

FACTS ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA

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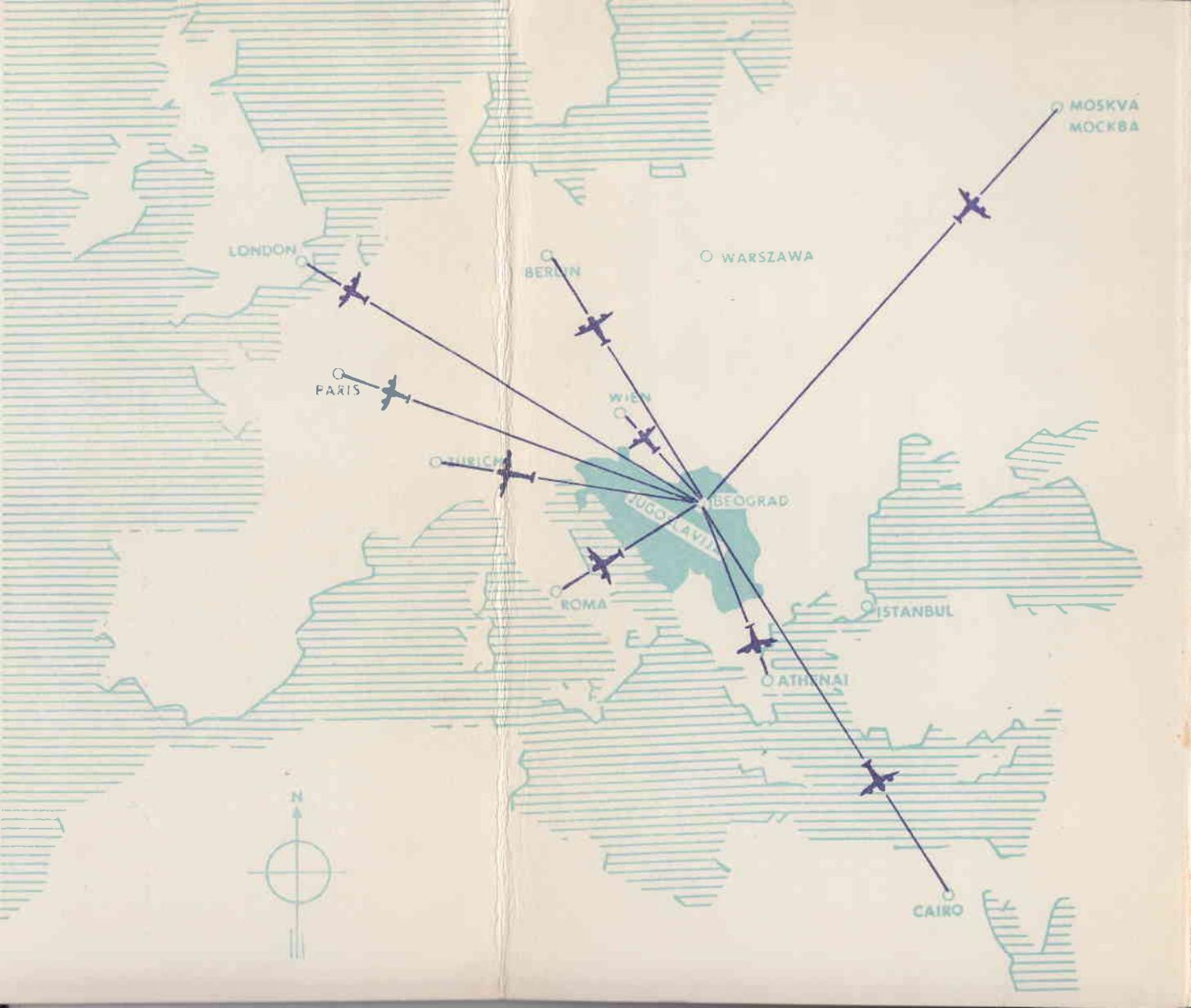
3 maps

Languages: English, French,
German, Russian, Spanish

This book contains the basic facts
about Yugoslavia

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY,
STATE ORGANIZATION,
FOREIGN POLICY,
WORKERS' SELF-MANAGEMENT,
INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT,
AGRICULTURE,
EDUCATION, ARTS,
SOCIAL INSURANCE,
TOURISM, SPORT

1000 FACTS ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA



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FACTS ABOUT YUGOSLAVIA

COUNTRY AND POPULATION

GEOGRAPHIC POSITION

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia lies, with its greater part (80 percent) in the Balkan peninsula, Southeast Europe, and, with a smaller part (20 percent) in Central Europe. Since its southwestern regions occupy a long length of the Adriatic coastal belt, it is both a continental and a maritime country. The country's extreme points extend from 40° 51' to 46° 53' N. lat. and from 13° 23' to 23° 02' E. long. It is consequently closer to the Equator than to the North Pole, and it has the Central European Standard time.

BOUNDARIES

Yugoslavia is bounded by several states and the sea. On the land side, it borders on seven states: Austria and Hungary on the north, Rumania on the northeast, Bulgaria on the east, Greece on the south, Albania on the southwest and Italy on the northwest. The total length of the state frontiers is 2,969 kilometres. Of this, the land frontiers account for 2,173 kilometres, the frontiers running along the rivers for 711 kilometres and the frontiers cutting across the lakes for 85 kilometres. On the west, the Adriatic Sea forms the country's boundary. In a straight line, the distance between the two extreme points of the Yugoslav coast is 628 kilometres, but, since the coast is highly indented, the actual length of the coastline comes to 2,096 kilometres.

AREA

The area of Yugoslavia is 255,804 sq. kilometres. The individual constituent republics cover the following areas: Serbia 88,361 sq. kilometres (there are two autonomous provinces within Serbia — Vojvodina with 21,606 and Kosovo-Metohija with 10,867 sq. kilometres), Croatia 56,538 sq. kilometres, Slovenia 20,251 sq. kilometres, Bosnia-Hercegovina 51,129 sq. kilometres, Macedonia 25,713 sq. kilometres and Montenegro 13,812 sq. kilometres. In area, Yugoslavia is the ninth biggest country in Europe, coming after the Soviet Union, France, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Poland and Italy.

POPULATION AND ITS NATIONAL STRUCTURE

Yugoslavia had 18,538,150 inhabitants when the population census was taken on March 31, 1961, so that it occupies eighth place on the list of European countries. The European countries which are bigger than Yugoslavia are: the Soviet Union, Western Germany, Great Britain, Italy, France, Spain and Poland. With 72.5 inhabitants per sq. kilometre, she is comparatively sparsely populated European country. Yugoslavia is a multinational state. It has five Yugoslav nationalities: the Serbs (41.6 percent of the total population), Croats (23.4 percent), Slovenes (8.8 percent), Macedonians (5.3 percent) and Montenegrins (2.8 percent), as well as several national minorities: Albanians, Hungarians, Turks, Slovaks, Gypsies, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Germans, Wallachs, Italians and others. The Serbs, Croats and Montenegrins speak the Serbo-Croatian language, the Slovenes speak the Slovene and Macedonians the Macedonian language.

TOPOGRAPHY

Yugoslavia is predominantly a mountainous country. Three fourths of her territory are uplands and mountains. With her mean height of 570 metres above sea level, Yugoslavia is one of the most elevated countries in Europe. The highest mountains are found along the western, southern and eastern frontiers. From there, the land slopes towards the north, where the biggest lowland — the Panonian basin — is situated. The Yugoslav mountains, whose peaks reach the height of nearly



A CHAIN OF MOUNTAINS IN MONTENEGRO

3,000 metres, belong to different mountain systems. In the northwest part of Yugoslavia, i. e. in Slovenia, we have the Alpine mountain range — the Julian Alps with Mt. Triglav (2,863 metres) as the highest peak in the country. The Dinaric Alps, the largest mountainous region in Yugoslavia, extend from the Julian Alps in Slovenia to the Drim river and Lake Skadar in the south, to the West Morava river and the Field of Kosovo in the east and to the Sava river valley in the north. This system of mountains has peaks over 2,400 metres in height (Durmitor 2,522 metres, Komovi 2,484 metres and Prokletije 2,656 metres). Beyond the Drim river valley in West Macedonia, there is the Šar mountain range, where some peaks are over 2,500 metres (Titov Vrh 2,747 metres, Perister 2,600 metres). East of the Vardar river in Macedonia begin the Rhodope mountains which extend northwards, towards the Panonian basin. Beyond these, to the east, rise the Carpathian-Balkan mountains, which do not reach such great heights. Otherwise, Yugoslavia has 145 mountain peaks over 2,000 metres, 31 of which top over 2,500 metres.

CLIMATE

The general climatic conditions in Yugoslavia are determined by her position, i. e. latitude, the vicinity of the Adriatic and Aegean Seas and the topography of the land. On the whole, three fundamental climates predominate — the Mediterranean climate with hot and dry summers and mild and rainy winters, the continental climate with hot summers and cold winters, and the Alpine climate with short cool summers and long cold winters and heavy snow-falls.

RIVERS

In the wealth of rivers and their economic significance, Yugoslavia takes one of the leading places among the European countries. She has about 1,900 rivers and streams with courses over ten kilometres, and total length comes to 118,371 kilometres. The Yugoslav rivers belong to three drainage areas. The rivers discharging their waters into the Black Sea drain 69.5 percent of the country's territory, whereas the rivers flowing into the Adriatic Sea drain 21.2 percent and those flowing into the Aegean Sea 9.3 percent of all the territory. The Danube, which is the second largest river in Europe, flows through Yugoslavia for 591 kilometres. The Sava is the longest Yugoslav river (940.5 kilometres). It is noteworthy that the Sava is richer in water than many bigger rivers in the world, including the Chinese river, Hoangho, which is five times longer than the Sava, the Dnieper and the Amur Darya, the biggest river in Central Asia. Other rivers over 150 kilometres in length are the Zapadna Morava, Velika Morava, Kupa, Bosna, Nišava, Neretva, Crna Reka and Timok. Of all these rivers, the best known among tourists is the Drina. Its beauty and turbulent sections may be compared with the canyons of the Colorado. Yugoslavia is the third richest European country in water power resources. The total water power in the country comes to about 27,320,000 kW, which corresponds to the production of electricity of 110,000 million kilowatt-hours. (The possible potential generation of electricity from water power is nearly 66,640 million kilowatt hours). The geographic position of the water power resources is very favourable for the intensive development of power production.



THE LAKES OF PLITVICE

LAKES

Yugoslavia has about 220 lakes (mostly fresh water) but only eleven of them are bigger than 10 sq. kilometres in area. The largest lakes are Skadar, Ohrid and Prespa. Lake Skadar is the biggest in the Balkans. It has an area of 369.7 sq. kilometres, 222 sq. kilometres of which belong to Yugoslavia and the rest to Albania; it is 40 kilometres long, 15 kilometres wide and 44 metres deep. Lake Ohrid, too, is on the frontier with Albania. Of its total area (366.7 sq. kilometres) 247.7 sq. kilometres belong to Yugoslavia. This is the deepest lake in the Balkans (the greatest depth is 285 metres). The area of Lake Prespa is 285.4 sq. kilometres; 188 sq. kilometres belong to Yugoslavia and the rest to Albania and Greece. Of the smaller lakes, the best known are Lakes of Plitvice, 16 in all, situated at different altitudes so that the water cascades from one to another. Lakes of Plitvice are among the loveliest natural beauties in Europe. Lake Bled and Lake Bohinj, situated among the Alps in Slovenia, are also well known as tourist centres. Apart from these, Yugoslavia also has a large number of artificial lakes which appeared since the last war and which serve as reservoirs of large hydro-power stations. The biggest of them are Zvornik (17.4 sq. kilometres), Jablanica (14.4 sq. kilometres) and Mavrovo (12 sq. kilometres).

FLORA

Most of the territory of Yugoslavia is covered by vegetation. About 8,875,000 hectares, or 34.7 percent of all the territory, are under forests, so that Yugoslavia takes third place among the European countries in this respect. Four fifths of this area

are deciduous and one fifth coniferous forests. There are barren areas in the karst regions and on high mountains (about 1,700,000 hectares). The remaining area comprises arable land, gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows and grasslands. Of the nearly 7,000 varieties of plants which have so far been recorded in the Balkans, about 6,000 are found in Yugoslavia and 165 of these are endemic, including the Famous Pančić pine.

FAUNA

The animal kingdom in Yugoslavia is one of the richest in Europe. There are in the country about 90 species of mammals (including such rare species as the bear and the lynx, as well as the jackal on the Pelješac peninsula and in and near the Gulf of Kotor and the mongoose on the Island of Mljet). There are about 508 species of birds (the rare are: the grouse, the gray partridge, the red-leg partridge, the bustard, the hasel-hen, the swan and the pelican, whereas the number of insects is ten times bigger than in individual European countries. About 100 species of fish are found in the rivers and lakes, the best known of them being carp, perch, sturgeon, starlet. Trout, salmon and grayling are the best known fish found in lakes. In the Adriatic Sea, there are about 367 species of fish. Among the migrating fish, the most important are sardines, macharel, tunny and eel, and of the non-migrating species the best known are pickarel, grey mullet, bass dentex and cod. A unique type of amphibian called "man fish" is found in the Postojna Cave, Slovenia, and nowhere else in the world. Lake Ohrid boasts the most ancient known species of trout, the *letnica*.

NATIONAL PARKS AND GAME RESERVES

There are 22 national parks and game reserves in the country. Durmitor is the largest (32,000 hectares) and Trebević the smallest (1,000 hectares); Lovćen is at the highest altitude — 1,200 to 1,749 metres above sea level, whereas Mljet is from zero to 260 metres above the sea.

The Perućica national park in Bosnia-Herzegovina is the biggest area of virgin forests in Europe. On an area of 1,400 hectares, there are numerous virgin woodlands which cover areas of from 200 to 300 hectares. Man has never penetra-

A VIEW OF DUBROVNIK



ted into some of these woodlands, and animal life in them has not been disturbed for more than 100,000 years. Huge beech, juniper, black pine, maple and white ash trees are more than 300 years old in these untouched forests where chamois, deer, bears, boars, white and gold martens, eagles, mountain cocks and other animals live.

BIGGEST TOWNS

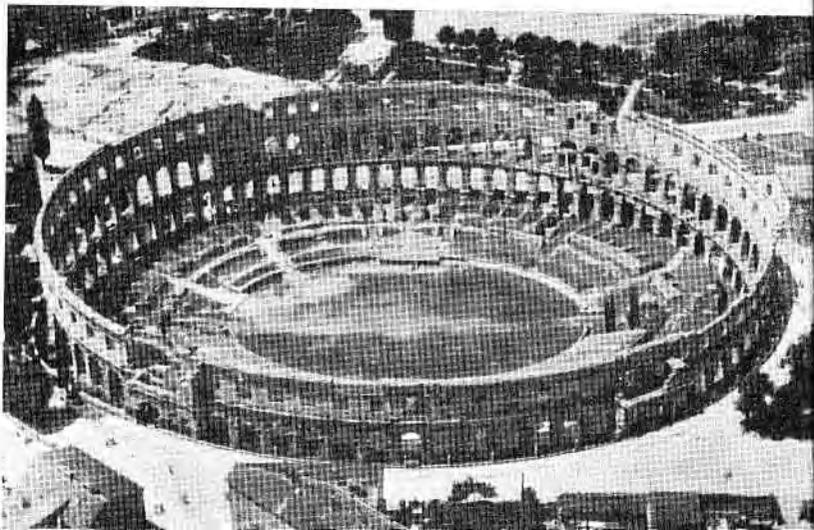
Owing to the topography of the country, to her predominantly agricultural economy in the past and to historical conditions (withdrawal from towns and main communication lines that were controlled by the Turks), numerous but preponderantly small settlements were founded in Yugoslavia. Now, Yugoslavia has five towns with over 150,000 inhabitants: Belgrade, the capital (612,000), Zagreb (471,000), Sarajevo (206,000), Skoplje (172,000) and Ljubljana (160,000), and thirteen towns with a population of more than 50,000: Novi Sad (116,000), Rijeka (106,000), Split (101,000), Maribor (89,000), Niš (88,000), Subotica (74,000), Osijek (76,000), Zrenjanin (55,000), Kragujevac (55,800), Tuzla and Banjaluka (53,000 each) and Bitolj (50,000). There are 61 places with over 20,000 inhabitants. The intensive development of the economy is accelerating the rate of growth of the towns which are developing as industrial centres. In the last fifteen years, for instance, the population of several towns has increased two or three times.

Viewed generally, the geographic position of Yugoslavia has been of decisive importance for the development of her people, for the formation of their national culture. The roads between East and West intersect here in the Balkans. For centuries, the Yugoslav peoples were subjected to most diverse cultural, political and other influences of the ancient, Byzantine, mediaeval and Western civilizations. These influences have left deep traces on the architecture, customs, languages and religions of the Yugoslav lands. Therefore, Yugoslavia, whose rivers flow into three different seas, is full of diversity; she is lively and picturesque, being simultaneously the Slav, Oriental and Western country. In addition to ancient monuments, such as the remnants of Diocletian's palace in Split and Emperor Trajan's tablet on the Danube, there are in the country baroque and gothic style buildings, Venetian squares and Byzantine domes, Austrian fortresses and Moslem minarets, and mediaeval Serbian frescoes are found under Turkish mortar. But, in spite of all the different influences that have been felt on this dividing line between East and West, the Yugoslavs have succeeded in preserving their individuality.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SURVEY

The territory of present-day Yugoslavia was inhabited in prehistoric times. (A settlement from the paleolithic period has been discovered in Croatia). At the dawn of history, these lands were the home of the Illyrians, the Thracians and the Celts. In the 3rd century B. C., the Romans began to conquer the lands of present Yugoslavia and subdued them completely after three centuries of constant campaigns. The cultural achievements which the Romans brought to these lands survived the Roman empire, for they were accepted by the Slavs, the forefathers of the Yugoslavs, who settled here towards the end of the 6th and early in the 7th century.

AMPHITHEATRE IN PULA



THE MIGRATION OF SLAVS TO THE BALKAN PENINSULA

The South Slav tribes came to the Balkans from their ancient homeland that extended from the Vistula river and the Baltic Sea to the Upper Volga and the Dnieper rivers and the Carpathian mountains. They were agricultural and pastoral people, and during wars they formed tribal alliances. In their new homeland, they were immediately subjected to the influence of Rome, the Frankist state and Byzantium in particular. The contact with these old civilizations had a favourable effect on their general development, although the South Slavs (Serbs, Slovenes, Macedonians, Montenegrins and Bulgarians) were forced to fight ceaselessly for their existence and for the formation of their own state organizations.

FORMATION OF THE FIRST SOUTH SLAV STATES

The South Slav peoples — the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins and Macedonians — developed along distinct historical roads. Yet, from the very beginning strove to unite and form a common state. The Slovene tribes, belonging to the western branch of the South Slavs, formed a large West-Slovene tribal alliance (an early feudal state) under Prince Samo (623—658) in the 7th century. When this alliance fell apart, the Slovenes in Carinthia established a principality, but, in spite of the struggle they waged to preserve independence, they were subdued by the Franks in the 8th and 9th centuries. The political nucleus of the first Croatian state was formed at the turn of the 8th and 9th centuries in the hinterland of the littoral Roman

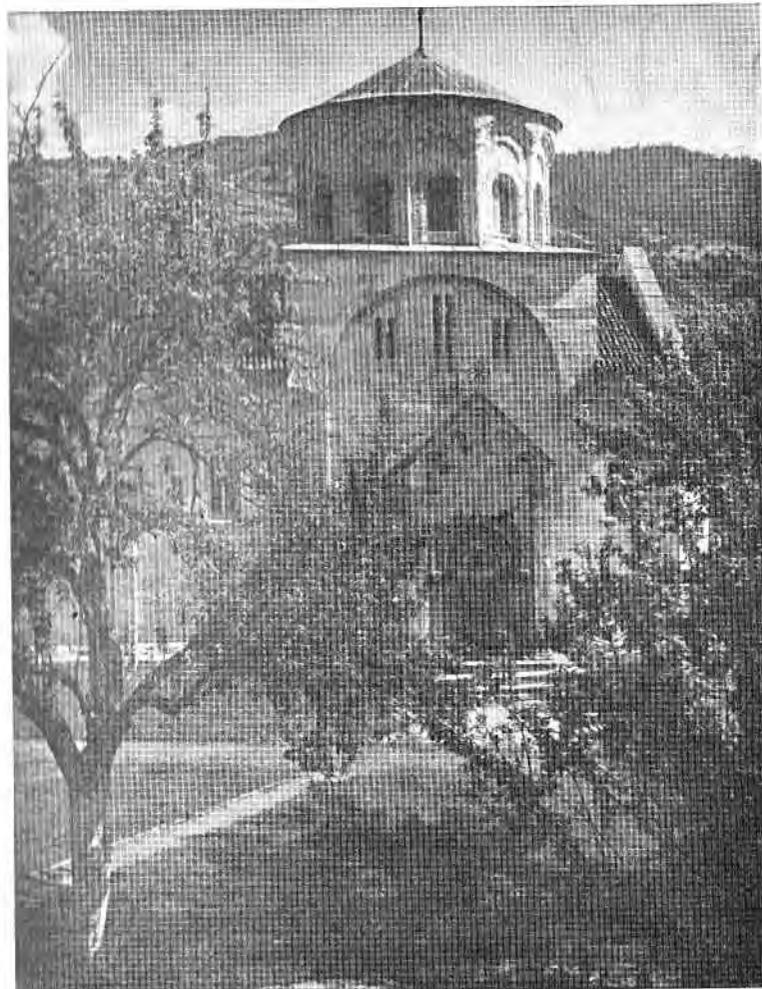
towns, between Mt. Velebit and the Cetina river. Since the might of the Franks was waning, the Croats, after long struggles, succeeded in establishing an independent state which especially flourished under King Tomislav (910—928). At the end of the 11th century, the Croats lost their independence after being defeated in a battle against the Hungarians on Mt. Petrova Gora.

The first Serbian state was founded in the middle of the 10th century in Rascia. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Byzantium and of the fighting between the Bulgarians and the Franks, the Serbian tribes, led by Zhupan Vlastimir, united into their first common state.

Towards the end of the 9th century, Macedonia became the cradle of South Slav literacy, and one of the Macedonian dialects became the basis of the first Slav literary language — the Old Slavonic. In the year 976, the Macedonian Slavs formed a big state under the leadership of Samuilo and his successors. After the downfall of Samuilo's state, Macedonia was alternately under the rule of Byzantium, the Bulgars and the Serbs, and, in 1395, it fell under Turkish rule and was continually ruled by the Turks until this century, i. e. 1912.

MEDIAEVAL SERBIAN STATE UNDER THE NEMANJIC DYNASTY

In the middle of the 12th century, Grand Zhupan Stevan Nemanja, the founder of the Nemanjić Dynasty, liberated the Serbian lands from Byzantine rule and laid the foundations for the strengthening of the feudal Serbian state. At that time, Serbia expanded considerably, principally by



STUDENICA MONASTERY (BUILT TOWARDS THE END OF THE 12th CENTURY)

conquering Byzantine possessions on the south of the state. Nemanja's youngest son, Sava, set the Serbian Orthodox Church on an independent basis, freeing it from its dependence on the Byzantine Church. At that time, the church became the pillar of the state and the link with other Slav states, Russia in the first place. During the same period, a Bosnian state was formed in the centre of present-day Yugoslavia which had to withstand frequent attacks and pressure from the Hungarians. Bosnia, however, enjoyed true independence only during the reign of King Tvrtko (1353—1391), after which it fell first under Hungarian (it acknowledged the supreme power of King Sigismund of Hungary) and then Turkish rule. The mediaeval Serbian state reached its highest state of development under Emperor Stefan Dušan (1331—1355). Emperor Dušan extended his rule to Macedonia, Epirus, Thessaly and Albania, and was crowned as "Tzar of the Serbs and the Greeks". Emperor Dušan gave the legal basis of the Serbian state. His code of common law, known as the Dušan Code, was one of the first written laws governing social relations, not only in the South Slav states but also in large areas of Europe at that time.

TURKISH CONQUEST OF SOUTH SLAV LANDS

In the middle of the 14th century, the Turks from Asia Minor invaded the Balkans, overthrew the Byzantine Empire and conquered the Balkan states one by one. After Dušan's death, the divided and weakened Serbian state under Prince Lazar Hrebeljanović was defeated by the Turks in the great battle of Kosovo on June 28, 1389. (This defeat served as a motive for a series of epic poems

which rank among the best pieces of epic poetry in Yugoslav literature — "The Death of the Mother of the Jugovići", "The Maiden of Kosovo" and "The Prince's Dinner"). After their victory at Kosovo, the Turks gradually subdued the South Slav states. The Serbian state fell in 1459, Bosnia in 1463, and Zeta (Montenegro) in 1499 but it regained its independence in the second half of the 17th century. At the same time, Croatia and Slovenia came under the domination of Austria.

SOUTH SLAV PEOPLES FROM THE 16TH TO THE 19TH CENTURY

While under alien rule, the Yugoslav peoples were not only nationally oppressed but were also deprived of all opportunities for their economic and cultural development. In these four centuries, frequent uprisings took place in all the South Slav lands. The unbearable conditions of the Slovene and Croatian people under Habsburgs and under the Croatian and Hungarian feudal lords led to rebellions of the Slovene peasants in 1478 and 1515, and in Croatia a great uprising under the leadership of Matija Gubec broke out in 1573. These uprisings were suppressed in blood, but the people were not subdued.

In 1804, the Serbs, led by Karađorđe Petrović, rose against Turkish rule (First Serbian Uprising). The uprising was totally crushed in 1813. But, two years later in 1815, the Serbs rose once again, now under the leadership of Miloš Obrenović (Second Serbian Uprising). In 1830, Serbia won local autonomy and ended the rule of the Turkish overlords. In the second half of the 19th century, Serbia finally freed itself completely from Turkish rule, and the independence of Serbia



BEY'S MOSQUE AND SAHAT TOWER IN SARAJEVO

and of Montenegro was recognized at the Berlin Congress in 1878. Under the decisions of this Congress, Austria-Hungary occupied Bosnia and Hercegovina, and, in 1908, annexed the provinces completely.

In Croatia and Slovenia, in the regions south of the Sava river, Napoleon formed an Illyrian Province in 1809, but the province was abolished by the Vienna Congress in 1815. Later, Croatia and Slovenia were incorporated to Austria-Hungary and remained under the rule of the Empire until 1918.

BALKAN WAR

In 1912, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Greece concluded an alliance and started a war against the Turks. This war, known as the Balkan War, was won by the alliance and the Balkan peoples were finally liberated from Turkish domination.

FIRST WORLD WAR

Wishing to destroy Serbia which had become rallying force of the Yugoslav peoples who sought their national liberation, Austro-Hungary and Germany engaged in systematic provocations against the Serbian state. The situation was especially difficult in Bosnia and Hercegovina, where Austria-Hungary introduced a police regime and the intensive economic exploitation of the population, retaining the old Turkish feudal order. The people of the two provinces increased their resistance in which the leading force was the "Young Bosnia" youth organization supported by

the Serbs, Croats and Moslems. This resistance reached its peak when, on June 28, 1914, Gavrilo Princip, member of the youth organization, assassinated the Austrian crown prince. Austria-Hungary took this assassination as a pretext to declare war on Serbia, thus starting the First World War.

FORMATION OF YUGOSLAVIA

After the First World War, i.e. on December 1, 1918, the Yugoslav lands united into a single state, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In 1929, the name of the state was changed to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The new state did not meet the aspirations of the Yugoslav peoples. The Serbian bourgeoisie, under the Karađorđević Dynasty, dominated the whole country. The national question was not solved. The Macedonians were denied even the most essential national rights, and revolts that took place in Croatia and Montenegro were brutally suppressed. The champions of progressive ideas were persecuted. The Communist Party of Yugoslavia, founded in April 1919, won 51 seats at the municipal elections in 1920 (it emerged as the fourth strongest party in the elections), but the ruling bourgeois parties dissolved all town assemblies in which the communists were in the majority. Later in the same year, the Communist Party itself was outlawed. However, it continued to fight as an underground organization for the democratization of the country and for the social emancipation of the people. Owing to the extremely bad economic situation in the country, where foreign capital played the dominant role, the governments replaced one another in rapid succession, but they did not solve any of the problems affecting the vital inte-

rests of the broad sections of the population. At a time when, owing to serious national contradictions and the growth of the opposition and the revolutionary working class, it was no longer possible to assume the rule of the big bourgeoisie, the ruling circles gave free reins to King Aleksandar Karađorđević who dissolved the parliament, abolished the constitution and proclaimed a military-royal dictatorship on January 6, 1929. Three or four years later, when the balance of forces began to tip in favour of the fascist powers, the Yugoslav government openly oriented itself towards cooperation with the Rome-Berlin axis, and this further increased the opposition and the revolutionary forces in the country.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR AND REVOLUTION IN YUGOSLAVIA (1941—1945)

MARCH 27,
1941

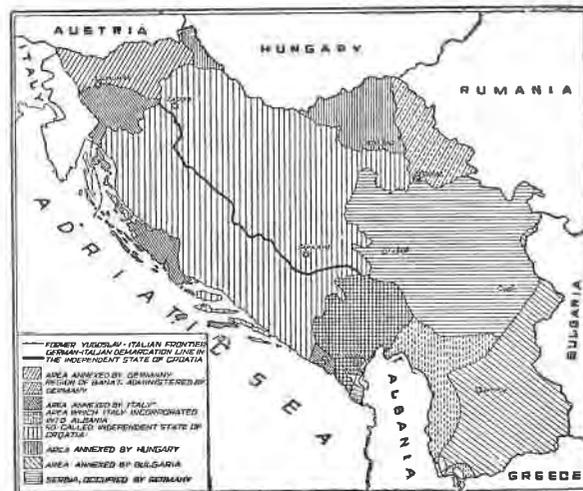
On March 25, 1941, the royal government headed by Cvetković and Maček joined the fascist Tripartite Pact. This created a wave of bitter resentment among the people. The progressive forces in the country organized resistance and large-scale demonstrations against the Pact. On March 27, the government was overthrown and the Pact renounced.

GERMAN ATTACK ON YUGOSLAVIA

On April 6, 1941, the fascist armies of Germany, Italy and Hungary attacked Yugoslavia without declaration of war. Fierce fighting took place in individual places, but, owing to fifth column and defeatistic elements in the General Staff Headquarters and among the officers, the armed forces of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia capitulated in twelve days' time, i.e. on April 17. King Petar II, together with members of the government, fled from the country.

THE OCCUPATION AND PARTITION OF YUGOSLAVIA

The fascist powers did not only occupy but also partitioned the country. Taking advantage of secessionist and pro-fascist trends, they formed quisling states and regimes in various regions. The Ustashi "Independent State of Croatia", headed by Ante Pavelić, comprised a greater part of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Dalmatia and the Croatian Littoral were annexed by Italy. Slovenia was divided between Germany and Italy. In Montenegro a "Provisional Administrative Committee", i. e. Italian military and civil government was set up. In Serbia, the Germans established a government under Milan Nedić, a general of the former Yugoslav Army. Some districts of Serbia and a large part of Macedonia were given to Bulgaria. One part of Macedonia and the Kosovo-Metohija Region became Italian possessions. The Banat was under direct German rule, whereas the Bačka, Međumurje and Prekomurje were handed over to Hungary.



PARTITION OF YUGOSLAVIA IN APRIL, 1941

*) Squares mark the territory of Montenegro under the administration of an Italian governor.

INSURRECTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

After Yugoslavia's capitulation in April 1941, the Communist Party was the only political factor in the country which enjoyed the confidence of the people and which — owing to its correct attitude towards the national question — was capable of mobilizing all the nationalities in the country for the liberation struggle. The bourgeois parties whose leaders did not collaborate openly with the invader either disintegrated or appealed to the people to bow down to the enemy.

The decision to start the armed struggle was made at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on April 10, 1941, and, on July 4, the Committee appealed to the peoples of Yugoslavia to rise against the enemy. At that time, regular military units were formed as the nucleus of the future Liberation Army of Yugoslavia whose strength had grown to 53 divisions by the end of the war. The Liberation War in Yugoslavia made a precious contribution to the Allied victory, since — throughout the war — the Liberation Army tied 40 enemy divisions on the territory of Yugoslavia. In spite of this great strength, the enemy did not succeed in defeating the insurgents. During numerous offensives against units of the Liberation Army, the invaders, aided by quisling forces, committed atrocious crimes. Whole settlements, together with their inhabitants, were wiped out, and hundreds of thousands of people were interned in the camps of death in the country and abroad. In the town of Kragujevac, Serbia, alone, the Germans in October 1941 shot about 7,000 men, including children, i. e. whole classes of a secondary general education school, in a single day. In the course of the struggle against the invaders, units of the Liberation Army grew in strength and, operating together with Red Army units, liberated Belgrade in October 1944. Towards the end of 1944, the forces of the Liberation Army formed an independent strategic front as part of the general Allied ring around Nazi Germany, thus starting the operations for the final liberation of all parts of Yugoslavia which were successfully terminated on May 15, 1945.

ORGANIZATION OF A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

As soon as the insurrection started, steps were taken to organize a people's government. People's liberation committees were set up as organs of this revolutionary people's government. On September 26, 1942, representatives of the Liberation Movement from all over Yugoslavia gathered in Bihać, a town on liberated territory, for a meeting



A WARTIME PARTISAN UNIT IN 1942

at which they set up an Anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia as a political representative body of all the peoples of Yugoslavia. At its first session, the Anti-fascist Council condemned the treacherous role of the emigré royal government and its "army in the country" — the Chetniks led by Draža Mihajlović who were in fact a component part of the occupation army.

SECOND MEETING OF THE ANTI-FASCIST COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION

At its second meeting in Jajce on November 29, 1943, the Anti-fascist Council passed decisions which laid the foundations of new Yugoslavia. The Council was constituted as the highest legislative and executive body in Yugoslavia, as the supreme representative of the sovereignty of the Yugoslav peoples and their state. A national Committee of Yugoslavia was set up as a provisional government. The emigré government was deprived of all the rights of a lawful government, and the return of King Petar II was prohibited until the question of the form of state order had been settled. The federal principle of new Yugoslavia was proclaimed, thereby recognizing the right of all the peoples of Yugoslavia to complete equality and to self-determination. Josip Broz Tito was made Marshal of Yugoslavia. Two years later, on November 29, 1945, a Constitutional Assembly, elected at the first elections in the liberated country, proclaimed the Republic. Since then, the 29th of November has been celebrated as the national holiday — Republic Day. Josip Broz became the first prime minister in the free land.

Josip Broz Tito was born in Kumrovec near Zagreb on May 25, 1892. In 1910 he qualified as a locksmith. The outbreak of the First World War found him on military service, and, some time later, he was taken prisoner by the Russians. He returned home in September 1920, and, as a member of the outlawed Communist Party, he was very active in the labour movement. Owing to his political activity, he was arrested in 1928 and sentenced to five years. After serving the term, he became one of the leaders of the Communist Party and, in 1937, its Secretary General. Under his leadership, the Party was built up as a strong and united organization. In the Liberation War (1941—1945), he was the Supreme Commander of the Liberation Army, member of the Anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia (1942), President of the National Liberation Committee which worked as a provisional government, head of a provisional government and member of the provisional Assembly of the Democratic Federal State of Yugoslavia. After the liberation of the country, he became head of the federal government, Supreme Commander of the armed forces and Minister of Defence, and, since 1953, he has been elected President of the Republic four times. He is Secretary of the League of Communists. His articles and studies, reports, speeches and interviews have been published in 16 volumes.



JOSIP BROZ TITO, PRESIDENT OF YUGOSLAVIA

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF YUGOSLAVIA AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

YUGOSLAVIA'S WAR LOSSES

In the 1941—1945 war, Yugoslavia suffered enormous losses. About 1,700,000 people or more than 10 percent of all inhabitants were killed. The material losses amounted to 9,100 million dollars or to 17 percent of the total losses suffered by the 18 countries which took part in the 1945 Paris Reparations Conference.

About 21 percent of all houses in the country were demolished or seriously damaged, and 3,500,000 people remained homeless. Altogether, 295,000 hectares of woodlands, 31 percent of all fruit trees and 11 million head of livestock were destroyed. Roads, railway lines, bridges and industrial installations were seriously ruined.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY

As individual regions of the country were liberated, work was started on the reconstruction of the devastated economy. The reconstruction of the country was completed in a record time — by 1947. Yet, the consequences of the war ruins were felt for as long as ten years after the liberation (until 1956).

NATIONALIZATION

In 1946, a Law on Nationalization was passed under which all major means of production in all branches of economy were nationalized and foreign capital eliminated from the Yugoslav economy. An agrarian reform, put into effect in 1945, changed the agrarian relations in the rural areas and fixed the maximum area of land that may be owned by individual farmers. By amendments to the Law on Nationalization, enacted in 1948, private property was abolished in all sections of the economy with the exception of agriculture and crafts.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In the middle of 1947, the People's Assembly adopted the first Five-year Plan of Economic Development. The country's industrialization and electrification was the fundamental task of the Plan. The aim was to transform the backward agricultural country into an advanced industrial-agricultural state. Difficulties in the implementation of the Plan were encountered when, in the second half of 1948, the East European countries renounced economic agreements with Yugoslavia under which the Yugoslav economy was to be supplied with different industrial installations. In spite of these difficulties, Yugoslavia built in this period all the planned key projects, especially in the heavy industries, and created the basis for the electrification of the country. Already in 1952, industry and mining supplied 37.9 percent of the country's social product.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEM

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a federal state of voluntarily united and equal peoples and a socialist democratic community based on the government of the working people and on self-government. It comprises six socialist republics: Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia. There are two autonomous units within the Socialist Republic of Serbia: the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and the Autonomous Region of Kosovo-Metohija.

STATE EMBLEMS



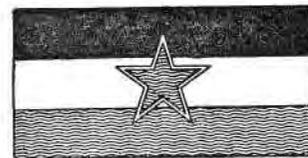
THE COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

The coat-of-arms consists of a field encircled with ears of wheat tied at the bottom by a ribbon bearing the inscription 29. XI. 1943. Between the tops of the ears stands a five-pointed red star. In the middle of the field are six obliquely set torches

whose flames blend into a single flame. The date on the ribbon is that of the historical second meeting of the Anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia in Jajce at which the foundations of the present state of Yugoslavia were laid. The six torches symbolically represent the six socialist republics which were formed and united in a federal state community during the Liberation War.

THE FLAG OF THE STATE

The state flag of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia consists of three colours: blue, white and red, with a five-pointed red star in the centre. The ratio between the width and the length of the flag is one to two. The colours extend horizontally. Starting from the top, the order is blue, white and red. Each colour occupies one third of the width of the flag. The star has a regular five-pointed form and a golden (yellow) border. The central point of the star coincides with the intersection of the diagonals of the flag. The upper point of the star extends to the middle of the blue colour, so that the



lower points occupy corresponding places in the red bar.

Belgrade is the capital of Yugoslavia.



THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING WITH MARX AND ENGELS SQUARE

SOCIAL- ECONOMIC ORDER

The free and associated work of the working people with the socially owned means of production and their self-governing rights in production and in the distribution of the social product constitute the basis of the social and economic system. Only work and the results of work determine the material and social position of men.

No one can, directly or indirectly, gain material or other advantages by exploiting the labour of other people.

All means of production and other social resources of work, as well as mineral and other natural wealth, are social property. The means of production belonging to society are directly managed by the working people who exploit them. Man's work is the sole standard for the appropriation of the social product and the only basis of his management of the means of production.

Citizens may by personal work perform agricultural, trade and other servicing activities in order to gain income, but only within limits and under conditions prescribed by law. Each farming household may own up to 10 hectares of arable land. The employment of other people's labour for the acquisition of material benefits is prohibited. An exception to this principle is made only in regard to private farming households and private craftsmen's shops where the employment of additional labour is permitted within the scope fixed by law. The right to own consumer goods acquired by one's own work is guaranteed.

The self-government of the working people in production and other activities is the second fundamental characteristic of the socio-economic relations and system. The working people have the same social and economic position irrespective of whether they are engaged in the economy or in social services, state administration or other provinces of social activity. In working organizations performing activities of special social interest (cultural, art and news publishing enterprises, banks, etc.), representatives of interested organizations or the general public may sit on their management organs. Working people who by personal work perform independent cultural, professional or simi-

lar activities have in principle the same social-economic position and in essence the same rights and duties as the working people in the working organizations. In all working organizations, the right and the duty of the working people is, in particular, to manage the working organization directly or through bodies of management they themselves elect, to organize production or other activities, take care for the development of their organization and determine its programme of work and expansion, distribute the income of their organization and provide for the development of the economic basis of their work, distribute income among themselves, meet the obligations of their organization towards the community, decide on the engagement of members of their collective and on the cessation of the work of individual members and other internal labour relations and matters, decide on the organization of individual departments of their working organization into separate and independent establishments, on their merger and association with other working organizations, etc.

In realizing their self-governing rights, the working people in the social-political communities decide on the course of social and economic development, on the distribution of the social product and on other affairs of common interest.

The working people exercise their self-governing rights in the unified social-economic system in harmony with the Constitution, laws and statutes and are accountable for their work.

The distribution of the social product according to the work of everyone is the third essential characteristic of the social-economic system. In the working organization, every working man is entitled to income in proportion to the results of his own work, of the work of his department and the working organization as a whole.

The products of socially organized work in working organizations is divided according to a uniform system of distribution, i. e. on the basis of uniform standards which ensure economic growth, distribution according to work and social self-government.

Working organizations may be founded in accordance with law by social-political communities, by present working and other organizations and by citizens. All working organizations have the same position irrespective of their founders. Cooperatives are founded as working organizations in order to organize and stimulate socially organized work and promote cooperation between people who work with their own means of labour in agriculture and other economic branches and the social economy. Membership in such cooperatives is voluntary.

Planning is the fourth essential characteristic of the social-economic system. Development plans co-ordinate the fundamental relations in production and distribution. Acting in keeping with the overall relationships determined by the federal plan of development and the principles of the unified economic system, the working people in their working organizations and social-political communities independently plan their activities and develop the material basis of their work.

The obligation of the community to help promote the development of economically insufficiently developed republics and regions is yet another essential characteristic of the country's social-economic system.

The territory of Yugoslavia is a unified economic and customs area. Exchanges of commodities and services are unrestricted on the territory of the country. The monetary and credit system are uniform, just as are the principles of financial transactions.



A TEAM OF WORKERS IN THE BOR MINING AND SMELTING WORKS DISCUSSING PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

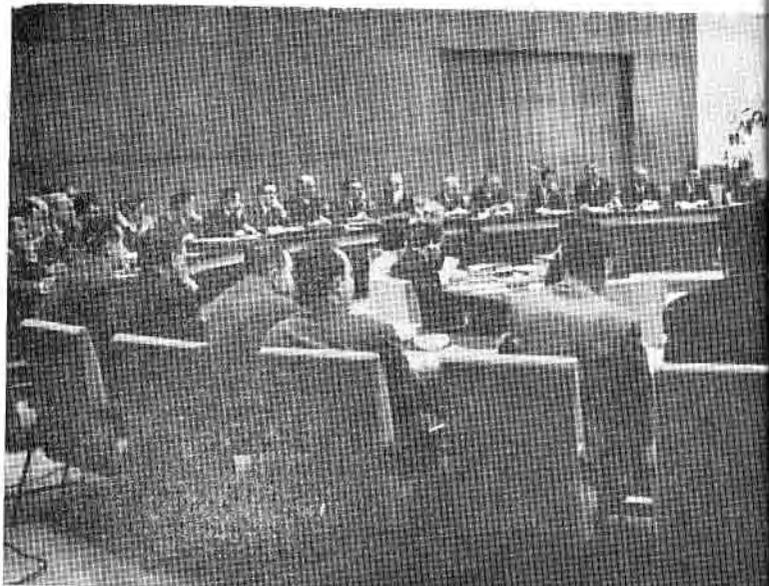
FREEDOMS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MAN AND CITIZEN

The citizens have the same rights and duties irrespective of differences in their nationality, race, religion, sex, language, education and social position. Every citizen over eighteen years has suffrage. The right to work and the freedom of work are guaranteed. Everyone can freely choose his occupation and employment. Forced labour is pro-

hibited. Every citizen has access under conditions of equality to every job and every office in the country. A worker's employment may be terminated against his will only under conditions and in a manner prescribed by federal law. All have the right to material security during temporary unemployment under conditions fixed by law. Citizens who are unfit for work and, who have no means of livelihood receive assistance from the community. Able-bodied people who do not want to work do not enjoy the rights and social protection which are acquired on the basis of work. The maximum working week is 42 hours. Every working man has the right to daily and weekly rest and to a paid annual leave from 14 to 30 working days. Personal security and health protection at work are guaranteed to all working people. Young men, women and disabled persons enjoy special protection at work. All members of the working man's family enjoy the right to health protection and all the other benefits under social insurance. Freedom of thought and determination is guaranteed, just as are freedom of the press and other media of information, freedom of association, speech, public expression and public meeting. All citizens can freely express their nationality and culture and use their language. The languages of the Yugoslav nationalities and their alphabets are equal. Creative work in the fields of science and art cannot be restricted. Religious confession is free and is the private affair of every individual. Man's life and personal liberties are inviolable. All citizens enjoy the right of free movement and abode. The dwelling is inviolable, so is the privacy of letters and other means of communications. The right of inheritance is guaranteed. Every arrest must be based on law. No one can be punished for any act that — prior to its occurrence — has not been defined by law as a punishable offence and for

which penalty has not been prescribed. No one will be deemed to have committed a criminal offence until this has been ascertained by valid conviction, and all have the right to defence. The right of the citizens to self-government is inviolable. So as to realize social self-government, the citizens enjoy the right to elect and to be elected to the organs of management in the working organization, to the representative bodies of the social-political communities and other organs of self-government, to propose the recall and decide on the recall of elected delegates to the organs of self-government and representative bodies, to decide directly on and

regulate all social affairs at meetings of electorate, at meeting of the working people in the working organizations, by referendum and by other forms of direct decision making, decide on social affairs as members of an organ of social self-government, judge-jurors or holders of some other public functions, to examine the work of the state organs, organs of social self-government and organizations engaged in provinces of common concern and express opinion about their work, to make proposals and address petitions to the representative bodies and other organs and to undertake political and other steps of general interest.



COMMISSION FOR



CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS IN SESSION

SOCIAL- POLITICAL SYSTEM

The working people are the sole holders of state and government power, and social self-government is the foundation of the social-political system. Social self-government is the very basis of the representative bodies — the assemblies of the social-political communities. The assembly of each social-political community determines policy and decides on other matters of importance for political, economic and cultural life on its territory, adopts the



ALEKSANDAR RANKOVIĆ, VICE-PRESIDENT OF YUGOSLAVIA

plan of development and budget, exercises supervision over general affairs and elects public officials. It can hold a referendum to obtain the views of the citizens on individual affairs within its competence or on laws and other acts it proposes to enact. The results of a referendum are binding for the assembly.

The assemblies elect and recall their collegiate political-executive organs which execute the policy of the assemblies, enforce laws and development plans and propose regulations and other acts. On the basis of the Constitution, laws and statutes, the assemblies of the social-political communities form their organs of administration which act independently within their authorizations and which are accountable to the assemblies and their political-executive organs.

In the municipalities, the assemblies have two chambers — the municipal chamber and the chamber of working organization. The members of the municipal chamber are elected by all citizens directly, whereas the members of the chamber of working communities are elected by the working people in the working organizations, state organs, social-political organizations and associations, farmers who are member of agricultural cooperatives and other citizens designated by law. Every citizen enjoying the voting rights may be a member of the municipal chamber, but members of the chamber of working communities are elected from among the people who enjoy the right to elect member of this chamber as well as among executives of trade unions and social-political organizations in the municipality.

The members of the district, provincial, republican and Federal assemblies are delegates of the municipalities as the basic communities of citizens and working people. The election by the municipal as-

semblies of the delegates to the political houses of the higher assemblies — the republican chambers of the republican assemblies and the Federal Chamber of the Federal Assembly — must be confirmed by all citizens at direct elections. The members of the assemblies are elected for a period of four years, but one half of the assemblies are elected every second year. No one can be a member of the same chamber of the same assembly for two consecutive terms of office or be at the same time a member of the Federal Assembly and the assembly of a republic.

SOCIAL- POLITICAL COMMUNITIES

The social-political communities are: the municipality, district, autonomous province, republic and Federation.

The municipality is the basic social-political community in the country. It is in the municipality that the citizens and their working organizations settle the fundamental questions concerning the material basis of society, social welfare, cultural and political life, and exercise their self-governing rights in production and distribution.

The district is the association of municipalities through which the municipalities discharge their common affairs. The district also performs other functions which the republic and the Federation may — within the framework of their rights and duties — entrust to it.

The republic is a socialist democratic state community based on the self-government and power of the working people. It is in their socialist republics that the people exercise their sovereign rights, with the exception of the affairs which are in common interest determined by the Constitution as the rights and duties of the Federation.

Autonomous provinces may be founded in areas with a mixed population or with other distinguishing features on the basis of the expressed will of the inhabitants in such areas. Autonomous provinces are founded by the republics, and their foundation or abolishment becomes effective when sanctioned by the Federal Constitution.

The Federation discharges only the affairs which by their nature or in order to safeguard the equality of the people and the republics must be discharged at the Federal level, as well as the affairs which are of common concern to all the peoples of Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by two types of institutions — courts of general jurisdiction and specialized courts which are founded to consider definite cases in individual provinces. Economic disputes and other legal matters and cases concerning the economy are heard by economic courts. Criminal offences committed by army men and certain categories of offences committed by other persons, as well as disputes involving service in the Yugoslav People's Army are considered by military courts. The courts of general jurisdiction are: the municipal and county courts, the regional and republican supreme courts and the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia. The economic courts include the county courts, the higher economic courts and the Supreme Economic Court. The military courts are: first instance courts and the Supreme Military Court. In the performance of their functions, the courts are independent and act in accordance with the Constitution and law. The permanent and

temporary judges as well as lay judges (jurors) are elected by the assembly of the corresponding social-political community, and only the assembly can recall them. The judges of military courts are appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

The law officers are the public prosecutors and the public attorneys. The public prosecutors are autonomous organs entrusted with criminal prosecution; they also undertake other legal measures prescribed by law. The Federal public prosecutor is named and recalled by the Federal Assembly; the republican prosecutors are appointed by the Federal prosecutor with the approval of the republican executive councils, and the county and district prosecutors are nominated and recalled by the republican prosecutor with the approval of the competent republican executive council.

The public attorneys are organs of the social-political communities. They represent and protect the interests of the social-political communities in the country and abroad.

CONSTITUTIONALITY AND LEGALITY

All regulations and other general acts must be in conformity with the Federal Constitution. Likewise, all regulations and general acts enacted in the republic must be in accord with the republican constitution. All courts and other state organs, all organs of social self-government and all persons performing public and social functions are bound to protect the constitutionality and legality of the work of all. The constitutional courts, as the organs which are most responsible for the protection of constitutionality, ensure legality in keeping with

the Constitution. These courts decide on the conformity of laws with the Constitution and the conformity of other regulations and general acts with the Constitution and law. In accordance with law, they also safeguard the rights of self-government and other basic freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Constitution when these rights and freedoms are violated by individual acts or actions and when other judicial protection is not provided.

JURISDICTION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERATION

The jurisdiction of the Federation comprises: protection of the independence and territorial integrity of the country; security of the socialist-social order; defence of the country; foreign policy; matters of war and peace; protection of the sovereign rights and the socialist state order of the republics; security of the unified foundations of the socio-economic and political system; protection of the basic freedoms, rights and duties of citizens, of the system of social self-government, the unity of the country's economy and the system of distribution; coordination of general economic development; protection of the uniform monetary and credit system; issuing of money; supervision of money circulation; security of the unified basis of the legal system.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

The Federal Assembly is the supreme organ of state government and organ of social self-government. It decides on changes of the Federal Constitution, enacts Federal laws, adopts Federal develop-

ment plans and budgets, ratifies important international agreements, decides on matters of war and peace and on changes of the state frontiers, considers political questions and determines the country's home and foreign policy. The Federal Assembly elects the President and Vice-President of the Republic, elects and recalls the Federal Executive Council and the judges of the Federal courts, appoints and recalls members of the Council of the Federation, the deputy Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, state secretaries, Federal secretaries and other political and administration officers of the Federation. The Federal Assembly has five houses: the Federal Chamber composed of delegates of the citizens in the municipalities and the republics, and four chambers of working organizations (Economic Chamber, Chamber of Education and Culture, Chamber of Social Welfare and Health, and Organizational-Political Chamber) which are com-



EDVARD KARDELJ, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY, SUBMITTING A REPORT ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION TO THE ASSEMBLY ON APRIL 17, 1963

posed of delegates of the working people in the working organizations in the provinces of economy, education, science and culture, public health and social welfare service and also delegates of the associations of working organizations, social-political organizations and associations whose work concerns matters of social-political system. Every chamber has 120 members, but the Federal Chamber has 70 additional members who constitute the Chamber of Nationalities and who are elected by the republican assemblies (ten each) and the assemblies of the autonomous provinces (five each). The functions of the Federal Assembly are discharged by the Federal Chamber on a footing of equality with one of the four other chambers, i. e. the chamber whose field of activity the questions under consideration affect. Some functions are independently performed by the Federal Chamber (election of the Federal Executive Council, of the judges of the Federal courts, etc.). Every chamber of working organizations may independently debate affairs of common concern to the working and other self-governed organizations in the field of activity it represents and make recommendations concerning these affairs to the corresponding autonomous organizations and state organs.

The deputies of the Federal Assembly are elected in accordance with the key: one deputy to an equal number of inhabitants, so that one or more municipalities as a constituency elect one deputy to each chamber. The republican chamber of every republican assembly elects from among its own members ten deputies to the Federal chamber of the Federal Assembly; the provincial chambers of each autonomous province elects five deputies as members of the Serbian delegation to the Federal Chamber, either from among its own members or from among the members of the republican Cham-

ber of the Serbian Assembly who have been elected on the territory of the autonomous provinces. These deputies constitute the Chamber of Nationalities which has definite rights and duties in safeguarding the equality of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the rights of the republics as determined by the Constitution.

Candidates for the Federal Chamber of the Federal Assembly are nominated at meetings of the electorate, i. e. all citizens who enjoy suffrage, and candidates for the other chambers are named at meetings of the working people engaged in the working organizations in the corresponding fields of work.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The President of the Republic represents Yugoslavia in the country and abroad, promulgates Federal laws by decree, issues instruments of ratification of international agreements, appoints and recalls ambassadors and ministers and accepts the letters of credence and letters of recall of foreign diplomatic representatives, confers decorations and grants pardons for criminal offences. He has the right to stay decrees and other regulations of general political importance passed by the Federal Executive Council before such decrees and regulations are promulgated. The President of the Republic informs the Assembly about the state and problems of internal and foreign policy and may propose to the Assembly to discuss certain matters and make decisions. He convenes the Council of the Federation whose members are elected by the Federal Chamber from among Federal and republican officials of the social-political organizations; this council considers matters of state policy and

the work of the political-executive and administrative organs. As Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, the President promotes and relieves of duty generals and admirals and other military officers designated by Federal law. The President of the Republic is elected for a term of four years and can be re-elected for only one consecutive period. However, this restriction does not apply to the first President of the Republic, Josip Broz Tito. The President enjoys immunity and is accountable to the Federal Assembly in accordance with the Constitution and Federal law. In his absence, his duties are performed by the Vice-President. If elected from among the Federal deputies, the Vice-President retains his seat in the Assembly. Josip Broz Tito was elected first President of the Republic on January 14, 1953. He has since been re-elected on January 29, 1954, April 19, 1958, and June 30, 1963. Aleksandar Ranković was elected first Vice-President of the Republic on June 30, 1963.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Federal Executive Council is the organ of the Federal Assembly which is entrusted with political-executive functions within the rights and duties of the Federation. The Council proposes internal and foreign policy to the Federal Assembly, and executes the policy fixed by the Assembly, takes care of the enforcement of Federal laws, the Federal development plan, budget and other acts of the Assembly, supervises the work of the Federal administrative organs and guides their activities, proposes draft laws and other acts to the Assembly and has the right to give its

opinion on bills prepared by the Assembly chambers, committees of the chambers or individual deputies, prepares the draft of the Federal development plan, the Federal budget and the annual financial statement, passes decrees, decisions and instruction for the enforcement of Federal laws, annuls the regulations of the Federal administrative organs if they are not in conformity with the Federal laws or decrees of the Executive Council, ratifies international agreements whose ratification is not within the jurisdiction of the Assembly, and discharges other affairs fixed by Federal laws. The



PETAR STAMBOLIC, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Federal Executive Council is responsible for its work to the Assembly and is obliged to inform the Assembly about its activities. If the Assembly enacts a draft law or some other act which is not in keeping with the position of the Council, the Council may submit its collective resignation. The Federal Executive Council has a president and a definite number of members. The president and members of the Council are elected by the Federal Chamber at the proposal of a deputy whom the President of the Republic proposes for president of the Council and in accordance with the opinion of the Elections and Nominations Commission. Also members of the Executive Councils are, by virtue of their office, the presidents of the republican executive councils, Federal secretaries of state, Federal secretaries, the secretary of the Executive Council itself and other Federal officers designated by the Assembly. The Federal Executive Council is elected for a period of four years. In exceptional cases, the Federal Chamber may elect a deputy as president or member of the Council who has held this office in the previous term if there are justified reasons for that, but only for one more term. The removal of the President of the Council or the resignation of a majority of its members entails the resignation of the whole Council. The Council forms committees and commissions as its working bodies.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS

The Federal administrative organs are: state secretariats, councils, Federal secretariats, administrative institutes, directorates, inspectorates and commissions. State secretariats are founded only for

those departments which, under the Constitution, fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federation (foreign affairs and national defence). The Federal administration organs directly enforce Federal laws and other acts of the Federal Assembly, and general regulations and decrees of the Federal Executive Council. In this, they act independently. Their competencies are determined by Federal laws

and their work is supervised by the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Assembly. The Federal officers are personally responsible for the work of the administrative departments they head and are obliged to inform the Federal Assembly and the Federal Executive Council about the state of affairs in their respective fields of administration and about the work of the organs in their charge.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

The Federal Supreme Court passes rulings and legal judgements in matters of significance for the uniform enforcement of Federal laws, decides on regular legal expedients against the decisions of the republican supreme courts, decides on special legal expedients against valid court rulings which violate Federal law, hears appeals against administrative acts passed by Federal organs or organizations which discharge public powers on the whole territory of Yugoslavia and resolves conflicts over the jurisdiction of courts on the territories of different republics.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia decides on the conformity of laws with the Federal Constitution, on the conformity of republican laws with Federal laws, and on the conformity of other regulations and other general acts with the Federal Constitution, Federal laws and other Federal regulations. It resolves disputes involving the division



GOVERNMENT HOUSE

of rights and duties between the Federation and a republic, between the republics themselves and between other social-political communities on the territories of different republics. This court also resolves disputes over the boundaries of the republics, conflicts over the jurisdiction of courts and Federal organs and other state organs on the territories of different republics. The Federal Constitutional Court advises the Federal Assembly as to whether the constitution of a republic is at variance with the Federal Constitution. Whenever this court finds that a Federal law does not conform to the Constitution, the Federal Assembly is bound to bring the law into conformity with the Constitution within six months. If the Assembly does not do this, the law or its provisions which do not conform to the Constitution cease to be valid. The same applies to republican laws which are at variance with the Federal Constitution or Federal laws. The Constitutional Court may annul a republican law if it clearly violates the rights of the Federation. If some other regulation or act does not conform to the Federal Constitution or Federal laws, the Court may annul or suspend it. The Federal Constitutional Court has a president and ten judges. The president and judges are elected for a term of eight years and may be re-elected for only one consecutive term. One half of the judges are, however, elected every four years. The president and the judges of the Constitutional Court enjoy immunity as Federal deputies.

WHO IS WHO IN YUGOSLAVIA

President of the Republic: *Josip Broz Tito*
Vice-President of the Republic: *Aleksandar Ranković*

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

President: *Edvard Kardelj*
Vice-Presidents: *Mijalko Todorović, Zvonko Brkić, Strahil Gigov*
President of the Federal Chamber: *Mijalko Todorović*
President of the Chamber of Nationalities: *Ljupčo Arsov*
President of the Economic Chamber: *Osman Karabegović*
President of the Chamber of Education and Culture: *Nikola Sekulić*
President of the Chamber of Social Welfare and Health: *Krsto Popivoda*
Secretary: *Milenko Kangrga*

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: *Petar Stambolić*
Vice-Presidents: *Boris Krajger, Miloš Minić, Veljko Zečević*
a) Elected members: *Avdo Humo, Svetislav Stefanović, Jakov Blažević, Milutin Morača, Fadil Hodža, Radojka Katić, Borko Temelkovski and Jože Brilej*
b) Ex officio members: *Slobodan Penezić, Mika Špiljak, Viktor Abvelj, Hasan Brkić, Aleksandar Grličkov, Veselin Đuranović, Koča Popović, Ivan Gošnjak, Vojin Lukić, Arnold*

Rajh, Janez Vipotnik, Moma Marković, Zoran Polič, Vilko Vinterhalter, Kiro Gligorov, Nikola Džuverović, Filip Bajković, Jože Ingolič, Dragutin Kosovac, Risto Džunov, Milka Kurfin, Nikola Minčev, Trajčo Grujoski, Hakija Pozderac and Dr Milivoj Rukavina

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: *Koča Popović*
Secretary of State for Defence: *Ivan Gošnjak*
Secretary for Internal Affairs: *Vojin Lukić*
Secretary of Justice: *Arnold Rajh*
Secretary for Education and Culture: *Janez Vipotnik*
Secretary for Budget and Administration Organization: *Zoran Polič*
Secretary for Information: *Vilko Vinterhalter*
Secretary for Finances: *Kiro Gligorov*
Secretary for Foreign Trade: *Nikola Džuverović*
Secretary for Industry: *Filip Bajković*
Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry: *Jože Ingolič*
Secretary for Trade: *Dragutin Kosovac*
Secretary for Transport and Communications: *Marin Cetinić*
Secretary for Labour: *Risto Džunov*
Chairman of the Committee for Tourism: *Milka Kurfin*
General Director of the Economic Planning Institute: *Nikola Minčev*
Secretary for Legislation and Organization: *Trajče Grujoski*
Secretary for General Economic Affairs: *Hakija Pozderac*
Secretary of the Federal Executive Council: *Dr Milivoj Rukavina*

FEDERAL ORGANS OF JUSTICE

President of the Supreme Federal Court: *Dr Ilija Došen*
President of the Supreme Economic Court: *Mihajlo Đorđević*
Federal Public Prosecutor: *Dr Frano Hočevar*
Federal Public Attorney: *Andrija Pejović*

CONSTITUTIONAL FEDERAL COURT

President of the Federal Constitutional Court: *Blažo Jovanović*

REPUBLICAN AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

President of the Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina: *Rato Dugonjić*
President of the Assembly of Montenegro: *Andrija Mugoša*
President of the Assembly of Croatia: *Ivan Krajačić*
President of the Assembly of Macedonia: *Vidoje Smilevski*
President of the Assembly of Slovenia: *Ivan Maček*
President of the Assembly of Serbia: *Dušan Petrović*
President of the Assembly of Vojvodina: *Radovan Vlajković*
President of the Assembly of Kosovo-Metohija: *Stanoje Aksić*

LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS

Secretary General: *Josip Broz Tito*
Secretary of the Central Committee for Bosnia-Herzegovina: *Đuro Pucar*

Secretary of the Central Committee for
Montenegro: *Đoko Pajković*
Secretary of the Central Committee for
Croatia: *Dr Vladimir Bakarić*
Secretary of the Central Committee for
Macedonia: *Krste Crvenkovski*
Secretary of the Central Committee for
Serbia: *Jovan Veselinov*
Secretary of the Central Committee for
Slovenia: *Miha Marinko*
Secretary of the Provincial Committee for
Vojvodina: *Đurica Jojkić*
Secretary of the Provincial Committee for
Kosovo-Metohija: *Dušan Mugoša*

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF WORKING PEOPLE

President of the Federal Council: *Lazar Koliševski*
President of the Republican Council in
Bosnia-Hercegovina: *Rato Dugonjić*
President of the Republican Council in
Croatia: *Antun Biber*
President of the Republican Council in
Macedonia: *Ljupčo Arsov*
President of the Republican Council in
Montenegro: *Iko Mirković*
President of the Republican Council in
Serbia: *Mihajlo Svabić*
President of the Republican Council in
Slovenia: *Vida Tomšič*
President of the Provincial Council in
Vojvodina: *Pal Šoti*
President of the Provincial Council in
Kosovo-Metohija: *Džavid Nimani*

CONFEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

President of the Central Council:
Svetozar Vukmanović

President of the Republican Council in
Bosnia-Hercegovina: *Nikola Andrić*
President of the Republican Council in
Croatia: *Milutin Baltić*
President of the Republican Council in
Macedonia: *Blagoje Talevski*
President of the Republican Council in
Montenegro: *Milan Vukasović*
President of the Republican Council in
Serbia: *Danilo Kekić*
President of the Republican Council in
Slovenia: *Franc Popit*
President of the Provincial Council in
Vojvodina: *Dragoljub Kićanski*
President of the Provincial Council in
Kosovo-Metohija: *Kadri Reufi*

FOREIGN POLICY

“Yugoslavia’s foreign policy is based on the principles of the United Nations Charter, on the strivings to maintain peace and promote peaceful international cooperation, on respect of the equality of states and nations, on non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and on peaceful solving of outstanding international issues through the United Nations and with its assistance. Yugoslavia’s foreign policy is also based on the people’s determination to safeguard the hard-won independence of the country, on their profound desire to help protect mankind from a new war, opposition to any increase in international tension and desire to help establish active coexistence between states with different social orders, for the Yugoslavs hold that there is no other way to avoid a new world war.” (From a report the President

of the Republic, Josip Broz Tito, made in the Federal People's Assembly on March 7, 1955).

With the aim of realizing these aims, Yugoslavia strives for the establishment and development of all forms of international cooperation which help consolidate peace; for the strengthening of mutual respect and friendship between states and nations and for their rapprochement; for the establishment of the broadest and freest possible exchange of material and intellectual wealth; for the freedom of mutual information and for the development of other relations that contribute to the realization of common economic, cultural and other interests of states, nations and people, and especially to the development of democratic socialist relations in international cooperation and to general social progress in the world; for the repudiation of all use or threat of force in international relations and for general and complete disarmament; for the right of every nation to choose and develop its political and social system freely; for the right of every nation to self-determination and national independence and for their right to wage a just liberation struggle to attain these aims; for international support to the people who are struggling for national independence and liberation from colonialism and oppression; for the development of international cooperation which assures equality of all international economic relations, sovereign exploitation of national resources and the establishment of conditions for the faster economic progress of insufficiently developed countries.

Endeavouring to develop comprehensive political, economic and cultural cooperation with other countries, Yugoslavia, as a socialist community of peoples, holds that such cooperation should make a contribution to the establishment of new democratic forms of association between states, nations

and peoples which will be in accord with the interest of all nations and social progress.

Holding that the destiny of peace mostly depends on the big powers and that therefore these powers should shoulder a specially great responsibility, Yugoslavia has always been for greater confidence among them and for the creation of an atmosphere and conditions which would make it possible to lessen international tension. Apart from this, Yugoslavia has always — in the United Nations and elsewhere — been advocating first, even modest steps in disarmament which would establish a favourable climate and pave the way to general and complete disarmament. She has lately been emphasizing that the necessary conditions have been established for ending — without any further delays — nuclear tests and for outlawing the use of nuclear weapons which pose the greatest and direct threat to mankind. It is upon these fundamental principles that Yugoslavia has been and is pursuing her policy of non-alignment.

Of exceptional importance for the development of Yugoslavia's foreign relations were the direct contacts between President Tito and statesmen from other countries. President Tito has paid official visits to the following states: Britain (from March 16 to 23, 1953), Turkey (April 12—18, 1954), Greece (June 2—5, 1954 and March 2—6, 1959), Burma (January 6—17, 1955, and January 8—9, 1959), Ethiopia (December 11—24, 1955, and February 2—12, 1959), United Arab Republic (December 28, 1955, January 1—6, 1956, February 20 — March 1, 1959, April 17—22, 1961, and November 18—20, 1961), France (May 7—12, 1956), Soviet Union (June 1—23, 1956), Rumania (June 23—27, 1956), India (December 25, 1958 — January 3, 1959), Ceylon (January 21—26, 1959), Sudan (February 12—18, 1959 and February 15—18, 1962), Ghana (February 28 — March 4 and

March 7—11, 1961), Togo (March 4—7, 1961), Liberia (March 13—18, 1961), Guinea (March 20—24, 1961), Mali (March 25—26, 1961), Morocco (April 1—6, 1961), Tunisia (April 9—14, 1961) and United Nations (September 20 — October 4, 1960).

President Tito's visits to these countries and the visits which foreign statesmen made to Yugoslavia further strengthened Yugoslavia's foreign relations in general and made a contribution to the safeguarding of peace in the world.

The Conference of Heads of State and Government from Non-aligned Countries, held in Belgrade from September 1 to 6, 1961, which was attended by the leaders of 25 countries, marked an important turning point in the postwar development of international relations and it was the result of the significant international activities and the Yugoslav President, Josip Broz Tito, who sponsored the conference together with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic and President Sukarno of Indonesia.

Yugoslavia now maintains diplomatic and consular relations with 77 countries and is constantly endeavouring to better and promote these relations.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

ASSOCIATIONS OF CITIZENS

Association of citizens, known as social organizations, have a special place in the system of socialist democracy in Yugoslavia. These organiza-

tions are formed to promote political, economic, social, educational, scientific, cultural, professional and sport activities of common concern to the citizens.

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA

The Socialist Alliance of the Working People is a big political organization of the working people which is seeking to safeguard, promote and consolidate socialist social development, the people's government, the self-governing rights of the working people in all provinces of social life, the equality of the Yugoslav nationalities and their unity, the independence of the country and its free and independent development. According to the Alliance's Statute, approved at its fifth congress in 1960, every citizen who approves the principles of socialist development and who enjoy suffrage can be a member of the organization. Consequently, there are no restrictions to membership of the Alliance. Through its evolution, the Socialist Alliance is, to an ever greater extent, ceasing to be a political party or a movement of the conventional political type and is becoming an all-national forum in which everyone may express his opinion. The Alliance has about 7 million members.

LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS

The League of Communists is the leading political organization of the working class and all the working people of Yugoslavia which is fighting for the development of a socialist society and its

evolution towards communism. The League of Communists grew out of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia under whose ideological and political guidance the country's revolutionary socialist transformation was effected during the Liberation War and the postwar socialist development of the economy. At the end of 1961, the League had 1,035,003 members. The League's branches do not interfere in the work of either the state administration organs or the self-governed organizations in the economic, social, cultural and other spheres of activity. The unity of the organization is based on the voluntary acceptance and approval of the fundamental ideological and political principles relating to the socialist development of the country and the policy of active coexistence in international relations, whereas in matters of day-to-day policy the members of the League adopt their positions independently. The political and moral influence which the members of the League exert on general affairs depends exclusively on their personal work in organs of self-government, in the local branches of the Socialist Alliance and in various other social organizations.

CONFEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The Confederation of Trade Unions has more than 2,600,000 members. The trade unions play an especially important role in raising the political consciousness of the workers and in their professional training in workers universities and other adult education centres. Especially significant is the role the Confederation of Trade Unions plays in the struggle for the consolidation of socialist relations in distribution, i. e. in the struggle for the distribution of the social product according

to the work of everyone and all. In this, it endeavours to achieve two things: to protect the individual from the wilfulness of various organs and factors and to develop in the individual the sense of responsibility towards the community. Closely related to this all is the struggle of the trade unions for the raising of the living standard of the working people — but only in proportion to the growth of the productivity of their work.

YOUTH FEDERATION

The Youth Federation of Yugoslavia is a voluntary organization which can be joined by every Yugoslav from 15 to 25 years of age. It comprises

CHILDREN CONGRATULATING PRESIDENT TITO HIS
BIRTHDAY



about 22,000 youth societies and has more than 1,700,000 members. The task of the organization is to promote the socialist education of the young people and to take care of their interests and activities. The Union of Students, which acts in accordance with its own statute, is a component part of the Youth Federation.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S SOCIETIES

The Federation of Women's Societies comprises about 2,000 women's organizations. It takes part in the solving of all problems affecting women, mothers and children and seeks to alleviate the burdens of employed housewives. The Federation has organized numerous home-help services, legal, medical, pedagogic and psychological consultation centres for women, children's recreation grounds, school kitchens and playing fields. It publishes a series of papers devoted to these problems. A large number of women — members of the Federation — have been elected to the representative bodies (in the Federal Assembly, with the exception of the Chamber of Nationalities, 114 of the 600 deputies are women, and the number of women in the Republican assemblies is much bigger).

VETERAN'S ORGANIZATIONS

The organizations of the Union of War Veterans, Disabled War Veterans and Reserve Officers and Non-commissioned Officers have 1,866,000 members. These organizations take care of the welfare and education of war orphans, seek to improve

the position and grant assistance to the veterans. The Union maintains close contacts and cooperates with international and national war veteran's organizations and is a member of the World Federation of Veterans.

CHURCH IN YUGOSLAVIA

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF INDIVIDUAL RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

Of the total number of people who stated during the 1953 population census that they belonged to various religious communities, 48 percent were Serbian Orthodox, 36 percent Roman Catholics, 14 percent Moslems, 1.01 percent Protestants, 0.47 other Christians, 0.013 percent Jews, and 0.006 percent belonged to other denominations. The largest religious communities are the Orthodox Church, the Roman Catholic Church and the Islamic religion.

RELATIONS BETWEEN STATE AND CHURCH

In Yugoslavia, the Constitution guarantees the freedom of conscience and religious confession. The church is separated from the state and the school is separated from the church. Religious communities whose teachings do not conflict with the Constitution are free to conduct their religious ceremonies, but the abuse of religion for political purposes is prohibited. Theological schools



FRESCOES IN THE SOPOCANI MONASTERY (13th CENTURY)

are free, but their work is supervised by the state. The state may grant material assistance to religious communities. The publication of religious papers, journals and books is free. It is estimated that, in the 1961/62 period, the Orthodox Church issued various publications in about 1,000,000 (the official paper of the church is "The Gazette of the Serbian Patriarchate", printed in about 200,000 copies annually) and the Roman Catholic in about 3,000,000 copies. The Islamic religious community has its paper "The Koran", and other religious communities also issue various publications.

SOCIAL INSURANCE AND HEALTH PROTECTION OF CLERGYMEN

The social and health insurance of clergymen was introduced in Yugoslavia in 1957 and is effected on the basis of contracts concluded by the Federal Social Insurance Office and the executive church organs or the professional unions of clergymen. So far, such contracts have been concluded with sixteen religious communities. Altogether, more than 9,600 clergymen are covered by social and health insurance. The insured clergymen and their families enjoy all the social insurance benefits as workers and other employees, including the right to health protection, to retirement and disability pensions, etc.

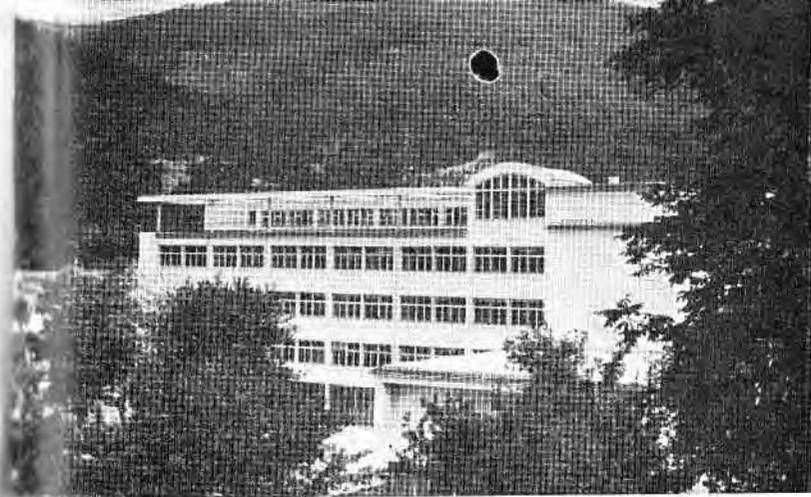
SOCIAL AND HEALTH PROTECTION

SOCIAL INSURANCE

All employed persons and members of their families are socially insured in Yugoslavia. Towards the end of 1959, social insurance, i. e. health insurance was expanded to cover also private agricultural producers. In 1961, various insurance schemes covered 18,300,000 or 97 percent of the total number of inhabitants (8,990,000 workers and 9,300,000 peasant-farmers and their family members). Private craftsmen too became covered by health insurance on July 1, 1962, so that the whole population now enjoys health protection. In 1961, the social insurance costs amounted to 11.6 percent of the total national income.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Insured persons and their family members have the right to health protection throughout the whole period of their illness irrespective how long it may be, and the costs are covered by the social insurance funds. In Yugoslavia, every insured person is entitled to free medical treatment, free medicines and hospitalization and can freely choose his doctor. During their illness, the employed persons receive from 80 to 100 percent of their average earnings in the previous three months.



A HOSPITAL IN FOCA, BOSNIA

PENSION INSURANCE

The right to a full retirement pension is acquired by men when they complete 35 years of service and reach the age of 55 and by women after 30 years of service and 50 years of age. Dependants' pensions are granted to the family members of a deceased insured person if the insured person has been in service for more than five years or — irrespective of the length of his service — if he has lost his life at work. A disability pension is

granted to persons who have been incapacitated at work and it is equal to his regular earnings. In case that a person becomes unable to work due to an accident outside his work or to illness, his pension amounts to 50 percent of the earnings he had while working if he is over 55 years and if he has been in service for more than 10 years.

ANNUAL LEAVE

The right to a paid annual leave of from 14 to 30 working days is enjoyed by all employed persons after eleven months of uninterrupted service. Under the new Yugoslav Constitution the working time is restricted to seven hours a day, but the working day ranges from 2 to 7 hours, depending on the kind of work. The transition to the new working time is gradual and has not been made in all the branches of activity yet, but the necessary steps to effect this change have been undertaken everywhere.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN

All employed women have the right to a 105-day childbirth leave with full pay if they have been in service more than 6 months or with 80 percent of the pay if they have been employed for a shorter period. Nursing mothers are entitled to a shortened working day for six to eight months after childbirth, and throughout that time they receive their full earnings. The same right is enjoyed for fifteen days by every mother while taking care of a sick child under 14 years.

ECONOMY

**YUGOSLAV ECONOMY
BETWEEN THE TWO WARS**

In the inter-war period, the chief feature of the Yugoslav economy was the low level of development of the forces of production. Both industry and agriculture were backward. About 80 percent of the gainfully employed population was engaged in agriculture, while the number of persons employed in industry amounted to only 7 percent of the total. Agriculture, then the most important branch of economy, supplied the major part of the national income, i. e. about 58 percent, whereas industry gave only about 9.5 percent.

**POSTWAR
DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY**

Hundreds of different factories have been built, since the end of the Second World War. Many industrial products which were previously imported, such as lorries, automobiles, railway trucks, railway engines, diesel engines, turbines, tractors, telephone exchanges, cine projectors, refrigerators, irrigation installations etc., are now made by Yugoslav factories. The progress made by Yugoslav industry is best illustrated by production indices. If we take the index for 1939 to be 100, then production index was 208 in 1946, 345 in 1958 and 516 in 1962. In the postwar period more than 600,000 workers left agriculture and took employment in industry. The share of the national income coming from industry increased all the time, so that it amounted to over 47 percent in 1961.

Yugoslavia possesses considerable power resources and mineral raw materials. The coal deposits discovered so far are estimated at 23,400 million tons, of bauxite at 1,000 million tons, crude oil at 86 million tons. Yugoslavia is one of the biggest European producers of bauxite, lead, antimony, chromium and zinc. Now, large deposits of uranium ore have also been discovered in the country.

JESENICE IRON AND STEEL ENTERPRISE, SLOVENIA



THE PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY

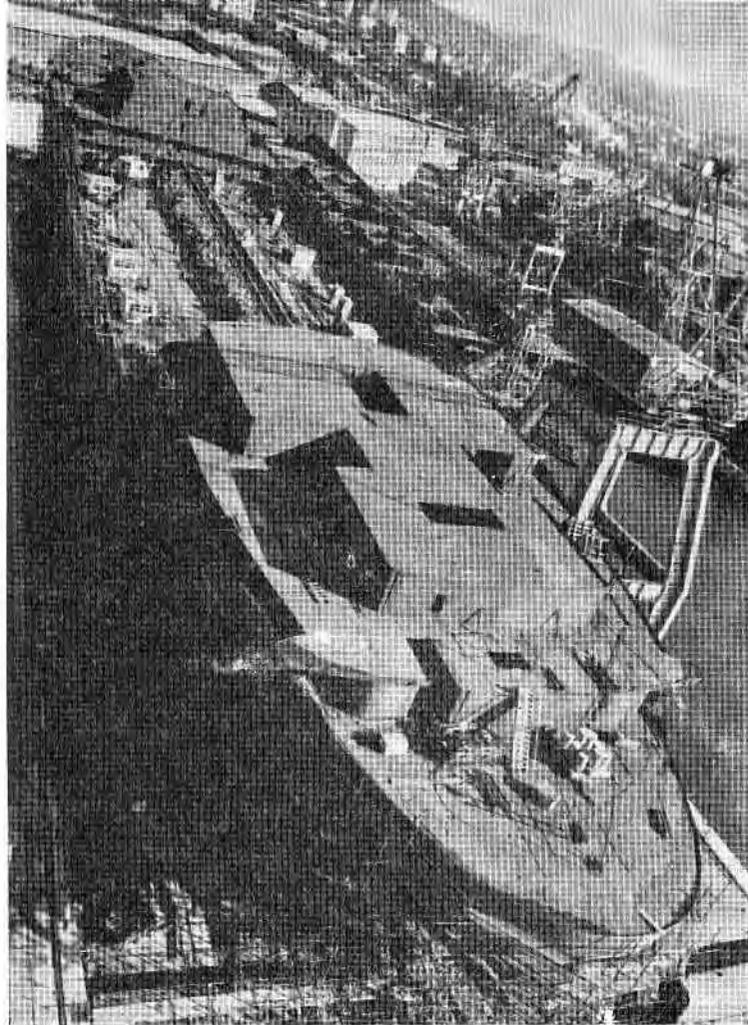
The country's natural wealth and the ever growing investments have made it possible for Yugoslavia to develop many industries. By volume of production, the lead in this respect is held by the metal, textile, non-ferrous metal and tobacco industries, the extraction and processing of coal and the timber industry. The greatest production growth since the war has been recorded in the electric industry, the production and processing of crude oil, the metal industry, the iron and steel and chemical industries.

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND ELECTRIC STEEL

The production of coal increased from 7,032,000 tons in 1939 to 24,694,000 tons in 1962. In the same period the production of electric steel grew from 3,000 tons to 160,000 tons and of all steel from 235,000 tons to 1,435,000 tons. In 1945, Yugoslavia had only a few old blast furnaces in Zenica, Jesenice, Sisak and Vareš. In that year, they produced only 84,000 tons of white and grey iron, while in January 1962 alone the new and enlarged steel plants in Zenica, Sisak and seven other iron and steel centres supplied about 90,000 tons of iron. The total output of pig iron in 1962 came to 1,050,000 tons.

YUGOSLAV SHIPYARDS

Before the Second World War, the Yugoslav shipyards did not make vessels over 4,000 tons. At



"3 MAJ" SHIPYARD IN RIJEKA

present they are building ships up to 25,000 tons and tankers of over 35,000 tons, many of them for foreign ship-owners. In the middle of 1962, the Yugoslav shipyards celebrated an unusual jubilee: from the liberation of the country, i. e. 1945 to the end of June 1962, they launched ships totalling 1,005,500 GRT.

ELECTRIFICATION

Before the Second World War, Yugoslavia's annual production of electric power came to 1,173,000 kWh or to 72 kWh per inhabitant, which means that she was among the smallest producers in Europe. Since the war, many hydro-electric plants have been built. The largest of these are: Split, Jablanica, Zvornik, Mavrovo, Mariborski Otok, Vlasina and Novi Vinodol. Also built were about 30 thermo-electric stations, the largest of which are: Šoštanj, Kakanj, Kolubara and Veliki Kostolac. In 1962 the production of electric power came to 11,275,000 kWh, or to 600 kWh per inhabitant. With the completion of new hydro-power plants in Dubrovnik, Bajina Bašta, Trebišnjica, Grančarevo and Kokin Brod, Yugoslavia's output of electric power in 1965 will amount to 15,000 million kWh, i.e. 700 kWh per inhabitant.

NUCLEAR ENERGY

Over 2,000 scientists and technicians are today working on the development of nuclear energy. Yugoslav scientists have achieved great results in the building of nuclear research institutes and in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful

purposes. The "Boris Kidrič" Nuclear Research Institute in Vinča near Belgrade has a nuclear reactor. Isotopes produced by this institute are being successfully applied in medicine, industry, civil engineering and biology. The cyclotron of the "Ruđer Boković" Nuclear Institute in Zagreb, which began operating in 1962, is one of the largest in Europe. At a Congress of Nuclear Physicists held in Paris in 1958, the "Jožef Stefan" Institute for Nuclear Research in Ljubljana was mentioned as the most important centre of beta-tron research in the world.

TRANSPORT

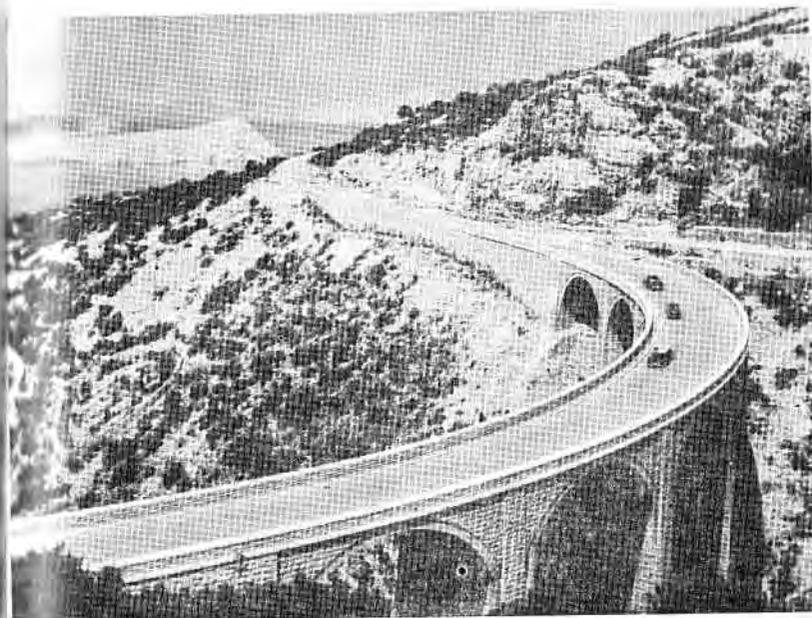
YUGOSLAV RAILWAYS

After the First World War, Yugoslavia inherited the network of railway lines which had largely been built in the second half of the 19th century in three different political and economic regions: Austria—Hungary, Serbia and Turkey. For this reason, the network was badly linked and the direction of the lines did not suit the economy of the new country and its economic needs. This situation was not improved to any appreciable extent in the period between the two wars either. In 1939, Yugoslavia had 9,647 kilometres of railway lines (in the 1941—1945 war nearly all these lines were destroyed), and the total length of Yugoslavia's railway lines in 1962 was 11,867 kilometres (9,162 kilometres of which are standard

gauge). Her rolling stock consisted of 2,488 locomotives, 4,200 passenger cars, 73,800 freight and 918 miscellaneous trucks. Yugoslavia's main railway artery is the Jesenice—Ljubljana—Belgrade—Niš—Skoplje—Đevđelija line. In the last few years, an increasing number of motor trains have been put into service, and one part of the lines in Croatia and Slovenia have been electrified. Two years ago steam locomotives began to be replaced by diesel engines.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The total length of roads in 1961 was about 83,280 kilometres, 7,745 kilometres of which were paved. There were about 256,000 motor vehicles in the country in 1962, while the number of horsedrawn carts was over 1,200,000. The main road arteries are: 1. The Ljubljana—Zagreb—Belgrade—Niš—Skoplje—Đevđelija motorway (this road is called the Brotherhood and Unity Motorway because it was voluntarily built by the Yugoslav youth); 2. The Ljubljana—Rijeka road which meets the Zadar — Split—Dubrovnik—Kotor—Budva—Petrovac na Moru Adriatic road which is now being completed and which runs to Titograd, Ivangrad and Kosovska Mitrovica in the interior; 3. The Belgrade—Čačak—Užice—Višegrad—Foča—Gacko—Bileće—Dubrovnik; and 4. The Belgrade—Novi Sad—Subotica motorway. In spite of constant efforts, road transport in Yugoslavia still lags behind the development of the economy and the needs of the tourist trade.



A SECTION OF THE ADRIATIC ROAD

AIR TRANSPORT

In 1962, the Yugoslav Air Line, JAT, maintained regular services on 47 home and international routes. In the course of the year, the Line carried 308,400 passengers as compared with 12,687 in 1939. The chief JAT international services are: 1. Belgrade—Zagreb—Munich—Paris; 2. Belgrade—Athens—Beirut; 3. Belgrade—Zagreb—Zurich;

4. Belgrade—Athens—Cairo and 5. Belgrade—Zagreb—Rome. Foreign companies fly to Belgrade from Moscow, Berlin, Budapest, Prague, Warsaw, Sofia and other towns, and now the Belgrade airport is being used by foreign carriers flying on transcontinental routes, the most important of which are: Belgrade—Istanbul—Teheran—New Delhi—Bangkok—Hongkong—Tokyo—Honolulu—San Francisco, Belgrade—Frankfurt—London New York, Moscow—Belgrade—Rabat—Conakri—Accra, Belgrade—Istanbul, Belgrade—Prague—London, New York—Belgrade—Istanbul—Beirut, Amsterdam—Düsseldorf—Zagreb, Zurich—Belgrade—Near East centres.

SEA AND INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORT

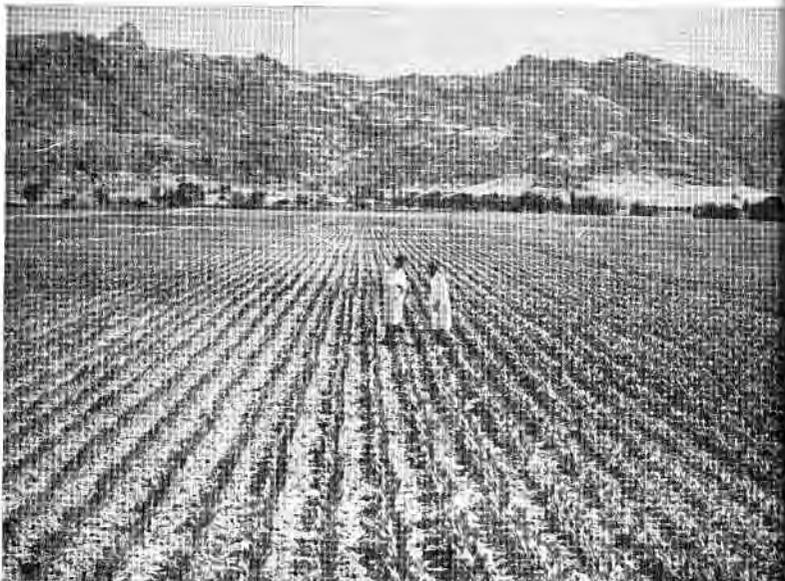
Yugoslavia's highly indented coast and a pleasant climate provide favourable conditions for the development of sea-borne transport. The volume of goods transported through the Yugoslav seaports increased from 2,115,000 tons in 1939 to 9,300,000 tons in 1962, and the number of passengers carried went up from 1,400,000 to 4,900,000. At the same time, the enterprises engaged in inland waterway transport carried 5,800,000 tons of freight and 439,000 passengers. In 1962, the Yugoslav merchant marine had 907,000 GRT. The vessels of 100 GRT and over included 62 passenger ships, 223 freighters, 19 tankers and 40 tugs and motor-sailing craft. The merchant fleet carried over 50 percent of Yugoslavia's sea-borne foreign trade in 1962.

FOREIGN TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The growth of the economy and the structure of production make it possible to develop still more comprehensive economic cooperation with foreign countries. In 1962 Yugoslavia exported 207,317,000,000 dinars worth of goods to 80 countries and the value of her imports, coming from 76 countries, came to 266,427,000,000 dinars. The main objective in this field now is to eradicate all deficit in current trade with foreign countries by the end of 1965, i. e. to balance the value of exports and imports. The efforts which are being made in this respect are producing noticeable results: the foreign trade deficit was 106,417,000,000 dinars in 1961 and it was reduced to 59,110,000,000 dinars in 1962. Before the Second World War, Yugoslavia mainly exported agricultural produce and semi-processed goods. Today, she is exporting many industrial products. In 1939, for instance, the ratio between the exported raw materials and finished articles was 20:1, while in 1962 it was 1:1.

AGRICULTURE



TOBACCO FIELDS IN MACEDONIA

AGRICULTURAL LAND

There are 15 million hectares of agricultural land in the country. Of this 7.69 million hectares are arable fields and gardens, 692,000 hectares orchards and vineyards, 6.57 million hectares grassland and meadows, and 66,000 hectares artificial fishponds

and swamps. Cereals are the main crop in Yugoslavia. Next come fodder and vegetables. Of all the fruit, the most widely grown are plums and apples.

AGRICULTURE BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Yugoslavia was purely an agricultural country before the Second World War. In 1941, 75% of the population depended on agriculture for their living. One third of the total number of holdings were the possessions of small farmers (up to 2 hectares) who held only 6.5 percent of the total area of agricultural land, while 0.4 percent of the holdings were bigger than 50 hectares in area and their owners possessed about 10 percent of all land in the country. About 400,000 peasant households had no land at all. On the whole, agriculture was poorly equipped with machines and other means of production.

LAND REFORM LAW

A Land Reform Law, passed in 1945, abolished all large estates and restricted individual holdings to from 20 to 30 hectares. (In 1953 this minimum was reduced to 10 hectares of arable land). All land in excess of 3 hectares was taken from persons not engaged in agricultural activities. Under this law, 162,000 holdings were distributed and over 1.5 million hectares of land were expropriated.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

In the first postwar period, Yugoslavia's agriculture developed all too slowly because priority was then given to industry so as to establish the indispensable basis for the country's industrial development. It was only in 1957 that agriculture began to make faster progress. If we take the index of the average annual production in the 1930—1939 period to be 100, then the average yearly production from 1948 to 1952 was only 92.4. After this period agricultural production began to grow appreciably so that the production index in the 1957—1960 period was 141. This increase in agricultural production was principally due to the greater economic interest of producers and to the use of bigger quantities of artificial fertilizers, more tractors and other agricultural machines. There were 36,487 tractors in the country in 1962, whereas there were only 2,500 of them immediately after the war. In this year, 35 times more artificial fertilizers were used than in 1939. Now, the farmers are being assisted in the promotion of production by 83 research institutes, 80 plant protection centres, 983 livestock protection stations, 855 veterinary stations, 2,113 artificial insemination centres, 47 plant nurseries, 9 agricultural and biotechnical, and 9 veterinary medicine faculties and more than 60 other agricultural schools.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Agricultural cooperatives are becoming ever more important organizations in the development of agricultural production. There are three types of

cooperatives: general agricultural cooperatives, producers' cooperatives and specialized cooperatives. The general agricultural cooperatives, whose number comes to 3,223, are — apart from trading activities — paying ever greater attention to agricultural production. They play a significant role in organizing production and extend great assistance to private farmers. They supply them with selected seed, artificial fertilizers, etc., and help them till their land with modern machinery. These cooperatives have 1,402,000 members, i.e. fifty percent of all private farming households. The producers' cooperatives, which number 129, are set up with the aim of organizing joint production by pooling land, livestock, machines, etc. The specialized cooperatives on the whole seek to promote wine-growing, bee-keeping, livestock breeding and dairy farming. The cooperative organizations handle 50 percent of all trade in agricultural products. Members may join or leave the cooperatives at will. All executives of the cooperatives are elected organs. Their management boards are elected by all members, and the boards are accountable to the assemblies of the members which is the highest body of management. In each cooperative management board elects the chairman of the cooperative.

THE SOCIALIST SECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

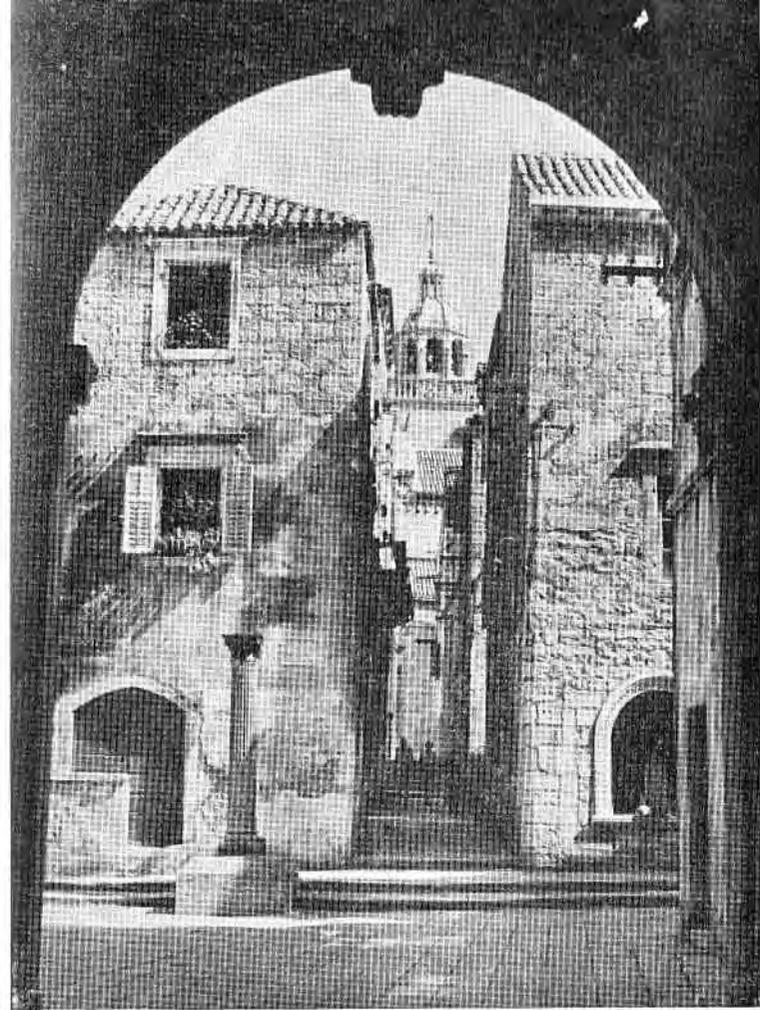
Socialist farms, producers' cooperatives and the holdings of general agricultural cooperatives represent the socialist sector of agriculture. Although these organizations hold only just over 10 percent of the arable land in the country, they supply about 55 percent of the total marketed quantities of wheat and rye, about one half of all quantities

of maize and sugar beet, about 20 percent of meat and over 16 percent of milk. The general agricultural cooperatives serve as a link between the socialist and the private sector of agriculture. They organize modern production in cooperation with private farmers. In 1962, the agricultural population accounted for just over 50 percent of the total.

TOURISM

NATURAL BEAUTIES

The unique natural beauties in the country and a favourable climate provide very favourable conditions for tourism. The Yugoslav coast, with its many islands, luxuriant Mediterranean vegetation, crystal clear sea and mild winters has become the recreation ground of millions of people from Yugoslavia and other countries. The mountain regions are, on the whole, covered with dense forests. The country abounds in rivers and lakes, glorious for anglers and canoeists, which are among the most attractive and most fascinating in Europe. A wealth of cultural and historical monuments and old customs make Yugoslavia even more attractive. The leading tourist resorts are: Dubrovnik, Bled, Opatija, Pula, Plitvice Lakes, Hvar, Sveti Stefan, Budva, Vrnjačka Banja and others.



KORCULA, A TOWN ON THE ISLAND OF THE SAME NAME

THE TOURIST TRADE

In 1962, the number of foreign tourists in Yugoslavia far exceeded the prewar figure. In 1961, 1,258,000 foreign tourists visited Yugoslav resorts. The number of domestic tourists increased from 663,000 in 1939 to 3,971,000 in 1962.

SUMMER FESTIVALS

The Yugoslav summer music and drama festivals have earned a great international reputation. These are principally the Dubrovnik Festival, held from June 15 to August 31, when drama, opera and ballet performances are given, together with concerts of classical and folk music, and the Split Festival, from July 10 to August 20, which is similar in character. Music and drama festivals are also held in Rijeka, Pula and Ljubljana. A festival of Yugoslav Films is a standing July feature in Pula. Sport fans can attend motorcycle races at Crikvenica, Rijeka and Kranj in May and June or watch the Istrian regatta along the north Adriatic coast.

SCHOOLS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Great attention is being devoted to the promotion and advancement of education. In the 1938/39 academic year, there were three universities (26 faculties and other schools of higher learning) with about 17,000 students, while in the 1961/62 year the country had six universities (244 faculties and other institutions of higher learning) with 158,010 students. In the course of 1961, altogether 17,363 students graduated from various university faculties and other institutions of higher learning; in 1962 this number rose to 18,731. In the 1930/1939 ten year period, only 19,383 students graduated from the Yugoslav universities. In the 1961/1962 school year 196,670 pupils completed their eight-year elementary education. In the same year, 16,415 pupils graduated from secondary general education schools, 5,351 from intermediate teachers' schools, 21,330 from secondary technical schools, and 642 from secondary art schools. Also, 40,743 persons completed training in workers' vocational schools and 30,545 others graduated from special adult education schools.

PEOPLE'S AND WORKERS' UNIVERSITIES

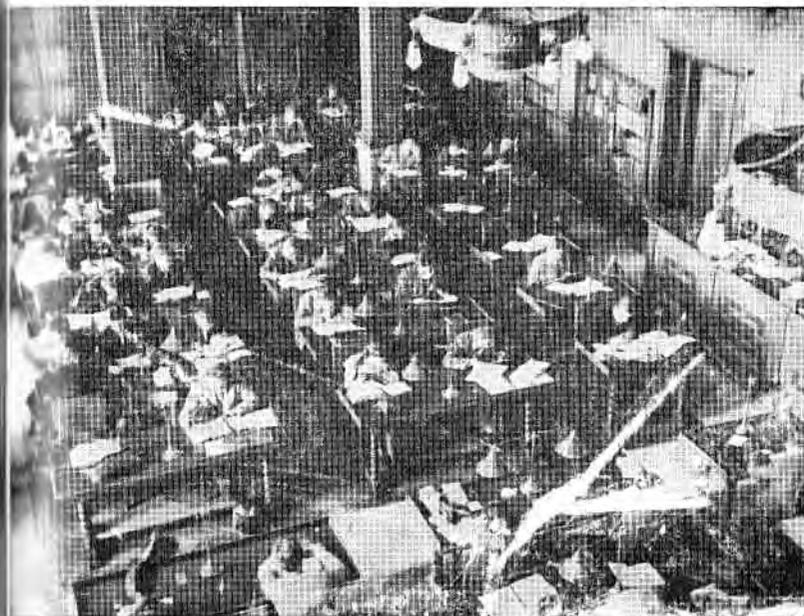
In 1961, there were 444 people's universities. (People's and workers' universities are popular adult education institutions which make it possible for workers and other adults to improve their general and professional education). In the same year, 241 workers' universities acted in the country. Some of these institutions have established special centres for general and economic

education and vocational training, as well as centres for labour productivity. Altogether, 397,000 persons attended various courses and seminars and 1,414,000 others heard public lectures in these institutions.

ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

Important scientific and research work is being carried on in the three academies of sciences (the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb, the Serbian Academy of Sciences in Belgrade, and the Slovene Academy of Sciences in Ljubljana) and other research institutes and laboratories which have a total staff of some 2,000 men and women.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY IN BELGRADE



LIBRARIES

There are separate public, scientific, reference and school libraries. There were 3,065 public libraries with about eight million books in 1961, as well as 1,223 scientific and reference and 12,037 school libraries.

MUSEUMS

The first Yugoslav museums were founded early in the 19th century (The Museum of Archeology in Split in 1818, and the National Museum in Ljubljana in 1821). Before the Second World War, Yugoslavia had 80 and in 1961 247 museums. In the course of 1961 over 3,455,000 people visited these museums.

PUBLISHING, PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION

PUBLISHING

The first book printed in the Yugoslav lands appeared in Cetinje, Montenegro, in 1494, where the first South Slav printing press had been established one year previously. However, systematic publishing activities in Yugoslavia began only at the beginning of the 19th century, when Novi Sad, Zagreb, Belgrade, and Ljubljana were the chief publishing centres. At present, there are numerous publishing

houses in the country, the best known of which are: "Prosveta", "Kultura" and "Srpska Književna Zadruga" in Belgrade, "Naprijed", "Zora", and "Matica Hrvatska" in Zagreb, "Cankarjeva Založba" in Ljubljana, "Svjetlost" in Sarajevo, "Kočo Racin" in Skoplje, "Matica Srpska" in Novi Sad and others. An important role in this field is played by the "Jugoslavija" Publishing House in Belgrade which issues publications in foreign languages, and the Yugoslav Lexicographical Institute in Zagreb which publishes encyclopaedias and bibliographies. In 1961, the Yugoslav publishing houses printed 5,531 books and brochures in 33,186,000 copies. In the last few years, more and more books by Yugoslav writers are being published abroad. The most widely translated Yugoslav writers abroad are Ivo Andrić, the 1961 Nobel prize winner for literature, Branislav Nušić, Branko Ćopić, Dobrica Ćosić and Miodrag Bulatović. So far, 583 works by Yugoslav writers have been published.

PRESS

In 1962, 1,039 newspapers (including 19 dailies) were published in Yugoslavia with a total circulation of 7,306,000 copies. At the same time, 869 magazines and journals were issued with a circulation of 2,846,000 copies. The leading Yugoslav dailies are: "Politika", Belgrade (circulation 297,000), "Borba", Belgrade (172,000), "Vijesnik", Zagreb (104,000), "Delo", Ljubljana (78,000) and "Večernje Novosti", Belgrade (145,000). The biggest weeklies are: "Vjesnik u Srijedu", Zagreb (320,000), "Komunist", Belgrade (240,000), "Mladost", Belgrade (110,000) and "Nedeljne Informativne Novine", Belgrade (100,000). The official Yugoslav news agency is Tanjug.

RADIO

In 1962, Yugoslavia had 33 broadcasting stations, the largest of which were: Belgrade (power 162 and 120 kW, wavelengths 439 and 49 metres) which has, apart from the home programme broadcast on two additional very high frequencies, also a special foreign broadcasting service, Zagreb (135 kW, 264.7 m), Ljubljana (135 kW, 327.1 m), Skoplje (134 kW, 370.8 m), Sarajevo (100 kW, 490.9 m), Novi Sad (100 kW, 136 m) and Titograd (20 kW, 340.3 m). The other stations are in Priština, Niš, Kopar, Split, Rijeka and other towns. In 1962 there were 2,040,000 radio licences in the country as compared with 155,000 in 1939.

TELEVISION

The first Yugoslav experimental television programme was broadcast from Zagreb on May 15, 1956. There are presently three television studios in Yugoslavia — in Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana, which are linked up with Eurovision and transmit combined programmes.

ARTS

LITERATURE

Although they have not been recorded in the form in which they originated many centuries ago, ballads, poems and folk stories represent the real first steps in the development of the literature of



A SCENE DURING A PERFORMANCE OF "HAMLET" IN THE LOVRIJENAC TOWER — GIVEN DURING THE DUBROVNIK SUMMER FESTIVAL OF DRAMA AND MUSIC

the Yugoslav peoples. The first mention of these works of oral literature was made at a comparatively recent date, in 1531, and it was only in the 19th century, when, after Vuk Karadžić systematically recorded and published the poems, that Europe became acquainted with them. The poems, ballads and oratories were then translated into many languages, and, with their beauty, they inspired such great writers as Goethe, Pushkin, Herder, Walter Scott, Merimé, Mitzkiewicz and others.

Yugoslav written literature as well as unwritten epic poetry originated during the struggle of the



IVO ANDRIĆ, THE 1961 NOBEL PRIZE WINNER FOR LITERATURE, TALKING WITH REPORTERS

Yugoslav peoples for self-preservation at these crossroads between East and West under, so to say, the very walls of Constantinople and Rome.

In its first phase, Yugoslav literature was of a general Slav character. It lasted from the time when literacy was introduced in Moravia by Cyril and Methodius to the strengthening of the feudal states in the 12th century. Its second phase was characterized by original works, the most important of which were biographies. One of the first writers was Sava Nemanjić (1174—1235), and the centres of literacy and literature were the Serbian monasteries. At this time, the literature of the South Slavs was strongly influenced by Byzantine writers.

After the downfall of the feudal states in the 15th century, literary work ceased in almost all the lands of present-day Yugoslavia, with the exception of a narrow belt along the Adriatic coast, especially Dubrovnik where literature flourished. The most important writers of this period were the playwright Marin Držić (1508—1567) and Ivan Gundulić (1589—1638). During the Reformation, the most important literary works were produced by a group of Slovenian reformers headed by Primož Trubar (1518—1580). With their translations of church books and other works into the language of the people, they laid the foundations of the modern Slovene literary language. In the 18th century, the most important representatives of rationalism were Dositej Obradović, Matija Antun Reljković and Valentin Vodnik. With the advent of romanticism, Yugoslav literature lost its local character and became part of European literature. Owing to the work of Vuk Karadžić (1787—1864), the people's language became the literary language. The most important writers of this period were Branko Radičević (1824—1853), Ivan Mažuranić

(1814—1890), France Prešern (1800—1849), Konstantin Miladinov (1830—1862), and so far the most famous of all Yugoslav writers Petar Petrović Njegoš (1813—1851). The period of realism produced a number of important writers, the leading being Radoje Domanović (1873—1908), Branislav Nušić (1864—1938), Silvije Strahimir Kranjčević (1865—1908), and Ivan Cankar (1876—1918). Modern trends were introduced into Yugoslav literature by Antun Gustav Matoš (1873—1914), and, between the two wars, by Miroslav Krleža (born in 1893), Miloš Crnjanski (born in 1893), Avgust Cesarec (1893—1941) and Tin Ujević (1891—1955).

Among the contemporary Yugoslav writers, the most successful are Ivo Andrić (born in 1892) and Miroslav Krleža (born in 1893). Ivo Andrić is the first Yugoslav Nobel prize winner (1961). Other outstanding writers are Branko Ćopić, Dobrica Ćosić, Mihailo Lalić, Ranko Marinković, Oskar Davičo, Vjekoslav Kaleb, Miodrag Bulatović, Vladan Desnica, Vasko Popa, Ciril Kosmač, Stevan Raičković, Slavko Janevski and others.

THEATRE

The theatre in Yugoslavia has a long and rich tradition. The oldest records about the theatre in Serbia are to be found in the 7th century church books. The art of drama flourished in Dubrovnik in the time of the famous playwright Marin Držić (1508—1567), whose comedy "Uncle Maroje" is known far beyond the borders of Yugoslavia. Of exceptional national, cultural and educational significance was the work of the first three permanent and professional Yugoslav theatre companies which were founded in Novi Sad, Zagreb and Belgrade in the seventies of the last century. Before the Second World War there were 24 theatres in

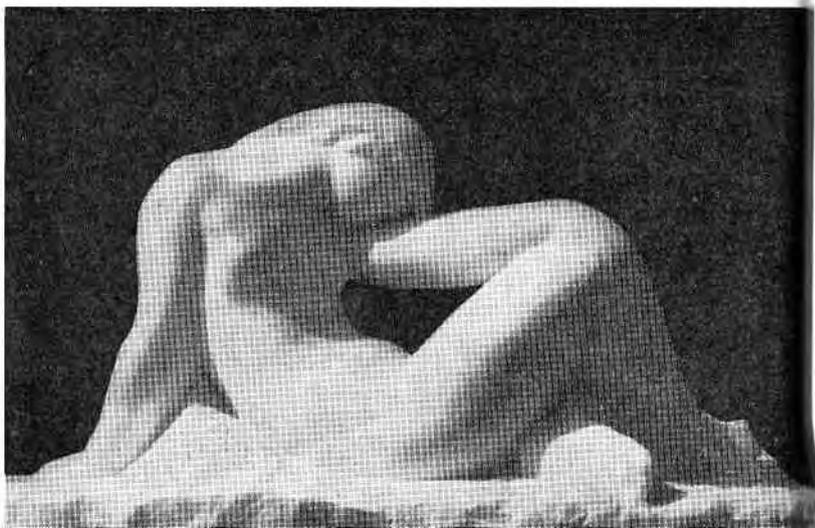
Yugoslavia and by the 1961/62 year their number had increased to 52. There are also 120 amateur and 30 childrens' theatres in the country. All the theatres receive subsidies from the state, so that the admission charges are quite low. Although they are subsidised, the theatres operate as independent institutions and they enjoy complete freedom in the selection of their repertoires and in their other activities. The Yugoslav Drama Theatre in Belgrade, which has earned a great reputation in the Soviet Union, Poland, France and Bulgaria, is the best known theatre company in Yugoslavia. At present, the leading Yugoslav stage directors are Bojan Stupica, Slavko Jan, Tito Stroci, Mata Miošević and D Mitar Kjostarov, and the best known actresses and actors are Mira Stupica, Sava Severova, Marija Crnobori, Rahela Ferari, Marija Kon, Milivoje Živanović, Viktor Starčić, Branko Pleša, Stane Sever, Pero Kvrgić and Petar Prličko.

FILM

The first motion film in Yugoslavia was made in 1903 by Milton Monaki, a photographer of Bitolj (Macedonia). As the first amateur cameraman in the Balkans, he made a short film devoted to the work of the Macedonian revolutionaries and a documentary on the visit which Sultan Reshad made to Bitolj in 1911. In the interwar period, only a few advertisement films and newsreels were made. It was only after the Second World War that work on the development of the Yugoslav film industry began. By the end of 1961, Yugoslavia had produced about 150 feature films, and in 1961 alone the Yugoslav film enterprises made 38 feature films, 285 animated cartoons, documentaries and other short films. There are 15 film production enterprises in the country. Until the end of 1961 Yugoslavia sold

83 films to 72 countries. The animated cartoon is the greatest achievement of the Yugoslav film industry. One of the cartoons "Surrogate", directed by Dušan Vukotić, received the Oscar reward in 1962. Many other animated cartoons, including "Piccolo", "The Bachelor", "The Cow on the Moon", and "A Concerto for a Machinegun", have been awarded at the international festivals in Oberhausen, Venice, San Francisco and Karlovy Vary. Vukotić's cartoon "The Play" won the Oberhausen Grand Prix in 1963. Yugoslav cartoons are in great demand in the world. "The Ninth Circle", a feature film directed by Franc Stiglic, was among the best foreign films shown in the USA in 1961. The most successful Yugoslav feature films so far are Veljko

FRANE KRŠINIC: "CONTEMPLATION", MARBLE, 1959



Bulajić's "Train Without a Schedule" and "Kozara". In the last few years, several talented young film directors have been noted.

CONTEMPORARY FINE ARTS

Painting and sculpture have a long tradition in Yugoslavia. Yugoslav painters and sculptors regularly participate in all important international art exhibitions, such as the Biennial shows in Venice, Sao Paulo, Tokyo and Alexandria. At these international exhibitions, Yugoslav painters and sculptors have received a number of important awards. The best known Yugoslav sculptors are Ivan Meštrović, Toma Rosandić, Frano Kršinić, Antun Avgustinčić, Sreten Stojanović, Rista Stijović, Dušan Džamonja, Vojin Bakić, Drago Tršar, Olga Jančić and Bogosav Živković. The leading painters are Petar Lubarda, Marko Čelebonović, Milo Milunović, Peđa Milosavljević, Krsto Hegedušić, Ivan Generalić, Gabriel Stupica and Janez Bernik.

MUSICAL LIFE

Music has also a long tradition in the country. The best known Yugoslav composers of the past were Jakov Zupan (1734—1810), Vatroslav Lisinski (1819—1854), Kornelije Stanković (1831—1865), Ivan Zajc (1832—1914), and Stevan Mokranjac (1856—1914). Their work was continued in various directions by Josip Slavenski (1896—1955), Petar Konjović, Mihovil Logar, Stanojlo Rajčić, Stevan Hristić (1885—1953), Fran Lotka, Jakov Gotovac, Matija Bravničar, Boris Papandopulo, Ljubica Marić and others. After the Second World War, too, musical life in Yugoslavia developed intensively. Now, nine Yu-



IVAN GENERALIĆ: "A CONVERSATION", OIL ON GLASS

Yugoslav towns have their own philharmonic societies and there are four symphony orchestras in the country. Musicians are schooled in four music academies and a large number of other music schools.

A large number of Yugoslav orchestras have had great success abroad, such as for instance, the Zagreb Soloists headed by Antonio Janigro.

OPERA

The opera companies in Yugoslavia have won an international reputation. In addition to the Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana Opera houses, whose members have made successful visits to Great Britain, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy and other countries, there are opera companies in Skoplje, Sarajevo, Novi Sad, Rijeka, Split, Osijek and Maribor. The prominent Yugoslav opera singer, Zinka Kunc Milarov, has been a permanent member of the Metropolitan Opera for 25 years, and other singers who have gained an international reputation include Miroslav Čangalović, Vladimir Ružđak, Latko Korošec, Melanija Bugarinović, Nada Tončić, Biserka Cvejić, Marijana Radev, etc.

BALLET

There are ten ballet companies attached to the Yugoslav opera houses. The best known of them are those in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skoplje and Novi Sad. These companies have about 400 members, the leading being Dušanka Sifnios, Jovanka Bjegojević, Mira Sanjina, Rut Parnel, Sonja Kastl, Zlatica Stepan, Stevan Grebeldinger, Dušan Trninić, Ivica Sertić and Marjan Jagušić.

FOLK DANCING AND SINGING SOCIETIES

Great care is being devoted to the cultivation of folk dances. The best known professional folk

dancing and singing societies are "Kolo" (Belgrade), "Lado" (Zagreb) and "Tanec" (Skoplje). Among the numerous amateur troupes, the most prominent are "Ivo Lola Ribar" and "Branko Krsmanović", both of Belgrade. These societies and troupes are well known throughout the world.



FOLK DANCE FROM RUGOVO

SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS

There are in Yugoslavia 27 sports associations. They had 846,564 members in 1961.

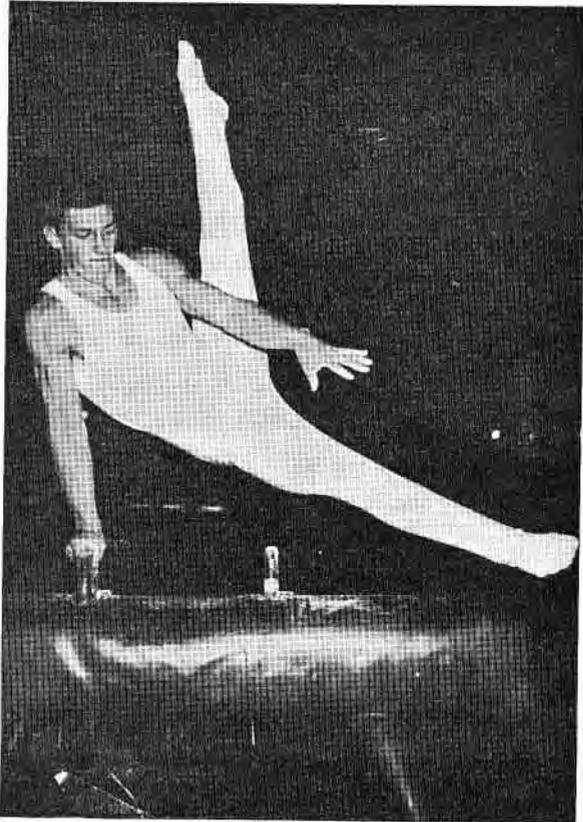
FOOTBALL

Football is the most popular game in Yugoslavia. Contests for the national championship are held within two federal League divisions. The First League has fourteen clubs, and the Second thirty two (the Second League is divided into two zones, each with 16 clubs). The most popular football clubs are "Crvena Zvezda" and "Partizan" in Belgrade, "Dinamo" in Zagreb, "Hajduk" in Split and "Vojvodina" in Novi Sad. The Yugoslav national team won a gold medal at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, and silver medals at the Olympic Games in London, 1948, Helsinki, 1952, and Melbourne, 1956. It was fourth at the World Championships in Chile in 1962. In the European Nation's Cup in 1960, the Yugoslav team won second place.

OTHER SPORTS AND GAMES

The games in which Yugoslavia has attained international standards are: water-polo (two Olympic silver medals — in Helsinki in 1952 and in Melbourne in 1956 — first places at "Trofeo Italia" at Neimeigen in 1953 and at the "Tournament of Giants" in Dubrovnik in 1959), basketball (second place at the European Championship in 1961 in Belgrade, and sixth place at the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, first places at the Balkan Champion-

ships in 1960, 1961 and 1962, and second place at the World Championship in Rio de Janeiro in 1963), table tennis (in 1951 Dolinar and Harangozo won the world championship in doubles; Vojislav Marković has won many international tournaments, and the Yugoslav team won first place at the 1962 European Championship in Berlin). There are several famous names in Yugoslav athletics (Franjo Mihalić was second in the Marathon race at the Olympic Games in Melbourne and won the "Sao Silvester" races in Sao Paolo in 1952 and 1954, and the woman athlete Olga Gere, won a silver medal at the 7th European Championships in Belgrade in 1962). In parachute jumping, Petar Madžarević set the world record in target jumping from 600 metres. Seven other Yugoslavs won various world prizes in parachute jumping. Miro Cerar, a gymnast, won the European Cup in 1961 and 1963, and came home with four gold medals from the 1962 World Gymnastics Championships in Prague. In 1963 Stevan Horvat and Bora Vukov became world champions in the lightweight and flyweight categories, and Simić won second place in the middleweight category. Yugoslavia has eight chess grand masters. Regularly, the Yugoslav team wins one of the leading places at chess tournaments. At the 1950 chess Olympiad in Dubrovnik Yugoslavia won a gold medal. At the latest Olympiad, held in Bulgaria in 1962, the Yugoslav team won second place and a silver medal.



MIRO CERAR WINNER OF THE EUROPEAN GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS IN 1961 AND 1963

POPULAR MECHANICS

Popular mechanics societies are very popular in towns and villages. The Popular Mechanics Federation comprises motorists' clubs, sailing societies, fishing and skin diving clubs, the Association of Inventors, radio amateurs' societies, the Astronautical and Rocket Society, the "Nikola Tesla" society for the promotion of science and technology, etc.

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