

**Poučna staza dr. Andrija Štampar**  
Autor: Povjesničar Mario Katić

# 1

## Stazama dr. Andrije Štampara



Dobrodošli u Brodski Drenovac, rodno mjesto poznatog hrvatskog liječnika i intelektualca dr. Andrije Štampara! Koračate putevima kojima je on koračao i gledate prizore koje je i on gledao. Ovo je mjesto njegovih prvih inspiracija te se nadamo kako ćete, hodajući ovim putevima, i vi pronaći svoju! Udahnite čist zrak koji život znači, kročite prirodom koja opaja!



Andrija Štampar (18-11DA-831)



## The Paths of Dr. Andrija Štampar



Welcome to Brodski Drenovac, the birthplace of the famous Croatian doctor and intellectual Dr. Andrija Štampar! You are walking the paths he once walked, and seeing the scenery he once saw. This is the place of his first ideas, and we are hoping that, by walking these trails, you will find your own! Inhale the clean air that means life, set foot in nature that stuns!



Poučna staza dr. Andrija Štampar  
Dr. Andrija Štampar Educational Trail

- Stazište stazovita  
Trail start point
- Stazište završna  
Trail end point
- Stazište odvojnica  
Trail junction
- Poučna staza dr. Andrije Štampar  
Educational trail Dr. Andrija Štampar

Poučna staza dr. Andrija Štampar  
Dr. Andrija Štampar Educational Trail

# 2

## Andrijino djetinjstvo



Prvog dana mjeseca rujna 1888. godine u Brodskom Drenovcu, selu u kojem se trenutno nalazite, rođen je Andrija Štampar. Otac Ambroz Štampar bio je mjesni učitelj, a mali Andrija njegov sin i đak. Ambroz je, uočivši životne navike svojih sumještana, kritizirao nehigijenske životne uvjete u kojima živi slavonski seljak. To je shvatio i njegov sin kojemu su borba za narodno zdravlje i poučavanje malog čovjeka o zdravlju i higijeni postali životni ciljevi. Obitelj Štampar ostaje u Drenovcu do 1897. godine kada se sele u Vrbicu, pa u Mrzović kod Semeljaca u Đakovštini, a naposljetku u Novu Gradišku.



Dr. Andrija Štampar sa sestrama  
Dr. Andrija Štampar with sisters  
(18-11DA-831)



## Andrija's childhood



Andrija Štampar was born the first day of September 1888 in Brodski Drenovac, the village you are currently in. His father Ambroz Štampar was the village teacher, and young Andrija his son and pupil. Ambroz, noticing the habits of his fellow villagers, criticised the unhygienic circumstances the Slavonian peasant lived in. His son realized this as well, whose struggle for public health and teaching common folk health and personal hygiene eventually became his vocation. The Štampar family stayed in Drenovac up to 1897, when they relocated to Vrbica, later to Mrzović near Semeljci in the Đakovo region, finally moving to Nova Gradiška.



Štamparova rodna kuća / Štampar's birth house

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# 3

## Odlazak na školovanje



Andrija odlazi na školovanje u Vinkovce gdje pohađa tamošnju gimnaziju. 1906. godine je maturirao te odlazi na studij medicine u Beču. Na studiju sluša predavanja istaknutih znanstvenika, a posebice ga zanimaju predavanja o problemima narodnog zdravlja i zaštite radnika. Posjećuje i roditelje u Slavoniji te prilikom tih boravaka razgovara sa lokalnim ljudima i bilježi njihove higijenske navike i životne probleme. Narod je bio, kako sam Štampar veli godinama kasnije, njegov najveći učitelj. Dok je studirao u Beču objavio je preko 70 brošura i članaka koji se tiču zdravstvenog stanja naroda i higijene, s ciljem prosvjeđivanja običnog malog čovjeka. U tu svrhu pisao je razumljive i artikulirane tekstove kako bi ih mogli čitati svi.



Dr. Andrija Štampar (HR-HDA-831)

Godine 1911. završava školovanje u Beču i postaje doktor sveukupne medicine (doctor medicinae universae). U službu ulazi prvim danom 1912. godine kao sekundarni liječnik Gradske bolnice u Karlovcu. Sklapa brak s Marijom Mešnjak koja mu je rodila dva sina i tri kćeri.

## Education



Andrija left to Vinkovci to pursue his education at the Vinkovci Grammar School. He graduated in 1906 and left to Vienna to pursue medical studies. Throughout his studies he attended lectures of prominent scientists, and was particularly interested in public health and labour rights. During his visits to his parents in Slavonia, he spoke to the locals, and noted their hygiene habits and life problems. As Štampar said, the people were his best teacher. While studying in Vienna he published more than 70 brochures and articles about the health status of the people and hygiene, aiming to enlighten the regular man. He wrote clear and articulate texts so everyone could understand and learn from them.

In 1911 he finished his studies in Vienna and became a doctor of medicine (doctor medicinae universae). He entered (medical) service with the first day of 1912, as a secondary doctor of the City Hospital of Karlovac. He married Marija Mešnjak with whom he had 2 sons and 3 daughters.



Štampar kao član Hrvatskog sokolskog saveza  
Štampar as a member of The Croatian Sokol Society  
(HR-HDA-831)

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Dr. Andrija Štampar Educational Trail

# 4

## Rad dr. Andrije Štampara na izgradnji higijenske službe u domovini



Andrija Štampar imenovan je 1913. godine za općinskog liječnika u Novoj Gradiški i već na početku svoga rada suzbija epidemiju kolere i variole u novogradiškom kotaru. Tijekom 1. svjetskog rata je mobiliziran i postavljen u Sisak, a s obzirom da je ondje mnoge regrute oslobađao vojne obveze, po kazni je premješten za liječnika zarobljeničkog logora u Mauthausenu. Nakon rata je postavljen za zdravstvenog surjnetnika pri Povjerenstvu za socijalnu skrb, a postaje i predsjednik Zbora liječnika Hrvatske te se seli u Zagreb. Sljedeće godine preuzima dužnost načelnika Odjeljenja za rasnu, javnu i socijalnu higijenu pri Ministarstvu narodnog zdravlja u Beogradu. U sljedećem desetljeću razvija javnu zdravstvenu službu, stvara 250 zdravstvenih ustanova te potiče niz zakonskih propisa. 1926. osniva Skolu narodnog zdravlja u Zagrebu novčanom pomoću Rockefellerove fondacije. 1929. izabran je u komisiju za socijalno osiguranje Lige naroda. Cijelo ovo vrijeme u domovini posvećuje pažnju zdravstvenom prosvjeđivanju, zaštiti djece i školskoj higijeni, suzbijanju epidemija i borbi protiv alkoholizma. 1930. imenovan članom Zdravstvene organizacije Lige naroda. Vlastima u Beogradu nije se sviđao zbog svog socijalno-demokratskog uvjerenja i odbijanje ponude ulaska u Vladu nakon atentata na hrvatske izaslanike u Beogradu 1928. te je prisilno umirovljen 1931. godine s obrazloženjem da je Štampar nesposoban za službu.



Štampar i vojnici u zarobljeničkom logoru u Mauthausenu  
Štampar with soldiers and military personnel during World War I  
(HR-HDA-831)



Članak iz novine  
Newspaper article  
(HR-HDA-831)

## Dr. Andrija Štampar and the making of the Hygiene Service in the homeland



Andrija Štampar was named the county doctor of Nova Gradiška in 1913, and successfully suppressed the ongoing epidemic of cholera and smallpox in the Nova Gradiška County. He was mobilized to Sisak during World War I, and due to his involvement in relieving many recruits of military duty, he was transferred to the position of the Mauthausen prisoner camp doctor as punishment.

After World War I he moved to Zagreb and became the advisor of the Social Welfare Committee, and also the president of the Association of Croatian Doctors. The following year, he took the position of the chief of the Department of Racial, Public and Social Hygiene at the Ministry of Public Health in Belgrade. Throughout the next decade he developed the public health service, established 250 health institutions and influenced many health laws. In 1926 he established the School of Public Health in Zagreb with financial aid from the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1929, he was elected to the League of Nations Social Insurance Committee. During his time in the homeland he was devoted towards health enlightenment, the protection of children, school hygiene, suppressing epidemics and fighting alcoholism. In 1930 he was named a member of the League of Nations Health Organization. Štampar never gained sympathies from the Belgrade government due to his social-democratic beliefs and his refusal of entering the government after the 1928 assassination of Croatian parliamentary representatives in Belgrade. These reasons led to his forced retirement in 1931 with the explanation that he was unfit for medical service.



Dr. Andrija Štampar drži predavanje  
Dr. Andrija Štampar giving a lecture  
(HR-HDA-831)

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Dr. Andrija Štampar Educational Trail

# 15

## Revolucionar zdravstva našeg kraja u dalekom svijetu



Odmah nakon prisilnog umirovljenja Vijeće Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu bira dr. Andriju Štampara za redovitog profesora higijene i socijalne medicine, ali vlast u Beogradu taj izbor nije željela potvrditi. Štampar se okreće međunarodnom zdravstvu te sudjeluje kao glavni referent u radu Europske konferencije o higijeni sela u Ženevi 1931. Postaje ekspert Zdravstvene organizacije Lige naroda i drži predavanja iz higijene i socijalne medicine po cijelome svijetu. 1932. postaje potpredsjednik



Auzilija u Špencu / Andrija with his children (HR-HDA-834)

Higijenskog odbora u Ženevi, a sljedeće godine umire mu supruga Marija. 1933. odlazi u Kini i onajče pomaže kineskoj vladi u stvaranju novog sustava javne zdravstvene službe. Boravak u Kini reвно je opisivao u svom privatnom dnevniku. Po Štamparovoj preporuci u Kini se osnivaju pokrajinski zdravstveni centri. Iz Kine konačno odlazi 1936., a kratko se za-



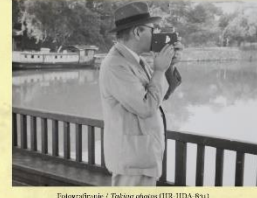
Pravozaj: go Dalokom Istoku / Travelling the Far East (HR-HDA-831)

država u Sovjetskom Savezu gdje drži predavanje. Iduće godine drži predavanja u Bukureštu, Ateni, Ankari, Rimu... Ženi se Desankom Ristović, liječnicom i suradnicom. 1938. boravi u SAD-u na poziv Sveučilišta Harvard te onajče izražava svoju kritiku tamošnjeg zdravstvenog sustava koji se drži superiornim nad ostalim svjetskim zdravstvenim sustavima dok američki građani nižeg sloja ne uživaju nikakve zdravstvene zaštite.

## Our Health Revolutionary in the Distant World



Immediately after the forced retirement, Andrija Štampar was elected as a regular professor of hygiene and social medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Zagreb – however, the government in Belgrade refused to confirm his election. Instead, Štampar turned towards global health issues and in 1931 participated in the work of the European Conference of Hygiene and the Village as the main referent in Geneva. He became an expert in the League of Nations Health Organization and lectured on hygiene and social medicine all across the world. In 1932 he became the vice president of the Hygiene Commission in Geneva. The following year his wife Marija passed away.



Taligrafičari / Taligrafičari (HR-HDA-833)

Štampar departed to China in 1933 and helped the national government in creating a new system for the public health service. He wrote about his experiences in China in great detail in his personal diary. In accordance to Štampar's advice, regional health centres were built across China. He left China in 1936 and made a short stop in the USSR as a guest lecturer. Through the course of the following year, he gave lectures in Bucharest, Athens, Ankara, Rome... He married Desanka Ristović, a fellow doctor and colleague. During a 1938 visit to Harvard University in the United States, he criticized the American health system, which was considered superior to other health care systems, in spite of working class Americans not being able to afford any type of health care.



Pravozaj: go Dalokom Istoku / Travelling the Far East (HR-HDA-831)

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Dr. Andrija Štampar Educational Trail



# 16

## Natrag u domovini – Štampar na čelu hrvatske i svjetske inteligencije i medicine



U ožujku 1939. vlast u Beogradu konačno potvrđuje izbor Andrije Štampara za redovitog profesora higijene i socijalne medicine na zagrebačkom Medicinskom fakultetu, a sljedeće godine izabran je za dekana istoga fakulteta. Ipak, dolaze ratne godine, a 17. travnja 1941. ustaške vlasti ga uhitiću te je zatvoren u Graožu i tamo ostaje u internaciji do kraja rata. Završetkom Drugog svjetskog rata Štampar postaje ključna figura hrvatske i svjetske medicine. Preuzima dužnost profesora higijene i socijalne medicine te dužnost ravnatelja Škole narodnog zdravlja. Izabran je za rektora Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, a uključuje se i u osnivanje Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije (WHO). 1947. postaje predsjednikom Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti (današnji HAZU), a sljedeće godine predsjedava skupštinom WHO kada je prihvaćen Ustav



Škola narodnog zdravlja / School of Public Health (HR-HDA-832)



Zemlja 1948. / Geneva 1948. (HR-HDA-831)

spomenute organizacije. Idućih godina zalaže se za osnivanje još jednog fakulteta medicine, a ostvarenje toga nauma događa se 1955. kada je osnovan Medicinski fakultet u Rijeci. Dobio je nagradu WHO zaklade Léona Bernarda, najveće međunarodno priznanje za zasluge na polju socijalne medicine. Zadnjih godina života posjećuje Afganistan, Egipat, Sudan i Etiopiju u svrhu povećanja svijesti o zdravstvenoj zaštiti i higijeni. Dr. Andrija Štampar umire 26. lipnja 1958. u Zagrebu od posljedica cerebralne apopleksije.

## Back in the Homeland – Štampar at the helm of Croatian and Global Health Intellectuals



In March 1939, the government in Belgrade finally approved the election of Andrija Štampar as a regular professor of hygiene and social medicine at the Zagreb Faculty of Medicine, with him being named the dean of the Faculty the following year. Unfortunately, the years of war came, and on April 17th 1941 the Ustaše government arrested Štampar and interned him in Graožu, where he remained until the end of the war. With the end of World War II, Štampar became a key figure in Croatian and global health.



Zemlja 1948. / Geneva 1948. (HR-HDA-831)

He took the role of the professor of hygiene and social medicine and the role of the director of the School of Public Health. He was elected the rector of the University of Zagreb and was involved in the establishment of the World Health Organization (WHO). In 1947 he became the president of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts (Today's HAZU), and the following year he presided the council of the WHO, during which the Constitution of the Organization was adopted. The following years, Štampar was focused towards opening another faculty of medicine, which happened in 1955, when the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka opened its doors.



Dr. Andrija Štampar a društvo egipatskog predsjednika Nasser  
Dr. Andrija Štampar in the company of Egyptian president Nasser (HR-HDA-831)

He was the recipient of the award presented by the WHO Leon Bernard foundation, the most prestigious award given in the field of social medicine. In his last years, he visited Afghanistan, Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia in order to boost awareness of public health and hygiene. Dr. Andrija Štampar died on the 26th of June in 1958 in Zagreb from cerebral apoplexy.

Počna staza dr. Andrija Štampar  
Dr. Andrija Štampar Educational Trail



# 17

## Štamparove misli i načela



Principi dr. Andrije Štampara koji su i danas temelj javnoga zdravstva i socijalne medicine:

1. Važnije je obavještavanje naroda od zakona.
2. Najvažnije je pripremiti u jednoj sredini teren i pravilno shvaćanje o zdravstvenim pitanjima.
3. Pitanjem narodnog zdravlja i radom na njegovom unapređenju trebaju se baviti svi, bez razlike.
4. Socijalna terapija bitnija je od individualne.
5. Liječnik ne smije biti ekonomski ovisan o bolesniku.
6. Ne smije se raditi razlika između ekonomski jakih i slabih (egalitarnizam).
7. U zdravstvenoj organizaciji liječnik treba tražiti bolesnika, a ne obrnuto, kako bi se obuhvatili svi oni koji trebaju zaštitu.
8. Liječnik treba biti narodni učitelj.
9. Pitanje narodnog zdravlja je od većeg ekonomskog nego humanitarnog značaja.
10. Glavno mjesto liječničkog djelovanja je tamo gdje ljudi žive, a ne ordinacija.



Dr. Andrija Štampar (HR-HDA-831)



## Štampar's Principles



1. Informing the public is more important than the law itself
2. It is of utmost importance to prepare the working ground in a certain environment and correctly identify the health issues
3. The question of public health and its improvement should be worked on by everyone, with no difference
4. Social therapy is more important than individual therapy
5. A doctor cannot be economically dependant on his patient
6. No difference should be made between the economically strong and weak (egalitarianism)
7. In a health institution, a doctor should search for a patient, not the other way around, so all in need of help can be treated
8. A doctor must be a teacher of the people
9. The question of public health is of greater economic than humanitarian importance
10. The main location of a doctor's work is where people live, not his practice

Poučna staza dr. Andrija Štampar  
Dr. Andrija Štampar Educational Trail

# 18

## Rodni zavičaj dr. Andrije Štampara



Rodom iz Čanka u Lici, obitelj Andrije Štampara naselila se u Brodskom Drenovcu u Slavoniji jer je otac Ambroz dobio posao učitelja. Veliko slavonsko selo, poznato po srednjovjekovnoj crkvi sv. Dimitrija, postalo je dom obitelji Štampar idućih nekoliko godina. Andrija je u Drenovcu proveo samo prvo desetljeće svog života, ali se cijelog života nastojao odužiti svome rodnom kraju kako najbolje zna. U Drenovcu je uspostavio higijenski bunar na korist čitavom selu, a diljem zemlje mala su naselja dobila zdravstvene ustanove. Brodski Drenovac ishodište je Andrijinog puta i začetak njegove borbe protiv neznanja i bolesti. U prilikama slavonskog sela, među seoskim pukom, zarana je uočio brojne higijenske nepravilnosti u životima običnoga naroda koje se mogu iskorijeniti samo sustavnom edukacijom i prosvjećivanjem.



Dr. Andrija Štampar pored jednog od svojih bunara  
Dr. Andrija Štampar next to one of his wells  
(HR-HDA-831)

## Štampar's Home Region



Originally from Čanak in Lika, the family of Andrija Štampar relocated to Brodski Drenovac upon the employment of his father Ambroz as the local teacher. The large Slavonian village, known for the st. Dimitrius medieval church became the home of the Štampar family for the following years. Despite only spending the first decade of his life in Drenovac, throughout his whole life Andrija Štampar was devoted to repaying his home region in the best ways possible. He made it possible to construct a hygienic draw-well in Drenovac, available to the entire village, while simultaneously establishing health practices in villages across the entire country. Brodski Drenovac is the starting point of Andrija's journey and the beginning of his fight against ignorance and disease. In the circumstances of the Slavonian village, and especially among its inhabitants, already at an early age Štampar noticed many hygienic irregularities in the everyday life of Slavonian farmers, which could only be eradicated with systemic education and enlightenment.



Andrijin bunar u Brodskom Drenovcu danas  
Andrija's well in Brodski Drenovac today



Poučna staza dr. Andrija Štampar  
Dr. Andrija Štampar Educational Trail

# 9

## Zdravlje i okoliš po Štamparovom principu



Vizionar kojemu je posvećena ova poučna staza, dr. Andrija Štampar, shvatio je koliko je važna čovjekova okolina u očuvanju njegovoga zdravlja. Život ljudi na slavonskome selu bio je težak, alkohol je kumovao brojnim ubojstvima, osvetama i obiteljskom nasilju, a zarazne bolesti bile su svakidašnje. Štampar se od najranijih studentskih dana, poučen iskustvom slavonskih sela, zalagao za zabranu prodaje alkohola i apstinenciju. Isto tako, s obzirom da je seoski puk sve svoje i životinjske fekalije izbacivao na dvorište gdje je obično bio i obiteljski bunar, Štampar je nastojao iskorijeniti tu praksu te je izgradio mrežu dubokih bunara u naseljima diljem zemlje.

Isto tako, shvatio je i važnost dobrog zraka i terapijskog učinka prirode, posebice šuma na čovjekovo zdravlje. U tu se svrhu zalagao za sustavno posumljavanje Makedonije, gdje su ga izuzetno cijenili. U našem kraju imao je istaknutu ulogu u izgradnji Dječje bolnice za tuberkulozu Sumetlica (Strmac) koja je izgrađena u prirodi, van naselja.



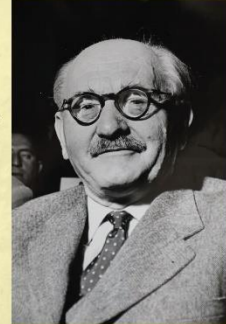
Bolnica Sumetlica / Sumetlica Hospital (HR-HDA-831)

## Health and Environment in Accordance to Štampar's Principles



Dr. Andrija Štampar, the visionary to whom this trail is dedicated to, realized how important the environment is in maintaining health. Living in the Slavonian village was rough: alcohol played a role in family violence and murders, whereas infectious diseases were part of everyday life. Having lived in the countryside of Slavonija, Štampar, since his early student days, was a proponent of abstinence and banning alcohol sales. Furthermore, knowing that the villagers disposed of their own and animal feces in the same yards where their draw-wells were, Štampar attempted to halt this practice by building a network of deep wells in villages across the country.

Simultaneously, he understood the importance of fresh air and the therapeutic effect of nature on people, especially the effect of forests on health. He was an advocate of the forestation of Macedonia, where he was held in high regards. In our region he had an important role in building the Children's Hospital for Tuberculosis Sumetlica (Strmac) that was built in nature, outside of populated areas.



Dr. Andrija Štampar (1884-1951)

Poučna staza dr. Andrija Štampar  
Dr. Andrija Štampar Educational Trail

# 10

## Važnost šuma za ljudsko zdravlje



Zanimljivost šuma rodnog zavičaja dr. Andrije Štampara jest ta da ih je danas mnogo više nego u njegovo vrijeme. To je zato što su se nekada privatni posjedi koristili za obradu te ispašu goveda i ovaca kojih je bilo u mnogo većem broju nego danas. Osim činjenice da šume Brodskog Drenovca ukazuju na promjene u načinu života, one svjedoče i depopulaciji ovoga kraja jer nekadašnji obrađivani posjedi postaju zarasli gustiši.

Svakako treba reći kako bi Andrija Štampar bio zadovoljan povećanjem šumskih predjela. Osim što šume proizvode toliko potreban kisik, one imaju i terapijski učinak na ljudski duh, a služe i kao sportska oaza rekreativcima.

Na padinama južnih obronaka Dije gore, na kojima se sada nalazite, možete



Šume Brodskog Drenovca danas  
The forests of Brodski Drenovac today  
(Digitalni ortofoto 2017/2018)



Dr. Andrija Štampar

uočiti hrast kitnjak, obični grab, običnu bukvu, klen, divlju trešnju i lipu. U sloju grmlja rastu ljeska, obična bazga, glog, trnina, divlja ruža... Takve šume iznimno su bogate biljnim i životinjskim vrstama od kojih su mnoge zaštićene.

## The Importance of Forests for Human Health



An interesting fact of Dr. Štampar's region is that there are more forests today than during his time – the overall number of livestock (cows and sheep) that once roamed the private properties for pasturing has plummeted, thus leading to natural reforestation. However, the forests of Brodski Drenovac not only infer to a change of lifestyle – they are also witnesses to the depopulation of this area, since the once maintained properties have become thicket.

It should be said that Andrija Štampar would have been pleased with the increase of forest area. Not only do they produce oxygen – they have a therapeutic effect on the human spirit, and also serve as a sports ground for recreationists.



Miješana šuma hrasta kitnjaka i bukve  
Mixed oak and beech forest  
(Quercus pedunculata, Fagus sylvatica)



Šume Brodskog Drenovca 1968. godine  
The forests of Brodski Drenovac in 1968  
(Digitalni ortofoto 1968)

On the southern slopes of the Dije, where you are right now, you will see sessile oak, hornbeams, beech, field maples, wild cherries and tilia. In the bush level, you will see hazels, elderberries, hawthorn, blackthorn, wild roses... The flora and fauna of these forests is rich and many species are protected.

Poučna staza dr. Andrija Štampar  
Dr. Andrija Štampar Educational Trail

Kontakt:

## Grad Pleternica

Trg hrvatskih branitelja 1  
34310 Pleternica

[grad@pleternica.hr](mailto:grad@pleternica.hr)

## Turistička zajednica grada Pleternice

Trg hrvatskih branitelja 1  
34310 Pleternica

[tz@pleternica.hr](mailto:tz@pleternica.hr)