

# SOKOL RALLIES OF THE MORAVSKA SOKOL PARISH NIŠ

Zvezdan Savić<sup>1</sup>, Nebojša Ranđelović<sup>1</sup> and Nikola Stojanović<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Sport and Physical Education Niš

UDK 316.3:796.091.3

---

## SUMMARY

The Sokol movement, as an expressly Slavic cultural, national-liberational liberal movement originated in Czechoslovakia in 1862 under the patronage of Miroslav Tyrš. The aim of the Sokol organization was to unite all the Slavic peoples through physical exercise, under the slogan "Freedom, brotherhood, equality." The Sokol idea was made up of a synthesis of exercise and national culture. The Sokol movement in Serbia represented a part of a wealthy cultural and sports tradition. The Sokol rallies, competitions and public performances represented the manifestation of the Sokol physical exercise work and the display of Sokol might. Through all these manifestations one could over a shorter or longer period of time track the development of the Sokol exercise program. In addition, these manifestations represented the possibility of noting any drawbacks in the work of certain associations, parishes or societies. At the same time, these manifestations were also of a propaganda-mobilization character in the sense of promoting interest in the Sokol movement and the spreading of the Sokol idea. The Moravska Sokol parish Niš organized eleven rallies from the time it was founded in 1920 to 1939.

**Key words:** the Sokol movement, rallies, parish, exercise, competitions.

---

### Correspondence author

Zvezdan Savić  
zvezdansavic@yahoo.com

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sokolrallies, competitions and public performances were an obligatory part of the Sokol social, parish and federal work. The same manifestations were an opportunity for the Sokol members to meet each other, socialize and exchange experiences. It is well-known that members of the military and schools also participated in certain manifestations.<sup>1</sup> It was within the jurisdiction of the Yugoslav Sokol Association to organize and lead any public manifestation that was attended by many parishes. The same type of organization was also used for parish and social public performances. The social public performances were headed by a leader and carried out with the help of an assembly of representatives. The societies were obliged to organize public performances at least once a year. The same obligations were shared by the parishes as well, but they had that obligation of organizing an additional rally or competition for societies which are its members. The Yugoslav Sokol Association had the obligation to organize public exercise programs, competitions and rallies both in the country and abroad, along with the obligation of the parishes to take part in the public performances.<sup>2</sup>

All of the Sokol public performances took place following the regulations of the "Order of public performances", which were agreed upon at Sokol assemblies, and were altered at the main general assembly of the YSA. Depending on the manifestation (whether it is an outing, match or procession), the Sokol members were obliged to wear adequate attire: a dress uniform, exercise suit or civic clothing with a Sokol emblem. During public performances, rallies and competitions, they performed in their exercise suits. It should be mentioned that the Sokol members refused to perform during processions along with the organizations and societies which had strong class, politically or religiously predilections.

While the competitions and public performances thrilled some people, others were bitterly opposed to them, claiming that the current practice, especially in sport, led to competitions being turned into their opposite, that is, that they had become their own goal in sport. They are ruled by undesirable tendencies of onedimensionality, they exhausted and manipulated individuals, with detrimental consequences to their physical and moral health. However, the dominant attitude was that a competition was a significant educational tool for each type of physical exercise, including Sokol exercises, since "without competitions there is no true

---

<sup>1</sup>Organization, YSA, 1925, 74.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, 187.

exercise, and without any true exercise there is no true Sokol movement". It is considered that certain competitions and struggled to develop the strength, agility, fearlessness, dedication and endurance of the individual.<sup>3</sup>

During parish, regional and social rallies, the main content were "simple exercises" (for children, the young and members). Based on the decision reached at the assembly made up of the parish male and female leaders held on December 7, 1930, this was the first occasion on which it was decided to introduce in practice the possibility of organizing independent competitions in the so-called "freestyle types of sport": certain athletics disciplines, swimming, volleyball, which had until then been organized as part of the obligatory program of the Sokol competition.<sup>4</sup> Of the competitive programs for 1932, the general Sokol competitions included some form of "all-round competitions". Over time, the following types of competitions emerged in the Sokol movement **A) general compulsory and B) and general free competitions.**

**General compulsory competitions** were designed in accordance with the Sokol goals and the principles of the Sokol methods of education. Their goal and purpose were to "develop the strength and fitness of all the members". This kind of approach to general compulsory competitions was extracted from Tyrš's principle that growth must be made in various directions".<sup>5</sup> In addition, for all the Sokol members, in practice, the *lower, mid and higher level of the octathlon* was determined. The predetermined lowest rate of success of younger schoolchildren was the test for all-around development of physical fitness. The higher level of the octathlon was considered an obligatory as part of the competition for the sword of His Majesty the King, and on the occasion, the competition took place on all four main apparatuses.

**General free competitions** were declared in all the various types of physical exercise, whether individually or as a part of an all-around competition. The purpose was to offer individuals or groups (types) an opportunity to affirm themselves in those types of sports which they chose based on their abilities, and improve their skills above the average levels. Each competitor was allowed to compete in free competitions only under the condition that he also competed in the compulsory competitions and achieved at least a minimum rate of success. A competitor over the age of 22 who had achieved this minimum rate of success

---

<sup>3</sup> SSKJ, 1937, 3.

<sup>4</sup> Sokolska Župa Beograd, Proste vežbe, 1937.

Viktor, Murnik, 1930, 47

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, 57.

could still compete only in free competitions, and only under the condition that he wanted to of his own volition (that he was not obliged to), but could also compete in the compulsory competitions. The younger members were not allowed to compete in the free competitions at all.

Each athlete, in order to become more developed all-around, had to be willing to prepare and compete in compulsory and free parts of the competition. The recommendation was for them to participate in swimming, skiing, and combat sports, and in addition to this part of the competitive program, there were outings to participate in, scout travel and camping. Evaluation of the results of the competition was based on absolute values, while taking into consideration only the age-related but not other types of individual abilities. Sokol exercises were used in schools, the army and in sports clubs.

This type of organization and physical exercise program and competition had its opponents. They considered the current practice, especially in sport, had led to the competitions being turned into their exact opposite, that is, that in sport competitions had become their own goal. They were permeated by undesirable tendencies of a one-dimensional nature, accompanied by the exhaustion and exploitation of the individual, with detrimental effects on their physical and moral health.<sup>6</sup>

The dominant attitude, however, was that a competition was an important means of education in every type of physical exercise, including the Sokol movement, as even J. Vaníček pointed out: *“Without competitions there is no true exercise, without true exercise there is no true Sokol movement.”*

## 2. THE SOKOL PARISH

„The Sokol parish enjoyed a lower ranked position in the hierarchy of the Sokol organization in relation to the Association, and a higher ranked position in relation to the Sokol society. The organization into parishes was already an old tradition in 1919, and that year, with a new organization, the Yugoslav Sokol Association also underwent certain changes. Parishes, like the association, were not organized on a national, but on a territorial basis. In the beginning they carried the names of prominent historical figures, and had national attributes as a part of their names. Later the parishes bore the names of the cities where their official headquarters were located, or the names of their regions.

---

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, 3.



*Image no. 1 The seal of the Moravska Sokol parish Nis*

At the suggestion of the organizing committee of the First Yugoslav Sokol meeting held in Novi Sad in 1919, the territorial demarcation of the parishes was unanimously accepted. This resulted in the establishment of 33 parishes, based on the criterion that they were to be evenly distributed throughout the entire area of the new country. However, even this type of parish distribution did not allow them to function well, and some of them were extinguished, and thus the principle of their distribution was not adhered to<sup>7</sup>. The Moravska Sokol parish Nis was founded back in June 20, 1920. The first head of the parish was Jaša Nenadović, and chief executive Bogdan

Koutek. As soon as it was established, the parish took on the leading role in the territory which it covered<sup>8</sup>

### 3. THE RALLIES OF THE MORAVSKA SOKOL PARISH NIS

The Sokol members devoted most of their attention to rallies and competitions. The parish rallies were as a rule held in a different city each year. Regionally they took place less frequently, and the all-Sokol rallies were organized after prolonged periods of time. The Sokol rallies represented manifestations of group belonging, unity, the Yugoslav and all-Slavic sense of pride. They represented a kind of review of the achievements in the field of physical exercise involving children, youths and adult citizens. The Sokol rallies lasted for a period of several days. It was necessary to prepare well for each rally. These rallies included more than just physical exercise, and were a review of the entire work of the Sokol organization (compulsory rally exercises, an overview of types of work of individual societies, their methodology, the specific nature of working in a group, but also included competitions in sports games and archery). The following section of this paper outlines their most important activities of the Moravska Sokol parish Nis (MSPN) during these Sokol rallies, academies, open classes and other Sokol manifestations (general competitions held every year). In the Sokol organization in the Kingdom of SCS and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia rallies were

---

<sup>7</sup> Assembly documents, 1919, 302.

<sup>8</sup> Zvezdan, Savić, 2011.

held, but based on who organized them and how, they were divided into levels: 1) **Social**, 2) **County** 3) **Parish**, 4) **District**, 5) **Regional**, 6) **Federal (Yugoslav) and all-Sokol (all-Slavic)** which were organized and realized outside of the country (Prague – Czechoslovakia).

In the following text we will present and analyze the rallies of the Moravskaparish Niš.

- **1923: the parish held its 1<sup>st</sup> rally in Zaječar on a playing field near the hospital.** The first parish rally was organized on a playing field near the hospital, at on that occasion the Sokol groups from VelikiIzvor, Rgotina and Ljubičevo held, among other things, a large horse race. *The author was also able to obtain data that the same rally was held in Zaječar in 1922, on the playing field near the hospital.*
- **1926: June 10, (the Ascension) saw the organization of the 2<sup>nd</sup> parish rally in Prokuplje.** The assembly of the SA in Prokuplje decided that the rally of the MoravskaSokol parish Nis was to be held in Prokuplje. The rally was held on June 10, 1926, on the playing field “Jug Bogdan”. In addition to the Moravska parish, the rally was attended by Sokol members from the Skopsa, Timočka, Kragujevačka and Beogradska parishes.<sup>9</sup>
- **1927: the 3<sup>rd</sup> parish rally was organized in Niš.** After the regular 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the head of the YSA, on May 17, 1927, the Moravska parish Niš extended an invitation for a rally in Niš and the official opening of the Sokol headquarters.
- **1928: the 4<sup>th</sup> parish rally was held on June 3 in Piro.**
- **1929: the 5<sup>th</sup> parish rally was held in Zaječar.** The rally was held on the grounds of the military compound of the 20<sup>th</sup> infantry regiment “PrestolonaslednikPetar II”, at the foot of Kraljevica. During the rally an exercise was performed which included dozens of Sokol members under the name “*Roar, roar, the Adriatic sea*”. During the program festivities the Sokol members attended the unveiling and consecration of a monument which the city had erected in honor of the people of Timok who had lost their lives during the wars from 1912 to 1918. The organizing committee was headed by brigadier general Vlada

---

<sup>9</sup> Miladin, Ilić, 1998, 49.

Jelica, Ilić., 2009, 73.

Report of the high school in Zajcar, 1922, 45.

Dušan, Mirčetić, 1998, 173.

Milojković. The festivities began in the evening of June 1, with a sounding of the cannons, and there was a service held on the military graveyard. On the afternoon of the same day, rally exercises were held in the barracks of the 20<sup>th</sup> infantry battalion in Zaječar. On the evening after the rally, a special academy was organized which included the lighting of a flaming torch.

- **1930: on May 24 and 25 the 6<sup>th</sup> parish rally was held in Leskovac.** The Sokol society of Leskovac at one of its meetings held on April 16 reached the final decision for the rally to be held in Leskovac on May 24 and 25 of that year. The rally was held in honor of the opening and consecration of the Sokol headquarters, whose patron was Živko Stojiljković, an industrialist from Leskovac, and the celebration of their 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Most of the reporting done on the even was the work of the "Leskovačkiglasnik". The same newspaper invited all the people in Leskovac to extend a hospitable hand to all their visitors.
- **1931: the 7<sup>th</sup> parish rally was held in Negotin on May 31 to June 2<sup>10</sup>.**
- For this particular rally the city of Negotin and the surrounding areas organized extensive preparations, since the might of the Moravskaparish, of the Krajina and the city of Negotin were to be on display. At the time it was pointed out that the Sokol movement was a necessity for Krajina. The SA Negotin was the bearer of the Sokol movement in Krajina and the parish decided to organize the rally in Negotin for that reason. The various groups were also in charge of establishing cooperation between the Sokol members and the military which was also preparing for the rally (the rally was accompanied by military music). During the rally it was predicted that a manifestation of the sanctification of the Sokol flag which was meant to be a present from the Prime Minister general Petar Živković.

---

<sup>10</sup> Jovan, Zlatanović., 1997, 37.

Sokolski glasnik, year IX, JSS, Ljubljana, 1927.

Miodrag, Milošević., 1933, 21.

Srđan, Tomić., 2011.

Jelica, Ilić., 2009, 74.

Leskovački glasnik, Saturday April 19, year X, no 16, Leskovac, 1930, 5.

Leskovački glasnik, 1931 and Negotin i krajina, 1986.

- **1932: the 8<sup>th</sup> parish rally was again held in Zaječar.** The rally was held on the day commemorating the liberation from the Turks in the school yard of the Zaječar high school. Sokol societies from Niš, Piro, Prokuplje, Paraćin, Knjaževac, Bor, Negotin and Prahovo and other cities of south Serbia participated in the rally. In addition to mass performances during the rally, equestrian techniques were demonstrated, performed by the members of the rural groups from Rgotina and Veliki Izvor, along with gymnastics exercises on apparatuses and bicycle races.
- **1933: on June 4 and 5, the 9<sup>th</sup> parish rally was organized in Niš.** For the ninth time the Sokol members of the parish Nis, in great numbers turned out to demonstrate the might of the Sokol movement which serves the general good, and the might which is attempting to strengthen the Yugoslav sense of belonging and the resurrection of the sense of unity among Slavs. This is how the Niš newspapers reported on the greatest upcoming rally in Niš. The same newspapers also wrote about the schedule and program of the rally. Preparations: all the Sokol competitors from parish Niš will arrive in Niš on Saturday by 5 p.m. and the rest will arrive by June 4. Upon arriving in Niš, each of the leaders will report on the number of members of his society and of each particular group to the housing committee for accommodation.
- **1936: on May 30, 31 and June 1, the Parish organized the 10<sup>th</sup> parish rally in Niš.** The participants included the SA from Niš, Leskovac, Caribrod, Negotin and Kuršumljica. This even was reported on even in the national paper "Politika". In Niš, on the first and second day of the *Pentekostes* religious holiday, the rally of the Moravska parish was held in honor of the 21<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the Niš resolution.<sup>11</sup> The manifestations were opened by a relay-race and a welcoming ceremony for the runners, who had brought phials of soil from Caribrod, Kuršumljica, Negotin and Vranje, for the monument erected to commemorate the liberation of Nis. There was a special

---

<sup>11</sup> Krajinske novosti, no 26. year II, week May 17, Negotin, 1931, 1.

Document, Stotridaset godina Zaječarske gimnazije (One hundred and thirty years of the Zajecar high school), Zaječar, 1967

Jelica, Ilić., 2009, 76.

Niške novine, Sunday, June 4, 1933.

Istorija Niša II (The history of Nis, volume 20), Niš, 1984, 538.

stage erected at the KraljaMilana square for the participants. The batons were received by Radovan Dimitrijević, the head of the parish, who later handed them over to the president of the municipality of Niš, DragutinPetković. Special decorations were placed around the town in honor of this occasion.

- **1939: the final 11<sup>th</sup> parish rally was held in Kruševac on May 28 and 29.** On the occasion of the 550<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo, an interparish rally was organized. It was supported by the Ban of the Moravska municipality, Janičije Krasojević. The preparations and most of the work regarding the organization of the rally was carried out by the SA Kruševac. The Sokol members began arriving in Kruševac on Saturday, May 27, but most of the members and visitors arrived on the following day, May 28, in the morning, when a special train arrived and with it the members of the Sokol parish Nis. Seventy societies and the Sokol parishes of Kragujevac and Niš participated in the rally. The "Car Lazar" playing field was the location of the rally on May 28, in which 5000 participants took part in rally events, athletic events and gymnastics events.<sup>12</sup>

The Sokol rallies of the Moravska parish lasted up to several days and were well prepared. More than just rally exercises were performed on these occasions, it was a review of the entire Sokol organization. They included: *compulsory rally exercises, a review of the forms of work of certain societies, their methodology of work, the specific nature of work in certain societies, but there were also competitions in sports games and archery.*

#### 4.CONCLUSION

The existence of the Sokol organization and its work was felt on an ideological, political, cultural, spiritual and sports plan of a nation. The Sokol movement in Serbia represented a part of the history of physical education in Serbia, which had a social context. In the Kingdom of Yugoslavia the Sokol movement represented an all-human and universally humane physical organization. The Sokol movement in physical education was primarily seen as a means of strengthening physical health and the morale of a nation, since

---

<sup>12</sup> Politika, May 31, June 1 and 2, Beograd, 1936, 15.

Rasinski anali, no 5, Kruševac, 2007, 249.

Milanka, Milosavljević., 2003, 183.

Tyrš accepted the opinions of the Ancient Greeks about the importance of exercise for society, that is, that it had a significant role to play in the education of the youth for useful employment, but also for defense. The trademark of the Serbian Sokol movement included Sokol rallies, manifestations and festivities. As a manifestation of the work done during physical exercise and the manifestation of Sokol might, Sokol rallies, public performances and competitions had a significant impact on public life at the time. It was insisted that each participant had a lot of will and desire to exercise, but also to compete<sup>13</sup>. Realizing the Sokol goals required the education of the physical body, but also of the human spirit. The Sokol rallies were at the same time a promotion of national strength, unity of ideas, but also the might of the Sokol members. Furthermore, Sokol rallies lasted for a period of several days and it was necessary to prepare for them. On these occasions, more work was done than just the practice for the rally itself, it was a review of the overall work done by the Sokol organization. In addition to Sokol rallies, the societies also organized academies,<sup>14</sup> open classes and other Sokol manifestations (general competitions which were carried out each year).

By analyzing the rallies of the Moravska Sokol parish Nis, it is clear that the parish at this time was one of the most active in the Association. Truth be told, some of its activities did not follow a certain chronological timeline, but certainly provided an incentive for further, more successful work and development of the Sokol movement. In addition to the Sokol rallies, there were competitions organized between the parishes, academies, public classes and other Sokol manifestations. Apart from the chronological presentation of the rallies, this work also clarifies certain possible historical inconsistencies, which refer to the organization of rallies based on year, location and which exercises and how they took place at this time.

## REFERENCES

1. Document, Stotrideset godina Zaječarske gimnazije (One hundred and thirty years of the Zajecar high school), Zaječar, 1967.
2. Assembly documents, 1919.
3. Zdravković, D. (1991). Razvoj sokolstva u Kruševcu (The Development of the Sokol movement in Krusevac), Kruševac: Kruševačk iglasnik, 28. XII

---

<sup>13</sup> Cvetković, D., 1998, 81.

<sup>14</sup> The academies were all manifestations which were performed in halls and in open exercise areas. On these occasions, various rally, rhythmic gymnastics and other exercises, "pyramids" or exercises on various apparatuses were performed (*hurdles and floor exercises*). The number of participants was not great, but the quality of the exercise was better (*M. Ilić, n. d., 1998, 49*).

4. Zlatanović, J. (1997). Organizacija za telesno vaspitanje u Prokuplju (The organization for physical education in Prokuplje). Prokuplje: Soko-Partizan.
5. A report of the high school in Zaječar, 1922.
6. Ilić, M. (1998). Gimnastika u Nišu 1897-1997 (Gymnastics in Nis 1897 – 1997), Niš: Gimnastički klub.
7. Istorija Niša II (The history of Nis, volume 20), Niš, 1984, 538.
8. Ilić, J. (2009). Sokoli u Zaječaru (The Sokol movement in Zajecar) , Zaječar: Razvitak, no. 233-234.
9. Niškenovine, Sunday June 4, 1933.
10. Krajinskenovosti, no 26. year II, week 17. May, Negotin, 1931.
11. Leskovačkiglasnik, Saturday April 19, year X, no 16, Leskovac, 1930.
12. Leskovački glasnik, 1931. and Negotin i krajina, 1986.
13. Milosavljević, M. (2003). Škola građanskih vrlina (The school of civic virtue), Kruševac: Kruševački zbornik, no 9/10.
14. Mirčetić, D. (1998). Prokuplje i okolina i između dva svetska rata 1918-1941 (Prokuplje and its environs between two world wars, 1918 – 1941). Prokuplje: Narodni muzej Toplice.
15. Milošević, M. (1933). Sokolskodruštvo Pirot (The Sokol society of Pirot). Pirot: Prosveta, Upravniodborsokolskogdruštva Pirot.
16. Murnik, V. (1930). Jedinstvене zapovedi za redovno vežbanje (A collection of rules for regular exercise). Obavezna za sva društva JSS. Ljubljana:
17. Organization, YSA, 1925, 74.
18. Politika, May 31, June 1 and 2, Beograd, 1936.
19. Rasinskianali, no 5, Kruševac, 2007.
20. Unpublished manuscript “Pod krilomsokola” provided by the author Srđan M. Tomić from Zaječar, 2011.
21. Savić, Z. (2011). Sokolstvo i Moravska sokolska župa Niš 1920-1941 (The Sokol movement and the Moravska Sokol parish Nis 1920-1941). Niš: Fakultet sporta i fizičkog vaspitanja and Univerzitetska biblioteka “Nikola Tesla”.
22. Sokolskiglasnik, IX year, JSS, Ljubljana, 1927.
23. SSKJ, 1937.
24. Sokolskažupa Beograd, Načelstvo, Proste vežbe, no. 4, 1937.
25. Cvetković, D. (1998). Sokoliisokolski sletovi 1862-1941 (Sokol members and Sokol rallies 1862-1941), Beograd: Knjigoprom.

## СОКОЛСКИ СЛЕТОВИ МОРАВСКЕ СОКОЛСКЕ ЖУПЕ НИШ

### САЖЕТАК

Сокољство као, изразито словенски, културни, национално-ослободилачки либерални покрет настао у Чешкој 1862. године под идејним вођством чеха Мирослава Тирша. Соколска организација имала је за циљ да повеже све словенске народе у једну целину помоћу физичког вежбања, под паролем „Слобода, братство, једнакост“. Соколску идеју чинила је синтеза вежбања и националне културе. Сокољство у Србији представљало је део богате културне

и спортске традиције. Соколски слетови, такмичења и јавни наступи представљали су манифестације соколског теловежбовног рада и експонирања соколске снаге. Преко ових манифестација могао се у краћем и дужем временском периоду пратити развој соколске вежбе. Такође, ове манифестације су представљале могућност да се уоче одређени недостаци у раду појединих савеза, жупа и друштава. Уједно су ове манифестације имале и пропагандно - мобилизациони карактер у смислу интересовања за соколски рад и ширење соколске идеје. Моравска Соколска Жупа Ниш реализовала је једанаест (11) слетова у периоду од оснивања 1920. до 1939. године.

**Кључне речи:** соколство, слетови, жупа, вежбање, такмичења.

---

## АВТОПРОБЕГИ ОБШЕСТВА «СОКОЛ» МОРАВСКОЙ ВОЛОСТИ УЕЗДА НИШ

---

### АННОТАЦИЈА

Движение Сокол, как исконно славянское культурное национально-либеральное движение, возникло в Чехословакии в 1862 году под патронажем Мирослава Тырша. Организация «Сокол» была призвана объединить все славянские народы посредством занятий спортом под лозунгом «Свобода, братство, равенство». Идея движения «Сокол» предполагало синтез физической подготовки и национальной культуры. Движение «Сокол» в Сербии представляло собой часть культурной и спортивной традиции. Автопробеги «Сокола», конкурсы и публичные выступления представляли собой проявление физической активности и могущества «Сокола». Все эти спортивные мероприятия, проходившие на протяжении короткого или длительного периода времени, позволяли проследить развитие программы физической подготовки в обществе «Сокол». Помимо этого, вышеуказанные спортивные мероприятия предоставляли возможность выявить недостатки в работе отдельных организаций, уездов или обществ. В то же время эти спортивные мероприятия носили пропагандистско-мобилизационный характер в плане повышения интереса к движению «Сокол» и в распространении идей физкультурного общества «Сокол». «Сокол» Моравской волости уезда Ниш организовал одиннадцать автопробегов за период с 1920 по 1939 год.

**Ключевые слова:** движение «Сокол», автопробеги, приход, подготовка, соревнования.

---

Received on 10.09.2017.  
Accepted on 11.10.2017.