СМРТ У ТРЕЗОРУ
DEADLY TREASURES
27/06/09 - 23/08/09
One of the most striking features in any survey of the art and history collections of the Museum of Yugoslav History is the broad overlap of the Museum's history with crucial moments from the break-up of the state whose name it bears. When the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre and the Museum of the Peoples and Nationalities of Yugoslavia were closed down (in 1996), almost all their holdings, but only a fraction of their real estate were passed on to their successor – the Museum of Yugoslav History (MIJ). Because of this, part of the MIJ holdings were in poor condition and were stored indefinitely in a building owned by Zepter in Mihaila Avramovića Street and in a military facility (SAČ) within the compound of Palace buildings. Important holdings of the MIJ are in the Oval Building, from which the Museum was moved in an emergency situation in 1997. Exhibits belonging to the Museum remained behind in the vault and park of the building.

In recent years we have tried to breathe life back into all these items by exhibiting them. Now it seems that this was just a brief artificial resuscitation because, after the exhibitions, we would return the exhibits to the depots, and depots to which we had no access or in which the conditions make it impossible to carry out further research and processing of the items. In an attempt to bring these items permanently back to life, to secure appropriate accommodation for them and so make them more readily accessible for new interpretations, we invited all our colleagues and associates – directors, writers, architects, scientists, teachers – who had borrowed items from the MIJ holdings for films, for research, for exhibitions and so on.

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SMRT U TEREZORU

All things that live long are gradually so saturated with reason that their origin is now beyond our understanding. Does not almost every precise history of an origination impress our feelings as paradoxical and wantonly offensive? Does the good historian not, at bottom, constantly contradict?

Friedrich Nietzsche, Daybreak

Incredible as it may sound, more than 2,500 years passed from the opening to the public of The Collection of the Wonders of Mankind, the treasures of the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar II (604-562 BCE) "to be inspected by all the people of his country", to the opening of the Josip "Tito" Broz Commemorative Collection in 1984 CE. "To be inspected by all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and visitors from the whole world." It seems that the difference in the way the contents of these two collections were acquired — one was made up of war booty and the other of gifts from the greatest statesmen of the second half of the twentieth century — is insignificant compared to their similarities. Whether they were obtained by looting, received as a gift, by barter or by purchase, whether they were displayed in temples, sanctuaries and treasuries, or in museums galleries and vaults, they both bear witness to the non-ephemeral value of works of art, valuables and trophies, whose primary tendency is to underline and celebrate success in war, the power of statesmen or monarchs, or of nations or states. Chance is the master of all these matters! In The Collection of the Wonders of Mankind, one item which Nebuchadnezzar II may have admired could have been the golden harp of the Sumerian Queen Shub-ad.
which was found in the famous royal tomb in Ur, from about 2450 BCE. For a short time, Josip "Tito" Broz also enjoyed a gold copy of it which was given to him in 1979 by Hussein El Bakr, the president of the Revolutionary Command Council and secretary general of the Iraqi BAAS party.

At the end of the same year, just months before Tito's death, a new presidential palace of white marble, oval in shape, was built for Tito beside the old one. The most probable reason for the construction of this unnecessary and expensive building should certainly be sought in the final break-up of Tito and Jovanka.

Over the following thirty years the building changed name, purpose and owner, that is to say occupant, a number of times. Although built and decorated as a residence, the building was never used for the purpose intended. Tito died without having moved into it and, following the establishment of the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre in 1982, it was reworked as a museum building in which were displayed collections of the most important, most valuable and most representative historic works, on account of which it was renamed The Commemorative Collection and, in this role, was open to visitors from 1984 to 1996.

By a decision of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre was closed down, marking the beginning of the devastation of this once most-visited museum in the country. The most valuable items from the permanent exhibitions were placed in underground rooms of the Commemorative Collection, in the Vault, whose fate, as a metaphor for the total holdings of the former institutions, would attract great public attention for years to come. Thus Deadly Treasures is not only a story about this vault, whose raison d'être is still mystery to us, despite the short but stormy history of its internationally valuable holdings, it is above all the story of the legacy of Josip "Tito" Broz. The
такође укинутог Музеја револуције народа и народности Југославије, али јој при том одузевши више од две трећине расположивог парковског простора и четири најважнија музејска објекта – Резиденцију Јосипа Броза, Спомен збирку, Ловачку кућу и Билијарницу! Да апсурд буде већи, одузети простор са свим садржајима Савезна влада предаје на коришћење новозабраном председнику Савезне Републике Југославије, Слободану Милошевићу, који се 1997. године са породицом усељава у резиденцију Јосипа Броза, при чему се цео простор физички ограђује од дела који је припао Музеју историје Југославије, зидом високим преко два метра. Од тог тренутка започиње више мора него рад Музеја. Не само што музејски фондови, који су му Уредбом о оснивању припадали, Музеју нису били доступни, већ је, услед недостатка смештајних капацитета и одговарајућих депоа, МИЈ био принуђен да смести, односно дислоцира своје богате фондове на разне, углавном неутврђене локације, где се и данас налазе: кућа у улице Михаила Абрамовића, где је некада био смештен Музеј револуције народа и народности Југославије, зграда звана САЧ, у округу Дворова, магацини у СИВ-у и Бара Венецији, као и у Раковици.

После бомбардовања резиденције, 1999. године, Слободан Милошевић се са породицом пресељава у Овалну зграду, која је од тада у јавности позната и као Вила „Мир“. Покушај да се објект приведе намени репрезентативне виле за одседање страних гостију пропао је, будући да је хапшање Милошевића, 2001. године, допринело посебно репутацији целог простора. Такође је пропао покушај да се 2006. године, објект додели Министарству унутрашњих послова Републике Србије. Зграда је данас у истом облику и распореду какав је имала у време њеног јединог станара, Слободана Милошевића.8

Недавно откриће Гојине графике „Muchachos al avío“ (“Другари на припремама“), у кухинском very government which closed down the museum which bore his name for fourteen years resolved, in September of the same year, to establish a Museum of Yugoslavia, with some solutions which were, let us say, paradoxical and untenable. This ceded to the new institution the entire “art and cultural-historic contents” of the old one, throwing in all the collections of the also-closed Museum of the Revolution of the Peoples and Nationalities of Yugoslavia while, at the same time, stripping it of more than two thirds of the surrounding parklands and four of the most important museum buildings – Josip Broz’s Residence, the Commemorative Collection, the Hunting Lodge and the Pool House! In an even more absurd move, the Federal Government handed over the requisitioned real estate and all its contents to the newly-elected president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milošević who, in 1997, moved with his family into Josip Broz’s residence, which was then physically separated from the area under the control of the Museum of Yugoslav History with a wall more than two metres in height. From that point the work of the museum became a nightmare. Not only did it not have access to the museum buildings which, by government decree, belonged to it but, because of the lack of storage and appropriate depots, the Museum of Yugoslav History was forced to remove its wealth of holdings to various locations, mostly in poor conditions, where they remain to this day: the house in Mihaila Avramovića Street which was once the Museum of the Revolution of Peoples and Nationalities of Yugoslavia, the building within the Palace compound known as SAČ, warehouses of the Federal Executive Council in Bara Venecija and in Rakovica.

After the residence was bombed in 1999, Slobodan Milošević moved, with his family, to the Oval Building, known in public since then as Villa Peace. An attempt to use the building as an appropriate villa for the accommodation of foreign guests fell through after the arrest of Milošević in 2001.
brought the whole area even further into disrepute. An attempt in 2006 to give the building to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia also fell through. The building today is in the same state as it was in the time of its only tenant, Slobodan Milošević.6

The recent discovery of Goya’s etching Muchachos al avio (Lads Making Ready) in the kitchen of the building again attracted the attention of local and foreign media. And while the foreign press connected this discovery mainly to Slobodan Milošević, the attention of the local public has mainly focused on the contents and fate of the Vault.

Unlike other spaces where the deterioration of museum holdings was more severe and more obvious, for almost a decade there was a “subtle” degradation of the Vault’s contents, with the justification that the president of the state was living on top of it. Museum experts did not have access to it. The holdings in it were not accessible for even the most basic maintenance and museological processing, let alone any possibility of using or exhibiting them. Not until 2003, during preparations for an exhibition of the archaeological collection Do, ut des, did we receive permission to enter the vault. The reunion was a disappointment. For a short time we hesitated. Still, the impression of neglect and the items scattered around the rooms only reminded us of the time when we had been summarily thrown out of the building in the middle of our work. In one of the rooms, on floor in a corner, stands Osiris, the god of the dead, in the position of a mummy, dead himself (Cat. no. 1). But a glance at him encouraged us: for months, Dr Branislav Andelković of the Near East Archaeology department of the University had been begging and waiting to conduct analyses on the statue for a research project of the Serbian Ministry of Science Technology and Development entitled Population and settlements from pre-Roman times on Serbian soil. And he was not the only one! In some
other items we also recognised, felt and “heard” those who had been asking for them. This feeling would later serve for an exhibition concept. While selecting items for the exhibition, rather than museological criteria we were guided by Remizov’s Reality in front of the nose is nothing but a nose in which there is no soul; no heart beats in it. Reality is created by art.\textsuperscript{7} This was a reason to allow those who selected the items to talk about them, about those items which were, at the same time, the only items sought in the period between 1992 and 2009, not including items which are presented in the exhibition on a totally different basis – after Tito’s death their return was sought by those who presented them. These twelve, from a range of different professions, directors, writers, art historians, architects, curators and astrophysicists, told gripping stories about equally diverse items and reasons for their interest.

After the death of Josip Broz, the first requests for the return of gifts came not from those who had presented them but the museums from which the items were taken in order to be given to Tito. The bronze figurine of the goddess Venus from the Roman period, which was discovered at Supovac near Niš, was originally in the collection of the National Museum until it was erased from the inventory by a decision of the Education and Culture Secretariat of the National Committee of the Municipality of Niš [Cat. no. 2]. It was presented to Tito on November 22, 1959. As well as the now famous case of the mosaic from Felix Romuliana and the successful civic initiative to have the Venatori Mosaic returned to Zaječar, the Sremska Mitrovica asked for the return of its collection of seven Roman coins from the renowned Morava Hoard which had been given to Tito by the Sremska Mitrovica Municipal Council in 1977. [Cat. no. 3]. With the exception of the Gamzigrad mosaic, which although it has been returned remains the property of the Museum of Yugoslav History, other items have remained in the Museum because there
is no legal basis for the return of items which have been presented as gifts. In the absence of effective legislation to cover such issues, the provisions of the 1848 Serbian Civil Code are still applied as legal rules. Articles 566 and 567 of the Code read:

Whoever once presents a gift may no longer take it back, with the exception of specific cases:

a) if the presenter of the gift later becomes so poor that he is unable to live;
b) if the receiver of the gift displays great ingratitude towards the presenter of the gift, causing an insult to his life, body or honour and jeopardising his freedom and estate.

In 1958 the Novo Mesto Municipal Council had given Tito a bronze, Italo-Etruscan style helmet from about 4000 BCE which had been discovered in Nevje near Kamenik. Knowing that in most cases gifts are not returned and aware of the great value of this item, in 1985 the Ljubljana National Museum sent a conservationist to the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre to make a replica of the helmet for the museum’s permanent exhibition. [Cat. no. 4]

The only item which, by law, was required to be returned to its presenter was the Norwegian Grand Cross of the Order of St Olav with Collar and Sash which was awarded to Tito in Oslo on May 13, 1965 [Cat. no. 5]. The Statue of the Order prescribes that all insignia must be returned on the death of the holder. Why was this decoration not returned? Is the story true that Norwegian King Olav decreed that, as long as he lives, the decoration should remain in the Museum which bore Tito’s name. We discussed this with Dragomir Acović, our renowned heraldry expert.

While touring the Commemorative Collection, architect Bogdan Bogdanović, who served as mayor of Belgrade from 1982 to 1986, stood fascinated before an exhibit from the archaeological
Режисер Горан Марковић говори о важности аутентичних предмета за снимање филма, с обзиром на то да квалитет декора и реквизита утиче на квалитет глуме и сећа се како је, 1992. године, из Меморијалног центра „Јосип Броз Тито“ добио оригинални Маршалски знак за потребе филма „Тито и ја“ (Кат. бр. 7). Аутор тог јединственог предмета од злата, украшеног многобројним дијамантима и рубинима, који је носио само маршал Југославије, био је 1946. године Антун Августиначић.

Поводом значајног јубилеја, 150-годишњице Српског народног покрета у Војводини 1848–1849. године, виши кутос Музеја Војводине у Новом Саду Сузана Миловановић била је аутор истоимене изложбе. Тек приликом гостовања изложбе у Музеју историје Југославије, 1998. године, ауторка сазнала да се у тезору Музеја налази и сабља војводе Стевана Петровића Книћанина (1807–1855), кога су у Војводину упутили и ставили на чело доброваљаца из Србије, крајем јуна 1848. кнез Александар Карађорђевић и министар Илија Гарапанић (Кат. бр. 8).

Годинама је историчар уметности Ненад Радић фасцинисан једним предметом крајње неуобичајеним за ове просторе – мандалом – чије се „природно” окружење налази у хинду-будистичком културном кругу. Мандала, дословно круг, истовремено је сажетак космичког објављења, слика света и приказ и актуелизација боганских сила. У збиркама Музеја историје Југославије налазе се две мандале које су на поклон Титу стигле из далеког Непала 1974. године. О њима и изложби експоната с Далеког истока, која се нажалост никада није реализовала, говорио је Ненад Радић (Кат. бр. 9).

Иван Ивањи, књижевник, дипломата и Титов преводилац за немачки језик, својим романом Стаљинова сабља, 2008. године, подигао је „буру” у медијима и поново покренуо питања судбине collection. The spirals forming the pommel on this antenna sword, a Liburnian sword from the eighth century BCE which was presented as a gift to Tito by the city of Zadar, reminded Bogdanović irresistibly of the ornamentation he used in his own works. (Cat. no. 6). Many years later, curators found photographs of this exhibit among his papers while preparing the exhibition Bogdan Bogdanović Der Verdammtte Baumeister [Architekturzentrum, Vienna, March 5–June 2, 2009]. Film director Goran Marković speaks of the importance of authentic items when making films, because the quality of the design and properties affects the quality of acting. He recalls that, in 1992, the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre allowed him to use the Marshal’s insignia for his film Tito and Me. (Cat. no. 7)

For the 150th anniversary of the Serbian People’s Movement in Vojvodina (1848-1849), Suzana Milovanović, the senior curator of the Vojvodina Museum in Novi Sad, mounted an exhibition with the name of the Movement. It was not until the exhibition toured to the Museum of Yugoslav History in 1998 that Milovanović discovered that the Museum’s vault also contained the sabre of Duke Stevan Petrović Knićanin (1807–1855) who was sent by Prince Aleksandar Karadordević and Minister Ilija Garašanin to Vojvodina, at the end of June, 1848, to lead volunteers from Serbia. (Cat. no. 8). For years, art historian Nenad Radić has been fascinated by an item which is very unusual in this part of the world – a mandala – whose natural environment is the cultural milieu of Hinduism and Buddhism. The mandala, literally a circle, is at the same time a summary of cosmic announcements, an image of the world and a presentation and actualisation of divine forces. There are two mandalas in the collections of the Museum of Yugoslav History which arrived as gifts for Tito from remote Nepal in 1974. Nenad Radić spoke about these and about an exhibition of items from the Far East which, unfortunately, never materialised. (Cat. no. 9).
With his novel Stalin's Sabre, Ivan Ivanji, writer, diplomat, and Tito's German interpreter, raised a storm in the media in 2008 and once again raised the issue of the fate of the holdings, of the theft and disappearance of valuable items from the Museum of Yugoslav History. "The most famous exhibit is the sabre presented to Tito by Stalin personally in 1944 for his services in the struggle against Fascism. Its hilt is decorated with exceptionally large diamonds, rubies and other precious stones," writes Ivan Ivanji in his novel in admiration of the sabre while at the exhibition, he speaks of his disappointment when he laid eyes on the authentic item. (Cat. no. 10). Celebrated film director Dušan Makavejev showed great interest in another gift presented to Tito by Stalin in 1945, the ceramic sculpture Duel, made in a famous Petrograd workshop in the mid-eighteenth century. (Cat. no. 11). Impressed by the symbolism of the item itself, as well as by its metaphorical meaning, Makavejev also remembers the times when his friend Vladeta Petrović-Šepa, the first director of the May 25 Museum, found the courage and, especially, a way to display this in the Museum’s central showcase, despite the famous conflict between Tito and Stalin.

In August 2003, three scholarship holders from a NATO laboratory went on trial for the theft of 105 grams of Moon rock. They had planned to sell it for between one and five thousand dollars a gram. However the court found that the Moon rocks were of far greater value, because it was calculated that the cost of acquiring each gram was 50,800 dollars. The inability to provide adequate security for this exhibit is the only reason the Museum of Yugoslav History was unable to fulfill the request of Goran Pavičić, lecturer at the Planetarium, to display, at the Kalemegdan Observatory on Museum Night 2009, the samples of the Moon’s surface presented to Josip "Tito" Broz as a gift by the Apollo 11 crew and US President Richard Nixon. And so we reach the end. And just as the circle of
life and death closes with one of the items on display, the mandala, we too by a series of separate coincidences while searching for meaningful contents, have returned to the beginning of our story in an inexplicable way. We began from a building which was built unnecessarily, a building which, after thirty years, has still not found its purpose, and which has not brought anything good to any of its tenants, planned or otherwise. We simply reached the vault, peered in, didn’t like what we saw and so we fear that we will stand for quite a long time outside the open door. This exhibition is an attempt to bring into the light, at least for a brief moment, a tiny fraction of the exhibits which have had life breathed into them by people who sought them out. Even though we are their legal owners, we have to sign for them when we take them and after the exhibition closes we shall once again have to surrender them to darkness and deterioration in the vault.

Wittgensteiin says that in order to know an object I must know not its external but all its internal qualities. Heartened by Makevejev, we strove to discover at least one word which would link such disparate items. It came as no surprise that this “missing link” which connected them all together was death. Have we not spoken about items whose return required someone’s death, about sabres and a sword and a helmet which have a direct connection with death, we have talked about a duel, the outcome of which is always death, Osiris is the god of death. When Tito died, there were proposals to bury him with the Marshal insignia. Modern science is on the threshold of allowing the position that minerals are living organisms, that they develop, mature and grow inside the earth. Anyone who has observed a Moon rock under a strong microscope and compared its structure with that of the Earth is left in no doubt that the first of these is definitely dead. We are in difficult waters. We began with chance and arrived at its logical consequence – inevitability. We thought we were following a random
choice of items but discovered a word which led us into thinking about meaning, about the semantic content of human actions, about material and all other structures which, sometimes, don't seem so absurd after all.

Momo Cvijović, curator

6 U drugoj polovini 2008. godine izgradili su od Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova Republike Srbije, koje je u toku dvije godine nije na koristi, na novoj zgradi vode vode izdvojila Služba za zvanične poslove, kojom prilikom je izdvojila svetlost od rekonstruiranog Memorijalnog centra „Josip Broz Tito“. Ovakvim rešenjem se unutarnji trostovi i dažno ostaje neizvesno.
8 Ivan Ivačić, Stećkova sables, Stupovi kulture, Beograd 2008, str. 7.
Бриони, 27. августа 1979.
Brioni, August 27, 1979
The Oval building, October 9, 1979
ON GRIFFINS, UNICORNS AND MoON ROCKS OR THE COLLECTION OF THE LAST RULER

In the Berlin Zoo, beside a pool with a live elephant seal stands an unusual display. Behind the glass are items found in the insides of Roland, a long-dead elephant seal. The visitor, more fascinated than shocked, stands before these unusual exhibits as though standing before archaeological discoveries. The visitor knows that the value of this as a museum exhibit was determined by chance, but is unable to resist the poetic thought that, over time, these items have mutually established subtler and more significant ties. Caught up in his thought, the visitor further attempts to establish coordinates of meaning and reconstruct the historic ones. [Dubravka Ugrešić, The Museum of Unconditional Surrender]

Odd, fantastic, exotic and unusual items have always attracted attention. Magical powers have
often been ascribed to rare and exotic objects. Possession and control of wonders gives strength to those who have them but, at a more abstract level, their rarity and uniqueness reflect the rarity and uniqueness of the owner, who is set apart from his contemporaries by that which he possesses. Royal and church treasuries contained hundreds of items. The core of these were relics of Christian saints and reliquaries containing them, as well as various liturgical objects, royal insignia and jewellery and other decorative items, with the inevitable presence of a certain numbers of wonders and exotic items. Medieval discoveries and descriptions of these treasures show little interest in classification or the relationships among the items they contain. They tended to emphasise the value of the materials the items were made from, their material value and origin. Medieval collections were not museums but treasuries, in the sense of economic and spiritual capital, which reflects yet another parallel with the collection amassed by Tito as ruler. Reservoirs of power in the symbolic sense – many items are gifts from patrons, feudal overlords, and other important figures, representatives of political, social and military alliances. The public life of Tito's gifts in museums began with the opening of the May 25 Museum in 1962. Most of the exhibits were relay batons and scale models, while the most valuable items remained within the residential premises, accessibly only to selected guests of the president of the republic, who clearly represented the identity and the power of the community. Given that only two hundred samples of Moon rock were given to the nations of the world by the United States of America and that the recipients included the people of the former SFR Yugoslavia, we could regard this as modern naturalia, such as the griffin legs or unicorn horns known only or primarily through pictures and descriptions. Other items from Tito's chamber of rarities combine the finest crafts and most extravagant products of nature, with an emphasis on rare and precious materials. These are the standard
contents of Cabinets of Wonders, bringing together, through their design, the wonders of nature and art with the aim of enchanting the observer. Most items admired in former Cabinets of Wonders could now find their place in an exhibition of kitsch. Only if presented as historic artefacts in an exhibition of development could they earn a place in a major museum. To exhibit them with no irony or historic underpinning would smack of parochialism. Many items found today in major museums around the world come from early court collections and some have been categorised in various different ways, beginning from a court collection, then in a Kunstkamera and finally a museum collection. For example, some of the Hapsburg court collection is exhibited in museums in Vienna while less valuable items have been distributed to provincial museums in Innsbruck and Salzburg.

In the reverse of this process, the synthesis of items brought together under the name of Josip Broz was preserved by the establishment of the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre. Despite many requests for the return to their mother museums of items presented to Tito, the collection, or the greater part of it, has remained intact (at least formally) to the present day, within the newly established Museum of Yugoslav History. This becomes extremely important in the light of modern museological practice in which the main aim is no longer the item itself, but the interpretation of the layers of meanings of museological items. Had items from the Tito collection become part of some other museum whose collections were conceived differently, they would have lost their meaning and their cultural and social value which would have changed in keeping with changes in the concept of the reality which surrounded them.

After Tito’s death, the first inventory of all items from the buildings he used was released. In this all gifts were regarded equally, from works of art to materially worthless mass-produced utility items. The result was the creation of integrated documentation – 38 books of inventory which are
an excellent source for the reconstruction of the appearance of some buildings and the items inside them.

The Oval Building, intended as a new residence, was to be a combination of residential and exhibition space, a kind of private museum, a Kunstkamera, in which Tito could personally show the items on display to his guests. Following the death of Josip Broz, all the buildings were opened to the public and the Oval Building was turned into a museum of gifts and awards, with the aim of presenting the most representative and valuable items from all the collections, with particular emphasis on the prestige and origin of the presenter of the gift. Thus Tito’s private collection became an instrument for shaping and presenting identity, just as, following the French Revolution, the Louvre became a public museum and was thus transformed from being a luxury to a national treasure, a source of patriotic pride and an illustration of the French Republic, showing its national treasure to everyone. The establishment of the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre, an institution charged with preserving and nurturing the memory of Josip Broz, gave the collection a new meaning, one which is precisely the point of collection – making the collector immortal.

Are we still fascinated by wonders? Max Weber believed that liberation from illusions and false beliefs was the turning point from childhood to adulthood and the Enlightenment of the late seventeenth century, as a way of living and a state of mind, refused to believe in wonders which were being scientifically explained and proclaimed as vulgar. Nevertheless there is a close connection between wonders and human appetite for the rare and the novel. René Descartes saw wonders as the first of passions, an unexpected surprise for the soul which draws it into observing attentively those items which seem to it unusual. The educated admire those wonders exhibited in museums and explained in books (volcanic eruptions, meteor showers, magnetism) while the less educated
 marvel at wonders from the tabloids, such as the birth of a two-headed child, flying saucers and so on. What do Stalin’s commander’s sword, Tito’s Marshal insignia, antique coins, a ritual item from Hinduism and Buddhism, a figurine of Venus, an Italo-Etruscan helmet, a Moon rock, a sword from an Illyrian tribe, the sabre of Stevan Knjačin, Royal Norwegian insignia, a twentieth century sculpture and a sixth century statuette have in common? If we were to group the items on display in a catalogue with descriptive information such as that found in the inventory referred to above, with no attempt or desire to find a spatial or chronological connection, to analysed or explain them in any way, we would have the impression that we were reading a mediaeval catalogue of wonders. This would not be far from the truth, because this incoherent list of items of diverse origin, time and place of emergence, tradition and purpose, meets all the criteria of a typical inventory of former cabinets of wonders. This is precisely why it is our choice for an exhibition in which we want to present a broader social context of the state of museum exhibitions and to raise the question of their custodianship and of the non-civilisational attitude to cultural and historic values. Items which, regardless of the extent to which they come from other times or other places, gain meaning in accordance with the time and space in which they are located. Thus their meaning and the value put on them changes, either expanding or inverting depending on how the reality of the time and space in which they find themselves is conceptualised. Brought together as a collection, whether this is called a museum or some other name, the items acquire meanings which derive from the reason for the collection existing, the relationships established in connection with it and the power relationships which it confirms. As it enters the museum, each item undergoes metamorphosis and begins a new life, or even death, as claimed by museum sceptics who are
developing a theory that museums kill cultural values and destroy their meaning by tearing them from their original surroundings and historical context. 

Visitors who look at a museum exhibit do not necessarily have to investigate the context of its emergence in order to understand its value to art or civilisation but knowing the culture in which it came into being may significantly affect what they see. When the “envelope” of the museum changes, the way in which we see its contents also changes.

Aware that museums, with their projects, suggest interpretations and that curators manufacture the “envelopes” in which museum exhibits are delivered to visitors, our idea this time was for the exhibits to play roles given to them by objective observers from outside the museum, many of them not people with a museum background but directors, writers, architects, scientists and teachers who will, in a way, be the curators of this exhibition and discuss the items exhibited, their importance and value, as well as their own subjective attitude to and relationship with Josip Broz and his time, thus creating the material for a new sociological and culturological analysis of the museum items. These exhibits all differ from one another in purpose, origin, donor, time of origin and the people who for various personal or professional reasons have been interested in them, but in this way we shall attempt to establish connections between them on a different level, that of symbolism, meaning and history. The essence is in a different way of looking at the items, in the problem of their accessibility for scientific processing and research, the justification for their safekeeping in a particular museum and their meaning, which changes in accordance with the way they are seen in time.

Ana Panić
curator, art historian
1 Dubravka Ugrešić, Muzej Bezuještne Predaje (Museum of Unconditional Surrender), Fabrika Knjiga, Belgrade 2008, 211-212.
5 Слике су пребачене у Kunsthistorisches Museum, скелети динозавра у Naturhistorisches Museum, док су плодови дуба у Нурингену уточане у формалдехиду на Кслеровом Музекам.
6 D. Carrier, op. cit., str. 17-38.
7 Гервазије из Тилбурите (Gervase of Tilbury), саветник краља Отто IV написао је 1210. године спис под називом Otia imperialia, који је садржавао каталог 129 чуда из свих провинција, почећи од магнета - мистериозног индијског камена који привлачи метали, до извора близу Нарбоне који теље место кад се искусно прљаво баци у њега. L. Daston, K. Park, op. cit., str. 21.

10 Paintings were moved to the Kunsthistorisches Museum, dinosaur skeletons and minerals to the Naturhistorisches Museum while gilded rhinoceros horns were given to Schloss Ambras in Innsbruck, and a foetus in formaldehyde to Haus der Natur in Salzburg, ibid., 367.
6 Carrier, op. cit., 17-38.
7 Gervase of Tilbury, advisor to King Otto IV, wrote in 1210 a piece called Otia imperialia which contained catalogue of 129 wonders from all provinces, from the magnet - a mysterious Indian stone that attracts metals, to a spring near Narbona that changes its course when something dirty is thrown into it. L. Daston, K. Park, op. cit., 21.
9 Museum skeptics do not, of course, deny that the museums contain many old objects, but they do reject the claim that this old art gives us true beliefs about the past. [...] When you put a Raphael in the museum, the museum skeptic argues, then you preserve an old object, but not that painting itself. Carrier, op. cit., 52.
Сабла „килич“

Русия, прва половина XIX века
дужина сечива 87 цм; дужина дршке
12,5 цм; дужина к 91,5 цм

The Kiliç Sabre

Russia, first half of nineteenth century
Length of blade, 87 cm, length of hilt
12.5 cm, length of scabbard 91.5 cm
Краљевски норвешки орден Светог Олафа – велики крст са ланцем

Краљевина Норвешка
Елементи: орденска звезда, орденски знак, орденска лента, орденски ланц
Установљен 21.08.1847.
Додељен 13.05.1965. у Ослу
Знак: злато .830, маса 38.7 г; звезда: злато .830, маса 85 г; ланц: сребро.
925, маса: 641 г

Insignia of the Royal Norwegian Order of St Olav: Grand Cross with Collar.

Kingdom of Norway
Items: Star of the Order, Badge of the Order, Sash of the Order, Collar of the Order
Established on August 21, 1847
Awarded on May 13, 1965
Badge 38.7 grams, silver; Star 85 grams, silver 83%; Collar 411 grams, silver 92.5%.
Sculpture of Duel (Battle of Chud Lake in 1242, between the Russians and the Teutonians)

USSR after 1917
Leningrad workshop founded in 1744,
Master Orlov (?)
Ceramic, height 48 cm
Presented by Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin "for merit", 1945.
Мандала

Непал, ХХ век
Легура металла, опал, седеф, стакло
сигн. Непал хандиоцрафт палаце
h 60 см; R 50 см
Дародавац: председник Владе Непала
Нагендра Прасад Ријал, Београд,

Mandala

Nepal, twentieth century
Metal alloy, opal, mother-of-pearl, glass
signature: Nepal Handicraft Palace.
Height 60 cm, radius 50 cm
Presented by Nepalese Prime Minister
Prasad Rijal, Belgrade, December 6, 1974.
Mandala

Nepal, twentieth century
Metal alloy, opal, mother-of-pearl, glass
signature: Nepal Handicraft Palace
Height 78 cm, radius 53 cm
Presented by Nepalese Prime Minister
Prasad Rijal, Belgrade, December 6, 1974.
Маршалски знак

Елементи: знак
Автор: Антун Аугустинчић, обрацо у племенитим материјалима Теодор Кривак
Материјал: злато .585, злато .750, сребро .800, платина .950
Тежина: 201,8 г
Установљен 1946.

Marshall's insignia

Design: Antun Augustinčić: crafted from precious materials by Teodor Krivak
Gold 58%, gold 75%, silver 80%, platinum 95%
Weight: 201.8 grams
Established in 1946
Roman coins from Sirmium (seven items)

Third to fifth century
Gold coin of Emperor Arcadius (395-408)
Silver coins of Empress Otacilia Severa (244-249)
Silver coin of Empress Contra Salutaris (254-268)
Bronze coins of Empress Helena Etruscularia (249-251)
Bronze coin of Emperor Gordian III (238-244)
Bronze coin of Emperor Abilus the Arab (244-249)
Bronze coin of Emperor Volusianus (251-254)
Presented by the Municipality of Sremska Mitrovica, Serbia, June 7, 1977.
Helmet

Negovski style, from about 400 BCE.
Bronze, height 20 cm
Site: Nevlje, near Kamnik
Presented by the Municipality of Novo Mesto, Slovenia, November 23, 1958
Фрагменти Месечевог тла и застава СФРЈ коју је носила на Месец и вратила на Земљу посада Апола 11

Старост: 3,8 билиона година

Fragments of the Moon’s surface and the Yugoslav flag which was taken to the Moon and returned to Earth by the crew of Apollo 11

Age: 3.8 billion years
Presented by US President Richard Nixon, April 24, 1970
Fragments of the Moon's surface and the Yugoslav flag which was taken to the Moon and returned to Earth by the crew of Apollo 17

Lunar basalt, sample no. 70017
Age: 3.8 billion years
Weight: 1.142 grams
Liburnian sword (replica)

Eight century BCE
Bronze, length of sword 47.7 cm, length of hilt 12.3 cm
Site: Nin, grave site, grave no. 90
Presented by City of Zadar, Croatia, May 25, 1953.
Statue of the god Osiris

Sixth century BCE
Bronze with traces of gilt, height 47.5 cm
Site: Beni Suef
Presented by Anwar El Sadat, President of the United Arab Republics, between 1971 and 1974

Статуа бога Озириса

VI век п.н.э.
Бронза с траговима позлате, h 47,5 цм
Налазиште: Бени Суиф (Бени-Соуиф)
Дародавац: Анвар ел Садат,
председник Уједињених Арапских
године
Сатуата Венере

II-III век
Бронза, h 12 cm
Налазиште: Суповац код Ниша
Дародавац: Општина Ниш, Србија
22.11.1959.

Venus figurine

Second or third century BCE
Bronze, height 12 cm
Site: Supovac near Niš
Presented by the Municipality of Niš
Serbia, November 22, 1959
Златна командантска сабля

СССР
д.с. 69 цм, д.д. 12 цм, д.к. 70,5 цм
Дародавац: Јосиф Висарийонович Стаљин, Москва, септембар 1944.

Gold commander’s sabre

USSR
Length of blade 69 cm, length of hilt 12 cm, length of scabbard 70.5 cm
Presented by Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin, Moscow, September 1944
1953. Tito becomes president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FPRJ)


1962. May 25 Museum founded


1974. New SFRJ Constitution adopted giving greater autonomy to the republics and giving the provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo the same status as republics in taking decisions Tito proclaimed president for life

1976. Discussion of new concept and status of May 25 Museum

1979. Oval Building completed

1980. Josip Broz dies

- Josip Broz buried in the House of Flowers
- Inventory of items in the Office of the President of the Republic and 16 Užička Street as well as the Residence
- Office of the President of the Republic wound up with some of its responsibilities now falling under the jurisdiction of the new Office for Official Facilities of the SFR Yugoslav Presidency

1982. Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre founded

- Remodelling of the Oval Building, adapting the residential building to use as an exhibition space (Commemorative Collection)

1983. Ambient exhibition opened to the public on the ground floor of the Residence, presenting the actual space in which Tito lived

1953. Tito postaje predsednik Federativne Narodne Republike Jugooslavije (FHRJ)

1959. Osnovan Muzej revolucionije naroda i narodnosti Jugoslovije

1962. Osnovan Muzej „25. maj”

1963. Donosi se Ustav Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslovije (SFRJ)

1974. Ustav vjenski Ustav SFRJ kojim je republikama data veća autonomija; pokrajine Vojvodina i Kosovo izjedначene u odlučivanju sa republikama; Tito proglasen za dожivotnog predsednika

1976. Rasprava u vezi sa novom konceptijom i statusom Muzeja „25. maj”

1979. Izgraђena Ovalna zgrada

1980. Umro Josip Broz Tito

- Josip Broz sahrađen u Kući cвеćа
- Popis inventara Kabineta predsednika Republike i Užičke 16 kao i Residencije
- Kabinet predsednika Republike prestaјe с radom, deо послова прелази у надлежност novoосноване Службе за репрезентативне објекте Председништва SFRJ

1982. Osnovan Mеморијаљни Центар „Josip Broz Tito”

- Адаптација Ovalне зграде, прилагођавање функције резиденцијалног објекта музејском простору (Спомен збирка)

1983. У приземљу Резиденције отворена за јавност амбијентална поставка, с идејом да се презентује аутентичан простор у коме је Tito живео
1984.
Отворена поставка у Спомен збирци

1985.
Изграђен монтажни објекат у Ботићевој 66 (у функцији ресторана за посетиоце Меморијалног центра)

1987.
- Одржана Осма седница ЦК СКС (Централни комитет Савеза комунista Србије) којој је председавао Слободан Милошевић
- Отворена поставка у Старом музеју

1989.
- Прва оставка владе у СФР Југославији: Мандат за састав нове владе добио Анте Марковић
- Слободан Милошевић изабран за председника Председништва Социјалистичке Републике Србије
- Прослава 600-годишњице Косовске битке на Газиместану

1990.
- Донет нови Устав Републике Србије;
- Распад владајуће партије; Савез комуниста Србије трансформише се у Социјалистичку партију Србије
- Уведен вишепартијски систем
- Први вишестраначки парламентарни избори у Словенији и Хрватској
- Одлука о расписивању референдума Срба у Хрватској
- Немири у Кинској крајини, почела тзв. балван револуција
- Вишестраначки парламентарни и председнички избори – победо Слободан Милошевић

- Основана Српска аутономна област Славонија, Барања и западни Срем
- Одржан митинг опозиције у Београду предвођен Српским покретом обнове – 9. март
- Инцидент на Плитвичким језерима – почињу први оружани сукоби на територији бивше Југославије
- Словенија и Хрватска прогласила независност
- Македонија прогласила независност

1984
Exhibition opened in the Commemorative Collection

1985
Temporary building completed in Bovićeva Street (as a restaurant for Memorial Centre visitors)

1987
Seventh Session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, chaired by Slobodan Milošević
Exhibition opened in the Old Museum

1989
- First resignation of the Federal Government. Ante Marković elected prime minister designate
- Slobodan Milošević elected President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia
- Celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo in Gaziemitan

1990
- New constitution of the Republic of Serbia adopted
- The governing League of Communists of Serbia dissolved and transformed into the Socialist Party of Serbia
- Multi-party system introduced
- First multi-party parliamentary elections in Slovenia and Croatia
- Decision on calling a referendum for Serbs in Croatia
- Riots in the Knin Krajina, known as the Log
- Revolution, begin
- Multi-party parliamentary and presidential elections – Slobodan Milošević wins

1991
- Serb autonomous regions established in Slavonija, Baranja and West Srem
- The Serbian Renewal Movement leads an opposition rally in Belgrade on March 9
- Incident at the Plitvice Lakes – the first armed conflict on the territory of Yugoslavia
- Slovenia and Croatia proclaim independence
- Macedonia proclaims independence
- Bosnia-Hercegovina proclaims independence, outbreak of hostilities and the siege of Sarajevo begins.
- Presidency of SRJ resolves to reorganise the Yugoslav People’s Army (UNA) as the Yugoslav Army.
- Slobodan Milošević wins presidential elections in Serbia.
- The United Nations Security Council introduces an economic embargo on Yugoslavia. Student protests begin.
- Central Belgrade’s Marshal Tito Street renamed Serbian Leaders Street.
- Dobrica Ćosić raises the issue of the purpose and use of the palaces, the Memorial Centre and the Museum of the Revolution of the Peoples and Nationalities of Yugoslavia.
- May 25 Museum and July 4 Museum returned to the City Assembly.
- May 25 Museum building turned over to the Historical Museum of Serbia.
- Old Museum converted for use as a storage facility.
- Association of Art Historians organises a roundtable "The Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre – Where to from here? which discussed transformation of the Centre’s program.
- Proposal for a centre for the popularisation of science within the Memorial Centre.
- Proposal for a Museum of Yugoslav History.
- An expert group proposes that the White Palace and Old Palace compounds and the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre be preserved as a single entity.
- Part of the building at 12 Mihaila Avramovića Street sold; the Museum of the Revolution moves to 11 Trg Nikole Pašića; the depot for exhibits and library remains in its original space.

1993.
- Vance-Owen peace plan floated, proposing the division of Bosnia into ten cantons along ethnic lines.
- Serbia threatened with measures of total isolation; hyper-inflation peaks.
- The Parliament of SRJ appoints a new government.
- Dobrica Ćosić replaced.
- Zoran Lilić elected president of SRJ.
- The Zepter company asks for exhibits from the Museum of the Revolution to be moved from the building at
1994
- The new dinar put into circulation
- Agreement signed on forming a Croat-Muslim federation in Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Contact Group peace plan for the division of Bosnia
- Two constitutions in effect in Serbia — that of the former Socialist Republic of Serbia from 1974 and the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia from 1990
- Belgrade’s Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage prepares a report on the proposal to proclaim the Dedina compound of the palaces and the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Centre as a protected heritage site
- Because of amendments to Serbia’s Cultural Heritage Act, the procedure was never completed

1995
- Republic of Srpska Krajina wiped out by Operation Storm
- Preliminary agreement on the division of Bosnia-Herzegovina into entities (51% to the Muslim-Croat Federation and 49% to Republika Srpska) signed in Geneva
- The Dayton Peace Agreement is signed, ending the war in Bosnia
- The UN Security Council and the European Union, followed quickly by the US, suspend economic sanctions against Yugoslavia
- The peace agreement on Bosnia-Herzegovina signed in Paris by Slobodan Milošević, Alija Izetbegović and Franjo Tudman
- The Office for Joint Affairs for the Requirements of Federal Bodies undertakes the collection, automatic processing and recording of changes to real estate owned by federal organisations
- The Office for Joint Affairs asks the general secretary of the president of SFR Yugoslavia to supply technical documentation on the Residence and the Oval Building, in order to take appropriate action
- The facilities of the May 25 Museum are handed over to the City Assembly

1996
- The Zajedno Coalition wins a majority of the vote in local government elections throughout Serbia
- Mass protests in Belgrade after the election result is overturned

1994
- Pusten u optičaj novi dinar
- Potpisana sporazum o stvaranju hravatko-muslimanske federacije u Bosni i Hercegovini
- Mirovni plan Kontakt grupe o podeli Bosne
- U Srbiji vaze dva ustava — bivshe
- Socijalističke Republike Srbije iz 1974. i Ustav Republike Srbije iz 1990. godine
- Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture grada Beograda izradio je Elaborat predloga proglašenja za kulturno dobro kompleksa dvorova na Dedini i Memonijalnog centra „Josip Broz Tito”
- Zbog izmešta zakona o kulturnim dobrima po komes владе Republike Srbije utvrđuje nezakretne kulturne dore, procedura nikada nije završena

1995
- Republika Srpaska Krajina prestala da postoji nako Operacije „Oluja”
- Prihvaten preliminarne sporazum u ženevi o podlju Bosne i Hercegovine na entiteti (51% Federacija i 49% Republika Srpska)
- Potpisana Dejtonski sporazum o okončanju rata u Bosni
- Savet bezbednosti UN i EU suspenđovala ekonomsko sankcije SPJ, odmah zatim i SAD
- U Parizu potpisana Mirovni sporazum o Bosni i Hercegovini (Slobodan Milošević, Alija Izetbegović i Franjo Tuđman)
- Služba za zaštitne poruke za potrebe savenih organa obavljena prikupljanjem, aumatsku obradu i evideniranje stana propena na nesprehodnosti organa federacije
- Služba za zaštitne poruke traje tehniku dokumentaciju i ovale zgrade od generálnog sekretera predsednika SFRJ radi predumira odgovarajućih mera
- Izvršena primopredaja objekta Muzeja „25. maj” Sкупштини града

1996
- Koalicija „Zajedno“ (SPD, DS, DSS, GSS) dobila većinu na lokalnim izborima u Srbiji
- Masovni protesti u Beogradu nakon odluke da se ponishte rezultati izbora
1997.
- Opposition local government victories confirmed in almost all major cities in Serbia
- Slobodan Milošević proclaimed president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia after a secret ballot
- Milan Milutinović elected president of Serbia
- Facilities and employees taken over by the Federal Office for Joint Affairs
- Takeover of real estate, museum items and small inventory in the buildings at 15 Užička Street (the Oval Building, the Hunting Lodge, the Pool House and Residence) and 11 Užička Street
- The Museum of Yugoslav History withdraws from the compound and a wall is built, the Residence if redecorated and furnished

1998.
- Escalation of conflict in Kosovo
- The Contact Group for the Balkans meets in London; action plan on the situation in Kosovo
- The Museum of Yugoslav History no longer has access to the Vault. The keys to the Vault have been handed to the General Secretary of the President of the Republic

1999.
- Unsuccessful peace negotiations in Rambouillet
- NATO bombs Yugoslavia
- The Kumanovo military technical agreement between the Yugoslav Army and NATO ends the bombing
- The United Nations Security Council adopts Resolution 1244 on Kosovo
- The Residence damaged by NATO bombs
- Remodelling of the Oval Building interior for...
• Slobodan Milošević

2000.
• The Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS) coalition wins a majority of votes in elections for federal president and the upper house of the federal parliament
• After riots in Belgrade on October 5, Milošević concedes victory to DOS candidate Vojislav Koštunica, who becomes federal president
• The remaining “outer wall” of sanctions against Yugoslavia is lifted
• The City Assembly returns the May 25 Museum to the Museum of Yugoslav History for its use
• Keys of the Vault are again in the possession of the Museum of Yugoslav History
• The Office postpones all scheduled major work on maintenance of the facilities

• New Serbian government elected with Zoran Đinđić as prime minister
• Slobodan Milošević arrested in the Oval Building and extradited to the Hague Tribunal
• The status of the Museum of Yugoslav History is clarified as a federal organisation which is not attached to any ministry
• The Museum of Yugoslav History requests the collection of information on cultural and historical assets being used by federal bodies in order to create a data base (as a basis for taking measures aimed at studying, safeguarding and protecting them)
• The Milošević family vacates the Oval Building and the Vault is sealed

2002.
• Agreement on founding principles for a redefined federal state of Serbia and Montenegro
• Presidential elections fail to produce a result and Nataša Mitić becomes acting president of Serbia
• A committee from the Office for Joint Affairs takes an inventory of the entire residential compound in Užička Street, not including the Vault
• A Federal Government committee takes an inventory of the entire residential compound in Užička Street including the sealed Vault. The committee concludes that items in the Vault should be catalogued and micro-climate conditions secured
2003.
- Paintings from the Residence which had been stored in the National Museum during the bombing are returned.
- The permanent exhibition in the Old Museum is reopened.
- After the departure of the Milošević family, the Museum of Yugoslav History asks for the return of buildings and exhibits which belong to it.

2003.
- State Union of Serbia and Montenegro proclaimed.
- Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Đinđić assassinated; state of emergency declared.
- Extraordinary parliamentary elections held.
- The Museum of Yugoslav History becomes a body of the Republic of Serbia, within Serbia and Montenegro.
- Pending the final resolution of the status.
- The Museum of Yugoslav History demands from the Office for Joint Affairs and the Palace that all its exhibits held there be returned.
- The Office for Joint Affairs establishes a committee and returns exhibits from the holdings of the former Memorial Centre which, since 1999, had been held in the Special Auto Unit (an army unit housed within the palace compound).

2004.
- Vojislav Koštunica becomes prime minister of Serbia.
- Democratic Party candidate Boris Tadić becomes president of the Republic of Serbia.
- The National Museum sets up a committee to review the holdings of the Museum of Yugoslav History.
- Procedure launched to separate items of state importance from museum exhibits in the Vault of the Oval Building.

2005.
- European Commission adopts a positive Feasibility Study for the accession of Serbia and Montenegro.
- EU Council of Ministers approves the beginning of negotiations with Serbia and Montenegro on a Stabilisation and Association Agreement.
- The Oval Building is converted into an accommodation facility for foreign statesmen of the highest rank.

2006.
- Slobodan Milošević dies at the UN War Crimes
2007
- Formed government; premiership of Vojislav Košutina
- Ratified Deal on stabilisation and association agreement with EU and Serbia on March 16 in the May 25 Museum, following his death in The Hague

2008
- Boris Tadić elected president of the Republic of Serbia for a second term
- Priština authorities proclaim independence of Kosovo
- New government in Republic of Serbia with Mirko Cvetković as prime minister
- Museum of Yugoslav History holdings which had been in the palace compound are returned

2009
- Following the Science Festival at the May 25 Museum, an initiative is launched for the facilities to become a Centre for the Promotion of Science
- Museum holdings are moved from the former Museum of the Revolution of the Peoples and Nationalities of Yugoslavia at 12 Mihaila Avramovića Street, at the request of Zepter, the company which now owns this building
- The General Secretariat of the President of the Republic refuses to allow the Oval Building to be used to record an interview on the Deadly Treasures exhibition
The exhibition has been made possible by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia.

We thank the Archives of Yugoslavia, the Program Archives of Television Belgrade, Yugoslav Film Archive, the Belgrade Cultural Centre, Dušan Makavejev, Goran Marković, Ivan Ivanjić, Dragomir Acović, Branislav Andelković, Ph.D., Nenad Radić, Ph.D., Suzana Milovanović, Pavle Popović, Goran Pavičić, Ivan Ristić, Snežana Ristić and all the associates of the Museum of Yugoslav History with whose help and understanding we have succeeded in mounting this exhibition.
