

Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

**THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA,
ORDINARILY ALLUDED TO
AS SFR YUGOSLAVIA OR
ESSENTIALLY YUGOSLAVIA,
WAS A COUNTRY IN
SOUTHEAST AND CENTRAL
EUROPE THAT EXISTED
FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE FALLOUT OF WORLD
WAR II UNTIL ITS
DISINTEGRATION IN 1992 IN
THE MIDST OF THE
YUGOSLAV WARS. THE
SFRY'S STARTING POINT IS
FOLLOWED TO 26
NOVEMBER 1942, WHEN THE
ANTI-FASCIST COUNCIL
FOR THE NATIONAL
LIBERATION OF
YUGOSLAVIA WAS SHAPED
DURING WORLD WAR II.**



**FLAG OF SOCIALIST
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
YUGOSLAVIA**

**MUSEUM
OF
YUGOSLAVIA**

MAP OF YUGOSLAVIA

The country was a communist state and an alliance represented by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and comprised six communist republics – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia – with Belgrade as its capital. What's more, it included two self-sufficient territories inside Serbia: Kosovo and Vojvodina. The biggest among them is Serbia, while Montenegro is the littlest. Yugoslavia had a land space of 255,400 square kilometers and was the ninth biggest country in Europe.



The terms “nations” and “nationalities” had separate meanings in SFRY; while “nations” were considered South Slavic people (Croats, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Muslims (from 1971), Serbs and Slovenes) , “nationalities” also included other Slavic non-ethnic groups such as Slovaks, Bulgarians, Rusyns and Czechs (Slavic) and Albanians, Hungarians, Romani, Turks, Romanians, Vlachs, Italians, and Germans (non-Slavic). Around 26 ethnic groups were known to live in Yugoslavia.



JOSIP BROZ TITO

The most well-known leader of SFRY was Josip Broz Tito. He was a Yugoslav communist revolutionary and statesman. Born in Austria-Hungary to a Slovene mother and Croat father, and being drafted into military service, he became the youngest sergeant major in the Austro-Hungarian army in that period. He also led the Partisans in World War II, one of the most effective resistance forces in the war and was a president of SFRY from 14th of January 1953. until his death on 4th of May 1980.

*Former President of the Socialist
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia*

HOUSE OF FLOWERS

House of flowers (mouloseum) The name House of Flowers comes from the fact that many flowers surrounded the tomb until it was closed to the public after the breakup of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Today there are only white rocks where the flowers used to be. It was internally called "flower shop" during Tito's life when it served as his auxiliary office with covered garden. "House of Flowers" was built in 1975, on the basis of a project by architect Stjepan Kralj. It was built as a winter garden with areas for work and rest of Josip Broz.





THE RELAY OF YOUTH

THE RELAY OF YOUTH REPRESENTS THE SYMBOLIC RELAY RACE HELD IN THE SOCIAL FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA EVERY YEAR. A BATON WITH A BIRTHDAY PLEDGE WAS CARRIED DURING THE RELAY, WHICH WAS LATER ON, AT THE END OF THE RACE, HANDED TO JOSIP BROZ TITO OSTENSIBLY FROM ALL YOUNG PEOPLE. SYMBOLICALLY, THE RACE WOULD START IN TITO'S BIRTH TOWN KUMROVEC FROM WHERE IT WENT ON THROUGH ALL MAJOR CITIES. THE RACE WOULD END IN BELGRADE AT JNA STADIUM ON MAY 25 - DAY OF YOUTH EACH YEAR.

The last Relay of Youth

THE LAST RELAY OF YOUTH DATES FROM 1987 AND IT IS ASSOCIATED WITH A STORY THAT HAS SOMEWHAT HINTED AT FUTURE EVENTS, WHICH IS WHY IT IS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST. THAT YEAR THE DESIGN OF THE RELAY BATON AND THE CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF THE POSTER FOR THE DAY OF YOUTH WAS LEFT TO DESIGN STUDIO NEW COLLECTIVISM FROM LJUBLJANA. THE BATON WAS ALREADY BUILDING-LIKE ON FOUR PILLARS AND IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY IT, SUGGESTING A DIFFERENT APPROACH OF THE MEMBERS OF NEW COLLECTIVISM TO THE WHOLE EVENT, BUT THE SCANDAL AROSE WHEN IT WAS REVEALED THAT THE POSTER WAS ACTUALLY A SLIGHTLY MODIFIED VERSION OF THE NAZI POSTER FROM THE 1930S.

FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE DAY OF YOUTH IN 1987, A NEW RELAY BATON WAS CREATED IN A WAY THAT SATISFIED ALL THE STANDARDS OF THE EVENT. NEVERTHELESS, IN ITS APPEARANCE (EIGHT RED DROPS OF BLOOD), MANY RECOGNIZE THE HINTS OF EVENTS THAT WILL FOLLOW IN THIS AREA IN THE 1990S.



Parts of the Moon's soil



ON APRIL 24, 1970, JOSIP BROZ TITO WAS HANDED AN OBJECT ENGRAVED WITH THE FOLLOWING TEXT:

A GIFT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA FROM RICHARD NIXON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THIS FLAG OF YOUR PEOPLE WAS CARRIED TO THE MOON AND BROUGHT BACK BY THE CREW OF APOLLO 11, AND THIS PIECE OF THE MOON'S SURFACE WAS BROUGHT TO EARTH BY THE CREW THAT PERFORMED THE FIRST LUNAR LANDING.

THE PRESENTATION OF THIS GIFT WAS PRECEDED BY THE VISIT OF THE APOLLO 11 ASTRONAUT TO BELGRADE FROM OCTOBER 18 TO 20, 1969.

DESERT ROSE

"Desert rose" is a beautiful rock formation that originates from gypsum crystals that formed under sand. Desert roses are formed in wet sand. The crystals form a circular array of flat plates, giving the rock a shape similar to a rose blossom. This occurs as a result of inflow of water containing dissolved calcium sulfate balanced by an outflow of water due to evaporation. Such minerals are used as indicators of arid climates during the time they were formed.



Burda moden



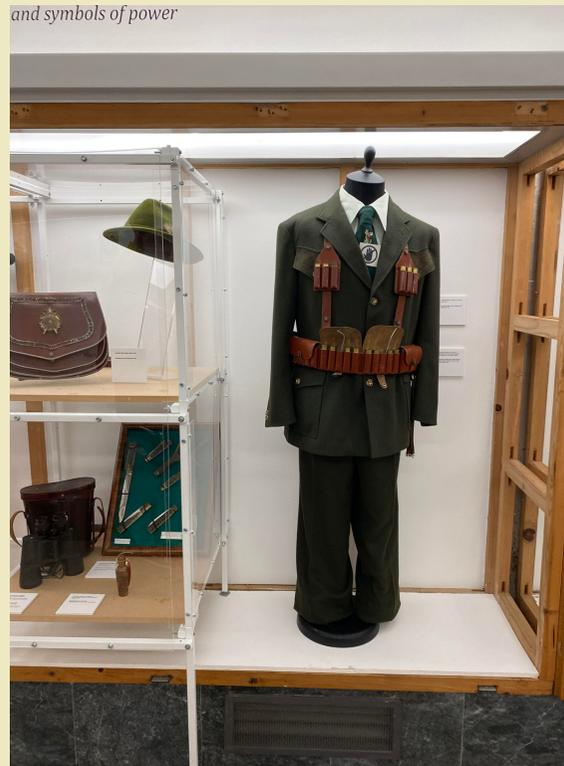
Burda Style (formerly Burda Moden) is a fashion magazine published in 17 languages and in over 100 countries. Each issue contains patterns for every design featured that month. The magazine is published by Hubert Burda Media.

The first issue of Burda Moden magazine was published in 1950 with a circulation of 100,000. It gained popularity after 1952, when it began to include patterns for clothes.

Burda was a must have for every housewife in Socialist Yugoslavia who wanted to keep up with fashion trends.

TITO THE HUNTER

TITO WAS A PASSIONATE HUNTER AND MAINLY HUNTED WITH A RIFLE THAT WAS A GIFT FROM EMERIK BLUM. HE WAS MAINLY HUNTING DEERS AND HIS BIGGEST PRIZE WAS IN 1977. HE HAD SEVERAL RIFLES IN HIS COLLECTION AND THESE GUNS WERE BOTH LONG AND SHORT RANGE. WE CAN ALSO SEE HIS USUAL HUNTING OUTFIT.



MARX AND LENIN



These head busts represent the most famous people who represented the communist ideology, Vladimirovich Lenin and Karl Marx. Karl Marx along with Friedrich Engels wrote the Communist Manifesto and Lenin led the October revolution and established the communist regime in Russia, then known as the Soviet Union. They were a big influence on Tito, which led to creation of the Communist party of Yugoslavia and everything that came afterwards.