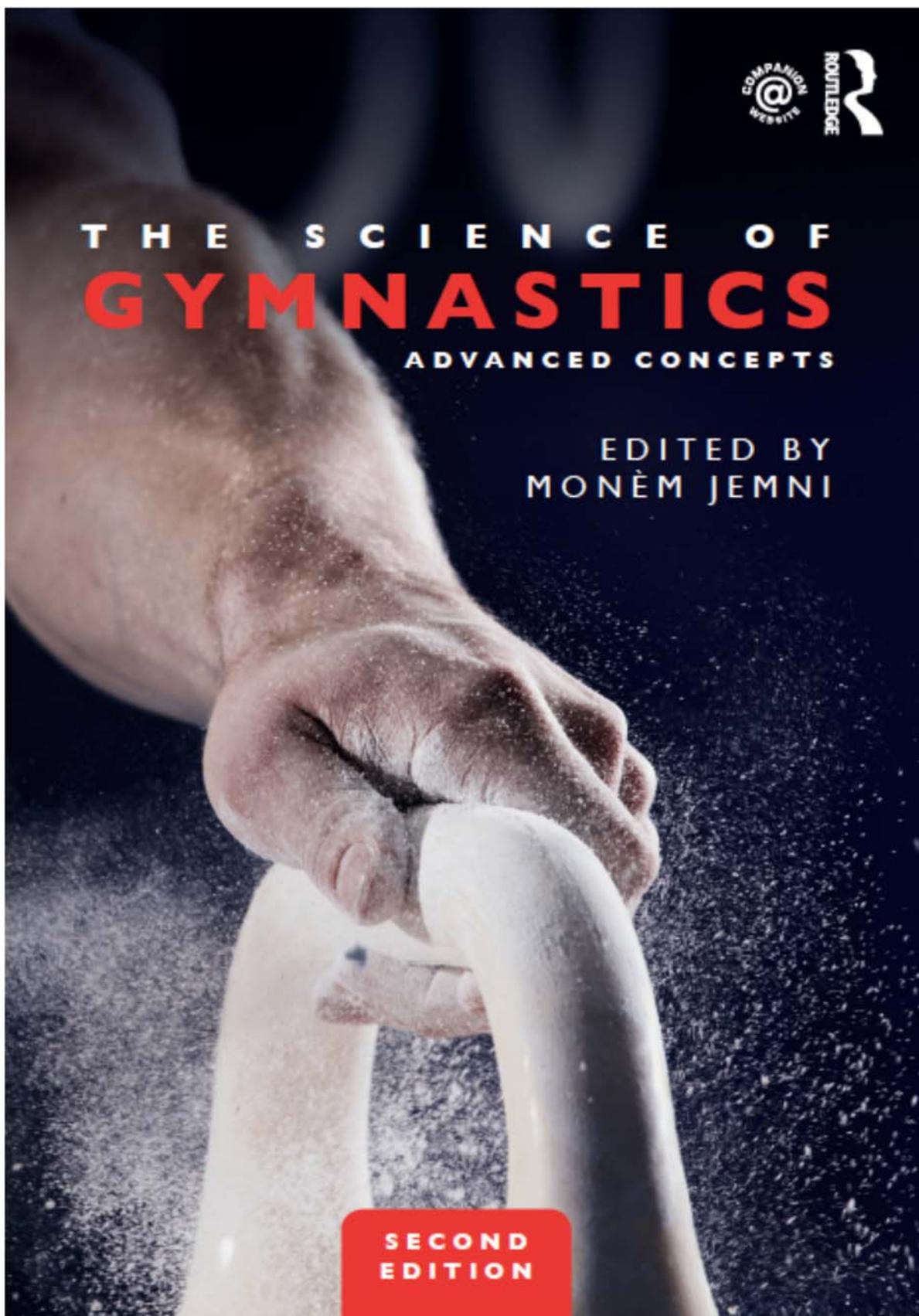




Book: István Karácsony. 130 Years of Hungarian Gymnastics Federation. 904 pages and 4000 photos.

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Second edition published 2018
by Routledge
2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4RN

and by Routledge
711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

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First edition published by Routledge 2011

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

[CIP data]

ISBN: 978-1-138-70192-2 (hbk)

ISBN: 978-1-138-70193-9 (pbk)

ISBN: 978-1-315-20380-5 (ebk)

Typeset in Bembo
by Keystroke, Neville Lodge, Tettenhall, Wolverhampton

Visit the companion website: www.routledge.com/cw/jemni

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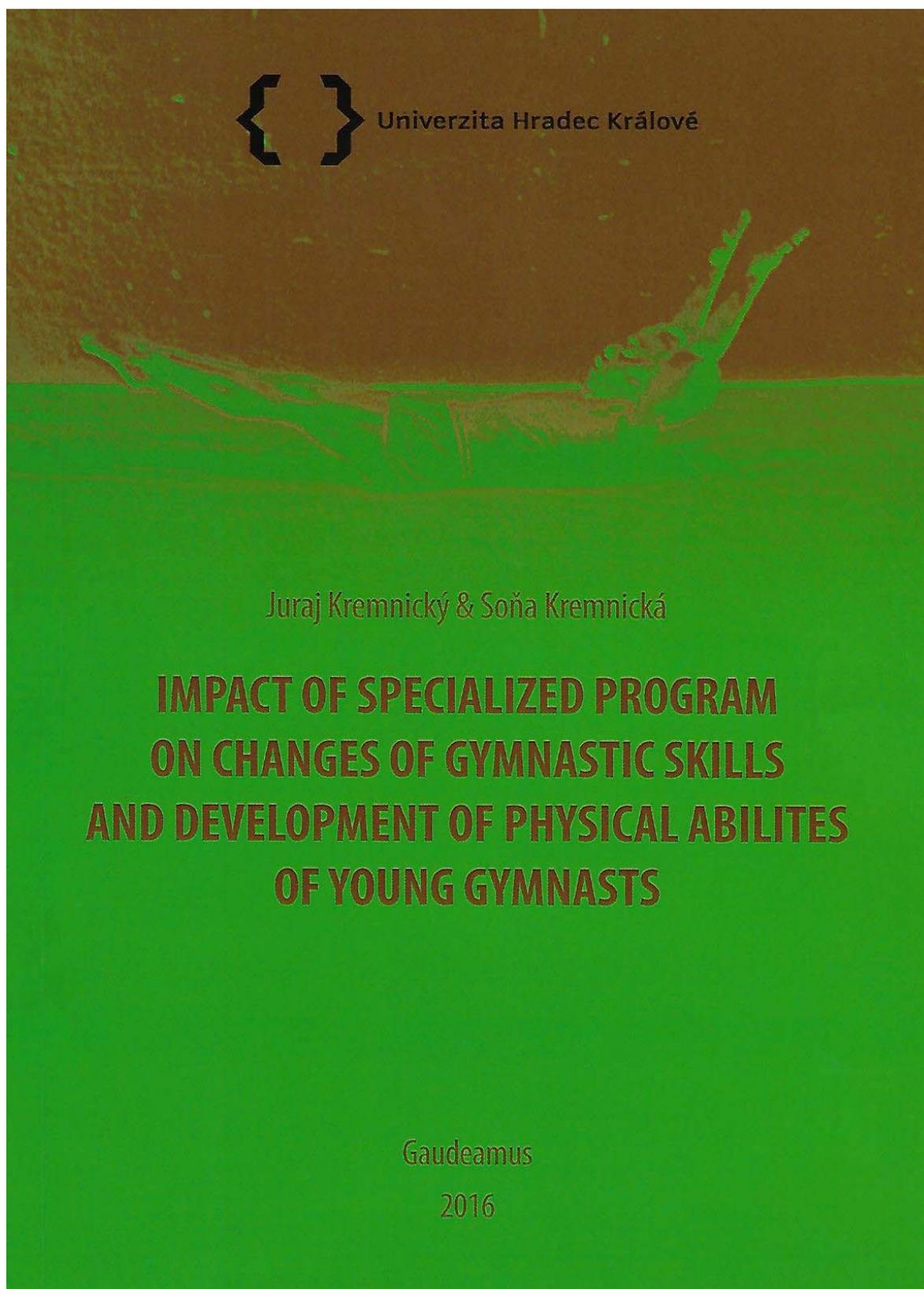
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ABSTRACT

KREMNIČKÝ Juraj & KREMNIČKÁ Soňa: IMPACT OF SPECIALIZED PROGRAM ON CHANGES OF GYMNASTIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL ABILITIES OF YOUNG GYMNASTS – scientific monograph / Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica Faculty of Arts. Department of physical education and sport. Banská Bystrica 2016. 170 p. 8 AH

The objective of the research was to determine the level of acquisition of gymnastic skills in stage of gymnastic pre-preparation by influence of specialized program. The research group was formed from 17 six and seven years old gymnasts. We applied double-group pedagogic experiment for determination of 9 months long specialized program. We determined the effectiveness of specialized program by using motoric testing and using the technical appraisal method for determination of level of acquisition of gymnastic skills. We determined the input level of gymnastic skills after three months in October from the beginning of the research and the output level in June / end of monitored period/. We divided the sum of gained points into four percentage ranges. Each range indicates certain level of acquisition of gymnastic skills. By analysis of inputs of gained gymnastic skills we determined that control group gained 12,5p more than experimental group, which was statistically significant difference on the level of 0,05. The comparison of outputs showed that control group gained 89,7p and experimental group gained 141,7p, the difference in levels of gained gymnastic skills was statistically significant on level of 0,001. We determined equally high statistical significance on level 0,001 on account of experimental group also by comparison of differences in improvement between inputs and outputs – the median of improvement in experimental group was 104,3p, in control group 41,5p. On the basis of percentage evaluation of gained level of gymnastic skills we recommend to advance into stage of beginning gymnastic specialization 8 probands of experimental group and one proband of control group. Our specialized program had a positive impact on the development of motor skills shown in output evaluation of experimental group in all the motor skills statistically significant at the $p < 0.01$ in comparison with input data.

Key words: Gymnastic pre-preparation. Gymnastic skills. Motor tests. Specialized program of motor preparation.

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Title: IMPACT OF SPECIALIZED PROGRAM ON CHANGES OF GYMNASTIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL ABILITIES OF YOUNG GYMNASTS (scientific monograph)

Authors: Mgr. Juraj Kremnický, PhD.
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Reviewers: Assistant Professor, Almir ATIKOVIĆ, Ph.D.
Mgr. Jiří BUBEN, Ph.D.

Pages: 170 pages; 8 AH

Impression: 100 pcs.

Edition: first

Year: 2016

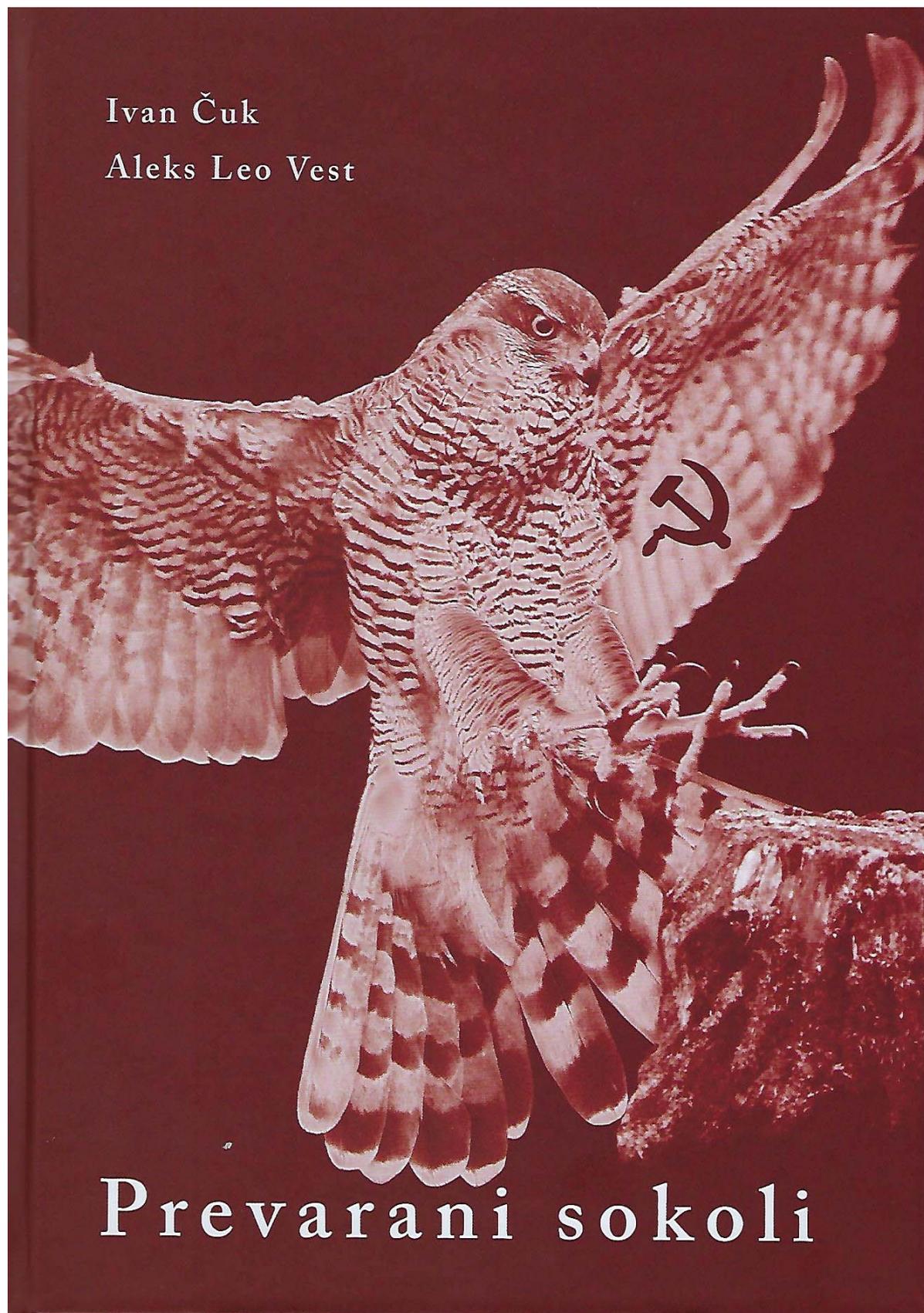
Size: A5

Edition: GAUDEAMUS – University of Hradec Králové

Vydalo nakladatelství Gaudeamus, Univerzita Hradec Králové jako svou 1597 publikaci.

ISBN 978-80-7435-658-2

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Prevarani sokoli

Summary

The history as recorded by the Communist winners of the WWII and the revolution hang heavily over any sensible discussion that could contribute to overcoming the divisions among the Slovenian people that occurred due to the civil war and revolution. The present and the future are shackled by the fact that communists managed to maintain the mechanism of reproducing communist faithfuls who perceive communist ideological constructs and distortions as indisputable dogma. The question of whether the Communist Party, especially its Slovenian part, (ab)used the left-wing Sokols to carry out the communist revolution of Leninist-Stalinist type remains unanswered.

On the territory of what we today know as Slovenia the Sokol movement was initially explicitly nationalistic and Pan-Slavic and under dominant influence of the National Progressive Party (*Narodno napredna stranka*). Later the liberal Yugoslav National Party (*Jugoslovanska nacionalna stranka*) also joined in with this movement. Nevertheless, the Sokol members were throughout this period allowed to align themselves politically in accordance with their own religious beliefs while respecting the boundaries set by the general Sokol principles. King Alexander Karadjordjevic even decided to build the united Yugoslav nation on the basis of the Sokol ideology. The King's idea of the Yugoslav nation was later continued in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

All history books on Sokols so far have always claimed that the Sokols as an organisation were the founding members of the Liberation Front (*Osvobodilna fronta – OF*). The discovery of documents in the archive of late Dr. Viktor Murnik, however, opened the essential question whether the Sokol organisation actually joined the OF at all. Our research of materials preserved in archives and libraries in Ljubljana, Maribor, Lenart, Ptuj and Metlika has revealed that the Slovenian communists conned the Sokols.

In their education program, the Sokols were concerned with four types of education: the national, the democratic, the physical and the moral education which together form an inseparable whole. If one type of education is missing it can no longer be called the Sokol education.

After the World War I, in particular after the Announcement (*Obznana*), the communist activity was focussed on the destruction of the Sokol organisation. In 1931, at a uniting Sokol progressive course in Maribor, Lado Ambrožič, Milan Apih and Franjo Vrunč were introduced to the communist ideology. Apih and Vrunč joined the CPY (*KPJ*) in 1932 and started to spread the communist ideology among the youth and their peers, such as Sokol members from Ljubljana: Josip Rus, Franjo Lubej and Zoran Polič. These can be called the communist wing of the Sokol movement.

In 1932, the Communist Party made a comprehensive analysis of the Sokol organisation and came to the conclusion that it was: financially strong, had professional senior staff, had big influence over the youth, left the question of religion to its membership, was of liberal thinking and open to new ideas. Following this analysis, the Communist Party tried to take over the Sokol or at least imprint the communist ideas on the young Sokol minds, so that the moment the situation became ripe for a workers revolution these young Sokols could serve as the new revolutionary army. Documents show that by 1936, the police caught and charged many communist Sokols; this made the Communist Party change its strategy and through a few

individual leading communists (e.g., Maks Nahlik) started instead to direct operations of unorganised communist enthusiasts. Communist operations in the Sokol movement had many different facets, including stealing their legal newspapers for their own activity; communist infiltration of Sokol groups by using fake membership cards; taking advantage of the Sokol infrastructure (e.g., libraries) to borrow illegal literature; organising meetings and influencing young people. The Party recognised the exceptional national awareness among Sokols so it changed its propaganda tactics: it abandoned its international idea and promoted the national agenda instead by encouraging the feeling of national inferiority among Slovenians in comparison with other nations in the kingdom.

Communist enthusiasts Rus, Lubej and Polič tried to take over the most important group Sokol I Tabor and the key county Ljubljana. As the surrounding area of Ljubljana was already quite communist, they initially succeeded in Tabor and on the county level by 1939, but later in the same year Polič and Lubej were expelled from the Sokol I in Tabor. Consequently all their functions in the Sokol organisation ceased. Rus who was a member of Sokol II Bežigrad did not hold any position in the county or in the organisation.

On 13 January 1941, following the elections to the new Sokol county administration, Rus, Polič and Lubej signed a cooperation agreement with communists. This agreement was the result of almost year-long cooperation in establishing the Friends of the Soviet Union Organisation. County elders, the official Sokol representatives, however, had a meeting in Belgrade on 30 March 1941 where they pledged to put all their available resources to the service of the King, the Nation and the Homeland. Unlike them, the “democratic” Sokols Franc Lubej, Zoran Polič and Josip Rus decided to participate in the execution of a Stalinist revolution within the Liberation Front (*OF*) framework. When the Kingdom of Yugoslavia came under attack on 6 April 1941, the Sokols of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia went underground and started the Sokol Legion while the communist Sokol wing joined the Anti-Imperialist Front on 26 April 1941. In June 1941 this Front renamed itself after Germany attacked the Soviet Union to the Liberation Front (*OF*). It should be noted that the communist Sokols were neither legal nor legitimate signatories of any documents on behalf of the Sokol organisation. The Sokols in Slovenia were grouped into five independent counties at the time: Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje, Kranj and Novo mesto. None of the county elders who were the only persons holding the right to sign Sokol documents signed the founding documents of the Liberation Front.

The servility of the communist Sokols ensured that the communists in the leading OF bodies had the required majority in making decisions that were in line with the execution of the Stalinist revolution program. This is further confirmed by claims by Edvard Kardelj, one of the communist leaders, that OF was no coalition and that the Sokol representatives agreed in principle also to the part of the Soviet revolution. Perceived political independence of the Sokols in the OF was required only in the first stage of the revolution so that it would appear as a bourgeois revolution.

As early as 1936, the “democratic” Sokols started to educate Sokol youth following the Bolshevik model. They masked the idea of organising troikas as a play called “fox hunt”. The troikas became solid indivisible units; their member names were not to be given to anybody for any price, not even to their own family. Every person existed only as a member of the troika. The purpose of the game was secrecy. During World War II the Communist Party enlisted at least 1229 Sokol members. Their average age at the beginning of the war was 20 years.

When the Security-Intelligence Service (*Varnostnoobveščevalna služba - VOS*) was established, it was led by party trained Sokol members, in particular members of the pro-communist workers cultural organisation *Vzajemnost*, such as Franc Stadler-Stane, Edi Brajnik-Štefan and Zvonko Runko (all three came from the Spodnja Šiška Sokol group) who murdered their Sokol brothers and sisters, such as Fanuš Emmer (December 1941), Avgust Praprotnik (in February 1942) and Minka Dovč (June 1942). The worst partizan attack on Sokols who joined the Yugoslav army in their homeland took place between 8-10 October 1943 in Grčarice. Eleven soldiers died on the battlefield, the majority of 171 prisoners were killed later. Many among them were Sokol leaders.

At the end of WWII, the communist Sokols called a meeting of Slovenian Sokol organisation for 8 July 1945. Only those representatives who had the party permit could attend. At the meeting the Sokol organisation disbanded itself.

In his speech, Josip Rus maintained that the Sokol movement found its fulfillment in the Communist Party; according to Polić the Sokol had realised its role in the history. Dr Viktor Murnik, however, laconically commented: The King is dead, long live the King!

Together with Italian fascism, German Nazism and Russian communism, the Slovenian communism too disbanded the Sokol organisation and thus joined all other totalitarian ideologies that cannot tolerate an organisation that attends to the national, the democratic, the moral and the physical education. Following the Soviet Union model, the organisation that replaced it used Russian word 'fiskulturno' rather than Slovenian word for physical 'telesno' (they didn't even want to keep the Slovenian name). Communists then founded The Organisation for Physical Education Partizan - in the new system only physical health was still desired.

Bearing all this in mind, can there still be any doubt that the Sokol organisation was used and abused for the needs of the Stalinist revolution?

Naslov: Prevarani sokoli

Avtorja: prof. dr. Ivan Čuk in doc. dr. Aleks Leo Vest

Založil in izdal: Študijski center za narodno spravo, Ljubljana 2017

Uredila: doc. dr. Tamara Griesser Pečar, dr. Damjan Hancič

Recenzenta: dr. Jože Dežman, ddr. Igor Grdina

Fotografija na naslovnici: Kragulj, fotograf: Matej Vraničar

Likovna oprema in priprava za tisk: Inštitut Karantanija

Prevod: Metka Čuk

Lektorirala: Marica Maver

Angleški prevod: Metka Čuk, MA Linguistics

Tisk: Nonparel d. o. o.

Naklada: 500 izvodov

Ljubljana 2017

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

94(497.4)"19"
061.2:796(497.4)(091)

ČUK, Ivan, 1961-
Prevarani sokoli / Ivan Čuk in Aleks Leo Vest ; [prevod Metka Čuk]. -
Ljubljana : Študijski center za narodno spravo, 2017

ISBN 978-961-93925-8-4
i. Vest, Aleks Leo
292610560

282703104